# BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY 

NEWTON, KANSAS
FEBRUARY, 1930

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# Bethel College Monthly 

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## Bethel vs. Wichita U

In the December issue of "The Monthly" we announced that the debate question selected for this year by the Kansas-Missouri debate coaches' association deals with the subject of disarmament. The question is one on which none of us can be too well informed. While Mennonites have always professed adherence to the principle of nonresistance, it is doubtful whether many of us have ever considered it in its broader aspects or realize its implications. Certainly the timeliness of the question need not be urged in view of the fact that representatives of five of the leading world powers are now in conference in London in an effort to come to an agreement for possible reduction of armaments. If you find it convenient, we believe it will be worth your while to attend one or more of the debates this year.

The first debate is scheduled with Wichita University on February 20. Our Negative team, composed of Rudolph Voth and David Wedel, will debate at Wichita at 2:30 P. M. The Bethel affirmative teamCurt Siemens and Paul Kliewer-will meet the Wichita University negative team in the college chapel at 7:30 P. M.

The exact wording of the question is, "Resolved, that the nations of the world should enter a plan of complete disarmament, except for such forces as are necessary for police purposes."

The following new students have enrolled for the second semester:

Lillian Mongomery, Newton, freshman. Claire Lentz, Halstead, freshman
Amos Henry, Newton, sophomore
Willard Peters, Goessel, sophomore
Marie Janzen, Newton, junior
Urban Parker, Newton, special.
Mr. Henry was a freshman at Bethel last year but attended the Missouri School of Mines during the fall semester this year. Willard Peters is teaching at Goessel this year and is, therefore, enrolled only for a course in education.

## THE SUMMER SCHOOL

The College is again planning to have a summer school. The summer session will likely begin the day after commencement, Friday, June 6, and continue fifty days, closing August 2, 1930. Prof. J. R. Thierstein will again serve as director. The courses to be given will be much along the same line as last year: Art, Biology, Education including Primary work, English History and Social Science, German, Mathematics, Music including Theory, Piano and Voice, Physics or Chemistry, and possibly some work in the Household Arts.

Of the regular faculty the following have signified their intention of teaching during the session: Professors Doell, Friesen, Graber, Hohmann, Hooley, Regier, and possibly Miss Stanley. Fortunately Miss

Riesen will again be with us as librarian. Every effort is being made to get strong, competent instructors who meet the standards of scholarship for the other lines of work.

Figures which were compiled last year showed that students can get a summer's work at Bethel for less money than at any other full-fledged college in the State, and it is quite certain that the instruction they receive ranks as high as anywhere else. Besides, the Bethel campus and buildings are a delightful place for study, comfort and rest during the summer.

The summer school catalog will probably be out early in March and will be mailed to any one asking or writing for a copy. Letters should be addressed: The Director of the Summer School, Bethel College, Newton, Kansas.

## BETHEL IN CONTEST

The Bethel's Men's Chorus participated in the state music contest for Kansas colleges held at Sterling College, January 31.

The prize song, sung by each of the schools in turn, was "Hark Jolly Shepherds," by Morely, an old English composer. Bethel's choice song was "Silver Lanterns of the Night." Each college also sang its alma mater.

The schools represented were Emporia Teachers, Hays Teachers, Southwestern, Sterling and Bethel. High grade singing featured the contest.

The judges, Dean Luken, Tulsa, U., Tulsa, Okla.; Dean Wittie, Nebraska Wesleyan, Lincoln, Neb.; and Dean Skimmer, Drury college, Springfield, Mo., ranked Sterling first and Southwestern second. These two schools will participate in the Missouri Valley contest to be held at Oklahoma university at Norman. Bethel ranked fourth, but in view of the fact that there was only two noints difference between second and fourth place Bethel performed very creditably.

BOOKS FOR LEISURE HOURS
"If a student fails to come from college with the reading habit ingrained in him
he has missed about the best thing that college can give him" says William Warner Bishop of the University of Michigan. And yet, how many college students develop that ingrained love for books during their four years of study? To be sure, students read much that is required for their work. Students learn to read for information. But do they learn to read for inspiration as well? Are enough books of general interest available in our college library for their leisure moments?
"A college library is necessarily a specialized library. Its primary purpose is to supplement the courses offered in the curriculum. Books that make for general culture and recreation rather than for 'credits' -modern fiction, contemporary poetry and essays, and the many other new books that every intelligent man and women ought to know-are often lacking on the shelves of the college library. Inadequate funds and the definite needs of the various departments for the best and latest material in their specific lines prevent the purchase of such books in sufficient numbers." In order to remedy this defect in our library and to make our library a more vital factor in the life of the community of which it is a part a rental collection might be started.

If a certain sum: twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred dollars were available, books of a somewhat ponular nature might be hought with this sum. Then a rental pharge of ten cents on each book for the first week might be charged as a minimum, with two cents a day additional for overtima. Thus in time the bonks would be noid for and other books could be bought with the monev received as rent. Should the Rnthel Colleare Library have a Rental rallectinn to provide students with more opnortunity for recreational reading? All we moed : $\boldsymbol{c}$ the sum for the initial purchase of the onllection and then-paper readers.

In the meantime. studenta. see what the Rrowsing Corner offers vol for your leisure momants. Do any of the books there now temnt vou?

Some of the books displayed there now are:

Mott, Rewards of Reading

Heseltine, Conversation
Lowell, Selected poems of Amy Lowell
Martin, The Meaning of a liberal Education
Cutten, Three thousand years of mental healing
La Rue, Mental hygiene
Leary, That mind of yours
Allinson, Friends with life
Myers, Fighters of Fate
Taeusch, Professional and business Ethics
Gray, Men, Women and God
Cooke, Religion in Russia under the Soviets
Brown, To the Moon and Back inf ninety days
"Reading with a purpose" pamphlets.
-H. R.

## ALUMNI AND EX-STUDENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ratzlaff and son, Ivan Gene, returned to their home at Meno, Oklahoma on January 28, after an extended visit with relatives in Kansas. While in Newton they visited at the home of Mr. Ratzlaff's narents, Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Ratzlaff, N. Main Street.

After serving the Mennonite Church at Berne, Indiana as relief pastor through a neriod of eighteen months, Rev. C. H. Suckau was recently elected pastor of the congregation. Rev. and Mrs. Suckau have served twenty years as missionaries to India.

Dr. David Buhler of Pretty Prairie died at his home in that place, on January 25. Dr. Buhler was a student here for two yeare previous tn his study of medicine.

Mise Lydia Siemens of Goessel and Miss Filma Schmidt of the campus visited Mrs. Elsie Ester Siegle at Emporia over the week-end of January 12.

Walter Ewv was able to roturn to his teachine nosition at Radium, Kansas, Jannarv 27. after recoverv from a severe áttack of pnoumonia, which kept him out of schonl nearlv four weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Ratzlaff came home from T,awrence. Kansas, to attend the funpral of Waldo Epp at Hillsboro, Kansas, Jannary 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Stacy of Chey-
enne, Wyoming are spending a month's vacation with Newton friends and relatives.

Mr. Herbert Wiebe, teacher of biology in the Bentley High School, was a victim of diphtheria during the month of January.

Rev. H. A. Fast was absent from his pulpit three Sundays in January. First, he was called home to Mountain Lake, Minnesota by the death of his mother, Mrs. Herman Fast, and afterward he was ill of pneumonia for a few weeks.

Mr. Henry Harms, who is an employee of the Kresge Stores in St. Louis, visited the campus during examination week.

Mr. John P. Buller of near Goessel is a patient at the Goessel Hospital where he underwent a surgical operation several weeks ago. Mr. Buller was a member of our Senior Class during the first semester.

Miss Olga Hiebert of the College of Emporia, who sustained injuries in an auto accident at the close of the Christmas vacation, has resumed her work as instructor in niano.

Sister Magdalene Wiebe of Beatrice, Nebraska, who was a student at Bethel College during the first semester, has gone to Winnipeg to accept a position at the Concordia Hospital.

Mr. J. J. Schmidt-father of Miss Minnie Schmidt-died at his home in Newton, January 18.

The engagement of Miss Bertha Schrag of Pretty Prairie to Mr. Menno Voth of Buhler has been announced. Both are teaching this year, Miss Schrag at Kingman and Mr. Voth at Wilson, Kansas.

Donna Joy, two year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Balzer of Hillsboro, Kansas had a mastoid operation at the Bethel Hospital on February 3.

Kenneth Haury was home from Kansas University for several days between semesters and incidentally attended chapel exercises at the college, February 1.

Dr. W. E. Regier of Whitewater, Kansas has purchased the lease, office equipment, and practice of the late Dr. L. T. Smith of Newton and plans to move his family here as soon as his business in Whitewater is closed.

## CARLYLE AND THE INDUSTRIAL

 SYSTEMThe industrial system of England in the age of Carlyle was in such a state that it attracted the interest of many writers and reformers. Carlyle, especially, had been aroused by the conditions of the industrial situation and he expressed his opinion on the subject freely and very forcefully. He felt as though the affairs of industry had reached a crisis, and the English people had to be incited to action.

Again and again in Carlyle's works, the reader is attracted by the frequency of the word "Mammonism." This word defines to a great extent the situation of the industrial system, as he viewed it. To him it portrays vividly the ideals, for which the industrial leaders were striving. Before a situation of any sort can be bettered, one. must find the underlying root of the evil. Even so with Carlyle, for he dug to the bottom of the existing problems and found that "Mammonism" was the ideal of the day that had greatest bearing on the plight of industry.

Carlyle even dared to say that the Englishman's hell was the fear of not succeeding, of not making money. This almost reckless striving for the material things of life was the "Gospel of Mammonism" and, according to Carlyle, was the doctrine whose power would have to be lessened before the problems of industry could be satisfactorily solved.

Carlyle took a great interest in the industrial poor classes, probably due to his own circumstances of life. Their misery and their hopeless prospect for rest, except in a speedy death, vitally aroused Carlyle's sympathy. Little children working sixteen hours a day, falling asleep over the wheels of the machinery, but beaten back to consciousness by the lashes of thongs, was only one foreboding picture of the worker. The more fortunate man said, "I've worked for my benefits and luxuries, why need I worry about the less fortunate one. The poor is no brother of mine, why should I be concerned?" However, the illustration of the woman with typhus fever showed vividly, although unpleasantly, that no distinc-
tion between classes could be made. When the ill woman called for aid, her call was not heeded; but her fever eventually killed those who had said that she was no sister of theirs.

The worker in all his insanitary and poor conditions was, however, even more fortunate than the thousands of unemployed laborers. In the year 1839, wheat made such a leap in price that the unemployed laborers had to choose between starvation and the work-houses. There were $1,492,000$ paupers in England and Wales, one-eleventh of the total population, according to the reports of the year 1842.

The employers aroused Carlyle's interest and deserved his sympathy as well. Although they accumulated wealth and lived in luxury, there were wrongs in industry that harmed them equally. Competition between captains of industry was based on the wrong principles. There was much petty selfishness in this practice and the methods employed were brutal. The employers and capitalists were too primitive and barbarian in their strife for supremacy. They had not learned that the man who wins by might is not the victor in the end.

Carlyle did not want freedom for the laborer, or a less powerful employer. In fact, he believed the "strong man," or the leader, would be the only solution for the working-classes. The weaker man naturally looked to a superior one for guidance, and in the industrial world the captains of labor were to be the superiors. However, Carlyle plead with the captains for this realization, the desire to become worthy, honorable, and sympathetic leaders.

The "dismal science" that was based on the cold fact of "profit and loss" would lead to perdition and ruin and not to national betterment. The factors of religion and morality in the relation of man to man were necessities to Carlyle for the solving of England's problems. Very frequently he reminded the industrial classes of this and pointed out the need for action.
"Men who are constantly struggling with all shoulders at the wheel will get somewhere. Some good will come from such work if their energy endures." A re-
ward of money, pomp, and ease would, perhaps, not be forthcoming; but a reward of satisfaction, of having done the right thing, would gain a heaven on earth.

The statement has been made that Carlyle and others of his day wrote against the evil conditions but they didn't give constructive criticism on how to better these situations. However, on making a thorough study of Carlyle's criticisms, various constructive suggestions are found, such as are being followed out even today. Carlyle promoted sanitation regulations in industry. He furthered propaganda for the establishment of plots of ground to be used as parks for industrial workers and their children. The suggestion was made by Carlyle that greater opportunities be offered for an education, especially to the industrial classes. Carlyle was an advocate of the plan for an Emigration Service whereby, for example, the laborers in crowded conditions could go to America for betterment.

Nevertheless, Carlyle's main idea while writing was to attract the people's attention to the wrongs and let them work out their own problems. The difficulties would have to be solved by the "captains" and the so-called "serfs" of industry, and only through love could they work together harmoniously and advantageously.
-Mildred Haury.

## PAGE AND NEUTRALITY <br> (Continued) <br> G. R. Gaeddert

Early in August, 1914 President Wilson issued his neutrality proclamation and among other things it included these words, "Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. Col. House complimented the President on his address of neutrality, as one of the finest things he had ever done. Theodore Roosevelt, writing in the Outlook, congratulated the country on the separation from Europe which permitted its neutrality. Ambassador Page, who himself a few months later insisted that the U. S. must
break relations with Germany, wrote to House on August 28, 1914. "What a magnificent spectacle our country presentswe escape murder, we escape brutalization, we will have to settle it, we gain in every way."
The first serious question in which the interests of America and England came into conflict, was over the Declaration of London. It is impossible for us to discuss the merits of the Declaration, the point is that the U. S., altho the only country which had formally ratified it by 1914, made an effort to have it adopted as a modus vivendi in 1914. Germany and Austria agreed to abide by it, contingent upon its observance by Great Britain and the allies. Great Britain set the example for the allies by attempting to modify the contraband list to conform with her orders in council-putting cotton and copper on the contraband list. The British based their rejection on the simple ground of expediency. The Declaration would operate, they argued, against the British extension of contraband and of the doctrine of continuous voyage by means of which they wielded a powerful weapon against Germany at the expense of neutrals. Mr. Hendrick states that Grey intended to use the sea power of Great Britain to keep war materials and foodstuffs out of Germany, but never to go the length of making an unbridgable gulf between the United States and Great Britain. Page completely sympathized with this program. On October 15, 1914 he wrote to President Wilson: "If Germany wins, will it make any difference what position England took on the Declaration of London? . . The present controversy seems here, where we are close to the struggle, academic. It seems a petty matter . . . . I recommend most earnestly that we substantially accept the new order in council or acquisce in it and reserve whatever rights we may have . . . . So far as our neutrality rights are concerned, I do not believe that they require us to demand that Great Britain should adopt for our benefit the Declaration of London. . . . In its application to the situation presented by this war it is altogether to the advantage of Germany." Did

America and the Neutral powers have a case here? The American State Department seemed to think so, but Page failed to see it. Obviously, therefore, there was little chance, so long as Page was ambassador, that the Declaration would get a forceful presentation at London. It didn't and the controversy ended in a complete defeat for Mr. Lansing. How different the outcome of Jefferson's protests in 1793.

The bone of contention was the contraband list. It was Grey's policy to extend the list as far as the Neutrals would permit. So he argued that the list of contraband articles made in 1909 was inadequate and added cotton, wool, rubber and metallic ores. Again Secretary of State Lansing objected and again Page argued against the Secretary of State. Ultimately the contraband list became quite inclusive, and conditional contraband was abolished. The State department sought to confine England to some definite code, and Page, by his office was bound to assist in the effort, but as he considered international law as not really binding on England he abandoned the task. Sir Ed Grey had reasons for insisting on increasing the list of contrabands, for if the British navy permitted the copper to be sent to Sweden, who probably was importing it for the German government, to be made into munitions to kill British soldiers, it jeopardized the English cause. He tells of it in these words: "The Navy acted and the Foreign Office had to find the argument to support the action; it was anxious work. British action provoked American argument that was met by British counter-argument. British action preceded British argument; the risk was that action might follow American argument. In all this, Page's advice and suggestions were of the greatest value in warning us when to be careful, or encou-- aging us when we could safely be firm. One incident in particular remains in my memory. Page came to see me at the Foreign Office one day and produced a long disnatch from Washington, contesting our claims to act as we were doing in stopping contraband going to neutral ports. 'I am instructed,' he said, ' to read this dispatch to you.' He read and I listened. He then
said: 'I have now read the dispatch, but I do not agree with it; let us consider how it should be answered.' On other occasions he would urge us to find means of avoiding provocation of American feeling; for instance, he urged us to find some way of action other than by Orders in Council, which since 1812 had had such odious associations for the U. S. He knew that these were only a matter of form, but the name was hateful in America. Unfortunately Orders in Council were formalities essential to make our action legal in British Courts. of Law and we could not do without them.

Probably one of the most amazing and most puzzling acts of Page's ambassadorship occurred in connection with the Dacia. The Dacia was a merchantman of the Ham-burg-American line. It had been transferred to American registry under the law passed in the early days of the war, admitting foreign ships to American registry. The ship was loaded with cotton, at that time (1915) not contraband. She was American owned at the time of her sailing (Her previous owners had been German.), American manned, flew the American flag, and had American registry according to the laws of the U. S. Before she sailed, England notified the State department that the boat was considered as subject to capture, as "enemy property" if she sailed for a German port. When the Dacia sailed on January 23, 1915 the excitement was keen, all eyes were waiting to see what would happen to the Dacia. If Great Britain acquiesced, the way would be opened for placing under American registry all the German and Austrian ships that were then lying unoccupied in American ports, and using them in trade between the U. S. and the central powers. If Great Britain seized the Dacia, it might throw the two governments into open conflict as did the Trent affair during the Civil War. When matters had reached this stage, Page one day dropped into the English Foreign Office, and the following conversation ensued: "Have you ever heard of the British fleet, Sir Edward?" Page asked. Grey admitted he had, though the question obviously puzzled him "Yes" Page went on musingly. "We've all heard of the British
fleet. Perhaps we have heard too much about. it. Don't you think it's had too much advertising?" The Foreign Secretary looked•at Page with an expression that implied a lack of confidence in his sanity. "But, have you ever heard of the French fleet?" The American went on. "France has a fleet too, I believe." Sir Edward granted that. "Don't you think that the French fleet ought to have a little advertising?" "What on earth are you talking about?" "Well," said Page, "there's the Dacia. Why not let the French fleet seize it and get some advertising?" A gleam of understanding immediately shôt across Grey's face. The old familiar twinkle came into his eye -"Yes," he said, "why not let the Belgian royal yacht seize it?"
"It is interesting to note," writes Grattan in the Mercury, "that the French on being made aware of this 'intensely patriotic American idea,' seized and condemned the ship under Article 56 of the Declaration of London, which they had incorporated into their instructions for the application of international law in the case of war in 1913. The declaration made it legal to presume against the validity of a sale made after hostilities had broken oue, but only legalized condemnation in case the sale was made to evade the consequences of the war i. e. capture. The Dacia, lying in Galveston harbor, was obviously in no danger of capture at the time of her sale. Under British Law and practice she would have had to be released if captured, thus opening the way for the sale of the many other German ships that had sought refuge in American harbors." "But to Page," continues Mr. Grattan, "the opinions of the solicitor for the State department were nothing. His one aim was to help England, regardless of the rights and the protests of American citizens. So the French fleet captured and condemned the Dacia. The American ambassador had conspired with the government to which he was accredited to bring about the seizure of an American vessel by a foreign government. No wonder his suggestion staggered even Sir Ed. Grey.

The German Submarine warfare and Col. House's Peace Memorandum were oth-
er questions wherein the interests of England and the U. S. came into conflict. In 1916, before Germany started her unrestricted submarine warfare, Colonel House was sent by Wilson to visit the Allies and the Central Powers to act as a mediator between the belligerent powers for the purpose of establishing peace before the World War would draw the U. S. into the conflict. This was the last effort the U. S. made to keep from being forced to enter the war, and at the same time it gave the Allies the opportunity to terminate the war. The House Memorandum, it seems to me, could then be interpreted as having in mind the American interests first, to keep the U. S. out of the war, because war is expensive and terrible; and secondly, to help terminate the war for Europe. That probably was its purpose. Now, what is Page's attitude? He will have nothing to do with it. He simply refuses to cooperate with Colonel House. Already in May 1915 when Colonel House was in London trying to make an engagement with Grey to protest against the holding up of cargoes and find out definitely whether England would agree to lift the embargo on food stuffs, providing Germany would discontinue her submarine policy, Colonel House asked Page to make an engagement with Grey. Page at first promised, but did not do so. He finally told Colonel House that he had concluded it was useless berause in his opinion the British government would not consider for a moment to lift the embargo. Colonel House tells it to President Wilson in these words: "It was then I sent you the discouraging cable. However, when your second cable of Tuesday came, I went to see Sir Edward without further consultation with Page. I found Grey was even more receptive of the suggestion than when I saw him last, and he promised to use all his influence in favor of such a proposal, provided one was made by Germany. He added, however, that the discontinuance of asphyxiating or poisonous gases must also be included in anv agreement made." House's attempt here ended in failure, but it is Page's attitude we are interested in.

The same attitude was taken by Page in
1916. House arrived from Berlin, Paris, and Havre full of the idea of American intervention. His plan was, that he and Page, Grey, Asquith, Lloyd George and Reading should work out a minimum program of peace-the least that the Allies would accept, which he assumed would be acceptable to the Germans. The President would then take this program and present it to both sides and the side that declined would be responsible for continuing the war. Then to end war the President would help the other side, that is the Allies. Page refused, and these are his words: "I told House, nobody here would dare talk about peace, and that, if they did dare, nobody would dare accept the President's intervention. They no longer have confidence in the President. The next day, (Thursday, Feb. 10, 1916) House told me that the better plan would be simply to have the President invite both sides to hold a conference and let them work it out themselves-as if they would now confer. House told me that we'd have a meeting on Monday-Asquith, Grey, Reading, Lloyd George, he and I. No, we won't. No member of the government can afford to discuss any such subject; not one of them has any confidence in the strength of the President for action. Therefore, on Friday, February 11, I told House, that I couldn't go with him to any such conference and I wouldn't." House writes of this in his letters, that "it was unfortunate that Mr. Page had become so critical of his own government that he was unwilling to participate in this plan to rescue Europe from the war of exhaustion. One wonders whether the lack of confidence felt in Wilson by the Allies, which Page emphasized so strongly, was not partlv inspired by his own attitude." It is significant to note that where Page, an American ambassador, refused to cooperate with his own country, refused to comply with the President's cablepram on a policv of peace for America and Europe; Sir Edward Grey, the English Foreion Secretary was willing to work out the House Memorandum. Of this House Memorandum with which Page refused to have anvthing to do, Sir Edward Grey later says: "The German defiance in the sub-
marine warfare precipitated war between America and Germany, but the German manner of countering (the House Mediation policy) must surely have turned Presidents Wilson's thoughts in the direction of war.

How does it all look now? In the light of after-events, it is clear that Germany missed a great opportunity of peace. If she had accepted the Wilson policy, and had been ready to agree to a conference, the Allies could not have risked the ill-will of the government of the U. S., still less a rapprochment between the U. S. and Germany. The Germans have ony to reflect upon the peace that they might have had in 1916 compared with the peace of 1919 "

Colonel House's letters to President Wilson, are therefore, filled with criticism of Ambassador Page's attitude.

On June 23, 1916 he writes:

## "Dear Governor:

I am enclosing you a copy of a letter which has just come from Lord Bryce. It bears out what I told you concerning the French and English press misrepresenting you by publishing only parts of your speeches.

If Page would think more about presenting your views favorably to the English people and less about our mistreatment of them, it would go a long ways towards helping to accomplish the purpose you have in mind."-Then he produces evidence of how Jusserand is constantly after his government not to permit the French press to be discourteous, and how Penfield, Ambassador to Austria, forced the Austrian government to cease publishing unfriendly cartoons against the American government." House then concludes, "If Penfield can do it in Austria, Page and Sharp can do it in England and France."

The President, therefore, gave Page a leave of absence July 23, 1916, which was not asked for by Page. It was intended to help give Page "something of the American point of view," but House says that it didn't do Page any good. He retained his views till America entered the war.
(To be continued)

## Toutlof duteilung

Beriditchentes aus bent Enllegc．
Deszweite Eemefter des laufemen Schuliahres hat ant 27．Samuar angefangen und damit ift Bethel mieber um einen Weilen＝ ftein tweiter geruïft．Mar noch ein paar Monate， und bie Eafule fat ihr 37．Sebensjahr zuriuct＝ gelegt．Sie hat alfo fafon io ziemlich cin Durch＝ fatuittesmenidenalter finter fich．Inter ben Stubenten befindet fich eine beträchtliche Bahl folder，beren ©itern cinit Bethel befudhten mio Surie abjolvienten．Ja，zwei Der תinter frilber
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Die 3 immerfürDie Nbteifung
 tigitellung fremid（serbard Berger aus Mount＝ xioge zum Fnocnfen an icine Sdybeiter io grozberzig die Mitter gegeben hat，fömen jeţt bali dem（6ebrautf，ubergegeben merien．©tu＝ Denten aus ber Mbleilutg Der さifoler Seand＝ beit find nody mit ocm Folteren uno Radfieren bejuaftigt．Sobald biee getan，fömen Die 3 ！m＝ mer bon den betreffenden slaiten bezogen wer＝ Den．Die Räume uno thre ？lustatuang itio $i e=$ hentwert．Wemn fict bod andere werte bönner finden mödfen，meldye zum Thdenfen andere Doer aus Ronaltätmotiven bie noch übrigen unbollendeten Bimmer in Der＂Ecience Sanll＂ nollemben belfen mürocn．
 teifung ber $\mathfrak{M}$ äbfunit finh cin Ding ber Notwendigfeit．Danii sie Miabdgen in Măhen ungelinderten Fortictitt machen fömen，jollte zu ie Drei Derielben eine Mähmafdine icin． Mun hat bie atbleilung 22 Sdfiilecimen，bie＇s Rähen üben．©゙s fini aber mur vier Maichinen worhanden mot bicic find nidht jehr bieniffähig． ©s feblen alio zum twenigiten noct brei megr．Sollte nicigt fier ober ba eine gute ＂Tante＂oder cin freigebiger＂Onfcl＂fein，Die

Lie Freusigfeit weripulren，bie（Saben 3tm $\mathfrak{2}$ n＝ fauf biejer Majabinen zu ipenben und ber Reh＝ xerin mo ben Mäbcten eiue angenchme Hekerraichung zu bereiten？

அidtacringe $\mathfrak{t u f r c g a n g ~ w e r u r = ~}$ facfite anfange jamuar bie entbectung，DáB $c i=$ ner ber Sthienten bie Sieime ber sodene franfheit ans ben serien mitgebradt bat＝ te．Der isalf murbe fofort fegregiert uns，amt＝
 Etubenten umb Refrer，bie in ien Yegeten fünf Jahren nidgt geimpft morben maren，pofort impfen Yaîen．Waf diefe Wexife murbe bie（be＝ fafle ber Weiterverbreitung fehr resuziert und

 jenidgajt und bie göttliche æürjorge uns vor ei＝ nem $\mathfrak{U e b e l}$ neridfont，bas in ber $\mathfrak{B e r g a n g e n h e i t ~}$ viel Menfatenteben zum Opfer gefordert hat．

Der Männerdor bon Bethel college hat，wie iiblidf，fidy wicher an Dem Stant＝fonteit ber Eollege Miännerdjöre beteiligt，ber bergangenen sxeitag bu Sterling itattand．©bzmar ßether Das flemite Eoulege unter ben $\mathfrak{T e i l n e b m e r n}$ gemejen ift，hat befien Egor body biz bahin nidat eimmal bie legte Steffe cingenommen．习or ztoei Jahren in Emm＝ poria erbielt unier ©hor den zweiten Sreiz， Southineitern College zu Winfielo ben eriten．
 Emporia Refrer Sollege ben zweiten umb Souptiveitern wieder ben eriten．Dies Jaht er＝ Gielt unjer ©hor Den bierten Rang，Southive＝ Ftern Eollege Dent zweiten uno Sterling Enllege Den eriten．Die Iekteren zwei ©fyöre haben mun Das Borrectft nacti）Morman，Dfla．，\}u fahren, umt bort im Miffouri ßalley Sonteit zut fingen $\mathfrak{N}$ ngefictita ber $\mathfrak{Z}$ atjacthe jeboch，DáB Die Ridjter befannt gaben，ber Hnterichied moifathen bem zweiten uno bierten $\Re a n g$ fei mur zwei Bunfte， muk zugeftanden merben，Wether babe ganz gut getan．

Dex Mifitonsuerband bat bies Sahr redt gut bepudte Berjammlungen．2ft 21．Jent murbe bie Beit ber Яiezenifon und Sritif bon zwei Büchern gewiomet．Mbert Jant＝ zen gab ein Summarium bom Reben Sobn（fs．
 ber bort endofen Segen gewirit that，und ©fma Rutichman bebandelte bas seben und ben ©in＝
flub bes bexulfmen Indier马 ভundar Singh Sie wieß Gin auf ben Einflik，Den Das gotter＝ gebene Reben biejes Mamtes auf jein Molf bat
 italt mit den heiten Gsemälden，bie wir bon Je＝ fum baben．Trobzem，báb er als siactifolger Chrifti bon ben Seinen verbamme amb ver＝ bannt morben ift，fäbrt or fort mit grojer æreusigfteit den ફyeilani zu verfindigen uno butch ienten Wandel Die Riebe Gottes u be＝ nonitrieren．

Fim 28．§ant．far Rcb．©．๒．Areffiel ber Redner．Sein Thema war：Weldile Etellumg follen bie（fliteder biejes Berbandes auf dem ©ampue nehmen？Ery gab tortbolle Wintic über bas Bergältnis ber Şarmonie，bas zwitichen bem Bolontäbberband und ben andern religiöfen $\mathfrak{B e x e i n e n}$ im College exifitieren follte．Der Ber＝ band fübit bantifar folden gegenïber，die aus ©rfahturg twertoolle Winfe geben imb ints ふüngere vor ©efathren mamen formen．

Won zreitag，Den 21．bis Somntag Den 23. Febritar fiff in Rawrence，Sianias，bie fo ott＝ ferenzber „尺anfas＝M．Mifiouri Hnionder Stubent Bolunteers＂ itattfinden．Die Borftänoc bieier ©aganifation haben im Raufe bes Jabres famer gearbeitet mo itid fehr bemiifit，bejonders bie Sdulen， too ber Miffitonsgeit gejunfen war，zut wedfen und ie angejpornt an biefer arbeit teilzune $=$ men．©prectier twic Reb．ভ．W．Stagg，Manila， B． $\mathfrak{F}$ ；Mirs．Snduf sim，Surea；Brof．ঞ．©． （5ock，silliboro，sans，und andere find ein＝ gelaben zu fommen．Raut Beridht werden mefre＝ re Edyulen，sie fidi in retser Beit nidgt betei＝ Yigten，bertreten fein．Das Thema biejer fon＝ ferenz lautet：„Stubents at Worl in a Wafing Worlo．＂§ebermann ift heezfid）eingeladen， bieje Berjammkuggen \}u bejuthen. Bugleid) möchten mir ernjtlict um bie Jürbitte ber Mit＝ fionsfreumbe 1 Im Gottes Segen fïr bie Ber＝ fanmilug biten． §．ภ．凡．

Die Y．Mr．๔．શ．verbandelte unlängit autf einer Sibung unter ber Reitung woan Miultere Die §rage：Bac int bas Gehet．－Was heibt beten？Whad：Wie follte man beten？Wam uno woutu follte man beten？

Dicies Thema wurde auf ber nächit folgen＝ ben Sibung unter ber 〔eitung von Rubolf Silafien weiter beiprochen，fo 3.3 ．bie Frage： Wofür follte man beten？Was bedentet ein ern＝ ¡te马 ©sebet？Jit ba あbpfahr，daß Das Beten nur
in Worte ansarten fann？Werben alle erniten （5ebete erfiört？
 Sprectien bor ber ․ M．ケ．A．Sein Thema war： $\mathfrak{B a s}$ ift bas allerwichtigite Ding in ber Welt？Seine birefte Mntmort Darauf loar：Die Sumit zu Yernen，mit andern Reuten gut auszu＝ fonmen．Dies beleudftete er praftifid weiter mit Bubilfenahme Der Rehre sepu：„RMes mun， was ibr mollt，Das eudit bie Reute tun follen，bas tut ibr ihnen mudy．＂Erx gab barauf ben jungen Mäntern nodi）mertbolle WBinfe in bezug auf
 genü̈ber uno exiucbte fie，nite zu vergefien，mit weldfer exhabenen $\mathfrak{B f f l i d h t}$ fie der liebe（Gott privilgiext நabe，nämlid）damit，ber Beidjuitzer Des andern（bejefledtas fu fein．

9．ฌื．厄，গ．Yn．8．さamuar beriammelte ficl）bie V．以．©．M．（bruppe um fict an ben （Geichichten befannter geiftlidfer ¿ieder \}u er= bautn．Die（fsejdidten ber Rieder，„さeju ફei＝ Iant，Steu＇re bu，＂＂Ectöniter Şert ฐepu u．a． whitben won beriditebetten Berionen borgetra＝ gen，umb naff jeber ©̌rzäflung murbe bas er＝ wäbnte Ried non einem Duartett gejungen．Man wei̋ aus Erfatrung，bă̧，ie befier man bie Hmitände neeī̄，unter folchen ¿eberbidfter ih）
 nen bie Dicfungen an Bert und Bedeutung．

Sim barauf folgensen Donnerstag waren Wiederwärtigiteiten des Rebens der ©fegentand Des Frogramme．Tie Woriizerin，Mfna War＝ fentin，berlas eine Reife pajiender Ecturiftitel＝ len，in weldfen uns bottes Silfe in ichmierigen Zagen weriproction wixd．Dam folgte ein Eolo bon Erfie Reimer u．Dannach cin Nuffab betitelt
 imurbe befondere betont，bajb bie tröitende Mä＝ he drottes auf une im geiftictien（bebiet dicielbe Birfing hat wie fiiligle Scfatten am heiben Sommertage．Bum Satuib Deflamierte $\mathfrak{A m m a}$ Butler cin（5xbid）t ，，Dic Frxiifung．＂

Withrens ier eryamen hatten die Y．92．umb 3．W．Drganifationen nodmats cine vereinte
 itündeden alfgemeinen belangs erbaute．
$\mathfrak{D a}$ ber ©porn zum Refen ģuten Stoffes ein Biel bes シ．Mr．©．M．iit，und ba man zuallerexit mit bem griunsficten Rejen ber Bibel anfangen follte，jo hatte man am 30．ปamuat ein 马ro＝ grannit，weldes cin Stubium ber Bfalmen er＝ forberte．Folgenie sragen murben bon berictic＝

Lenen（6fiedern beantmortet：
1．Welder Bialm ift sir am troitreidgiten， und tornum？

2．Beldhes ift ver ichünte Bialm？
3．Welcajer Wialm fagt am meiften bon $\mathfrak{e}=$ f15？

4．Welcher Biaym iprid）t bie meifte syoff＝ ming aus？

5．Weldjer Bialm hat mein Rehen ant mei＝ jten beemflubxt？

6．Was für Wocteile licgen int Whwendig＝ Yernen ber Pralmeit？

Weiter folgte eine Berbanolung iiber ben 19．Bialm bon Sdyneiter Miagoalena Wiebe， und zum ©cilut jang Mitbred ફauty bas Ried ，Der Seer ift mein ふitte＂mit Wiano und Bio＝ Yin Begleiturtg．

## （SerDeutide Bereit．

Der Deutiche Berein，Der jede zweite Bocte feine Sibung abfält，hat fith nactit den werien zweimal beriammelt．Whf ber exiten Sißumg beidäftigten fidid die Gffeber beionders mit Dem Rernen beuticher Bolfstieber ans ber Echerex und Dirfe Sammilung．Surd）bas Ried Yernt man ia ganz bejonders bas Gemüt马leben eines Bolfes fennen．

Sm 27．Jamuar marbe cin Wrogramm ïber Las Reben ferders und feine Didftungen gelie＝ fert．Sach Crroffnung umb affgememem（Seinag folgte bie Biographie bes Sichters bon $\mathfrak{F m}$ ma （5bering．Dann Deflamierte Marie §laming et＝ ne ber Fabeln serbers．Sücbitens lieferte ein gemiidutes Suartett cinen Geiang，uno nadh ei＝ nem（Sesidft bon Hftce Reimer folgte notimals Gefang bon Mlrin Funf．

Darnach folgte nod Beamtenwahl．
๒．$\Re$ ．
Der ，\＃cience（x）ub berputgt and ouf feine $\mathfrak{A r t}$ bas wifien iemer Gfieder zu förbern． $\mathfrak{H}$ m 15．Jan．Kielt ßrof．B．S．Besel einen $\mathfrak{B o r t r a g}_{\text {ubers ©hemiche Stiegfithren．Exr }}$ zeigte，wie idfon bie primitiven Böfer Dieles Mittel in ibren wergifteten Wfeilen anmamoten． Damn erflärte er Die Bubereifuhg，Eigenictaften und $\mathfrak{H n m e n b u n g ~ b e r ~ v e r i d i l e d e n e n ~ g i f t i g e n ~ © ~} a=$
 fumben worben find．Yrthux Dyde referierte $\mathfrak{i t}=$ ber bas Reben Sir Siant Nemtons．Diejer Mann toar im affgentinen als Stubent mur iegr mittelmäßig，twar aber in ber \＄3yyifi inte＝ refifiert uns Gat＇s Durd）Sonzentration auf bie＝ jes $\mathfrak{r a c h}$ weit gebracht．

Sm 29．sant．murbe folgendes Brogramm burdugefuitht：
Einfïfrendee Referat über＂，bie şibe＂
さohn slett
Einführendes Referat über，，Die Biographie． yon Thomas it．Exijon．＂
Bitieniduaftlitye sieutgfeiten．．．．5erbert Dirf： Šerauf murde Beantemoafl gefalten．

Bredigt beim Begräbuiz von Walo Gip wun 3．93．Sitemer．
Riebe（Seidmoiter im Ђherrn！とふ ift ein Be＝ gräbnis das ums heute zulammengebractit hat． Begräbnifife find iehr veriditeden．Ein jebee ⿹丁口 io jeine eigene $\mathfrak{H x t}$ ．Tas fommt baher，báb die Rente，bie zut Shabe getragen werben io iehr veridieden find．Wans andere Sefüfle betwegen bie Berjammelten，wemn ein alter，bielleicht miiber $\mathfrak{F i l g e r}$ zur Yebten Ruheitätte getragen witb，als wenn $\mathfrak{z}$ ． $\mathfrak{B}$ ．ein fleines Sinblein be＝ graben mird，Deilen Wellen Des Einflifies noct） nidft weit um fich gejalagen baben．Wieder an＝ bere Befiifle bewegen mis，wem ein in vielen Tätigfeiten ftehenver umb fitch nüblict ermeifen＝ ber Mann in ber Mitte ieiner Mannesjahre abjerufen wirs．Wem mander meint，und fidy Dahin äußert，Deat fömen wir aber nody nidft entbehren．Seate find wir hier，weil ein junger und frebjamer Merict，nodit in ienter 刃orberei＝ tumg jtehend，jäf aus bem Reben gefaleden ift． Itrbeantmortete wragen itiormen ba auf unier Denfen cin．Wemn mir auf alle Einzetnbeiten Untmort geben wollen，ba wideriprectien fid） oft uifere Matworten．Und bocti，fompaslos unid ruberlos mito unier Rebensidiff nidft bon dent Wellen eines blinden Safitials ziellos hin umb her getrieben．Refen wir ame dies（Gottegnort： Römer $14,7-9$ ，„Dem unier feiner lebt jicf jelbit umb feiner jtirbt jich jelbit；Yeben wir，io Yeben wir bem saern；jterben wir，jo fterben wir bem Şerrn；ob twir num leben oder iterben， io find mir bes 5̌erı．Denn bazu iit 厄britus geftorben umb wieder lebendig geworben，babib er Hiber Tote umb Rebendige herricte．＂

Siebe Bubörer，und bejonders ifr fieben Irauternden，ber meitgreifende（sebanfe icheint in bieien Worten bu liegen，bäß wir nidyt mur mit unjerem Reben iondern auch mit mierem
 beitragen lömten．Die Reichsiatife unieres Seerm ift fo tocitgreifens，dáB allerlei men＝ idjen bazu beitragen bitrien．Dem einen gibt er eine Jührexfelle，der andere tut weniger ber＝

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borragende aber besmegen nidgt meniger nüz＝ Yictje $\mathfrak{M r b e i t}$ ．Dem cinen ift es bergömat，ermu＝ tigend auf jeine Mitmenidjen cinzumirfen，ber ansere hat zu brohen und zutwarnen．Der eine hat eine Whfgabe，beren wöfung cili ganzes $\mathfrak{D e}=$
 zerer Beit wollendet werden．Der eine hat bem seern mit femem Reben zu dienen，Der andere mit feinem Tob．Diefe Ungleidgeiten bedeuten aber fein Witrmarr in Den Blänen mieres Serrn．Er gebietet dem Tode jomoht wie Dem Rełen，Shm zu dienen．Hind hiezu hat er ein Reciot，ift er Doct felber zur Rettung Der Menid $=$ Geit in ben $\mathfrak{I o d}$ gegangen．
Maturrlid）soind es angeitats umperes be＝ jafrenfter Wififens nidgt wabrideinlity fein，ian foir ben Seern in ieinen seanslungen mit une Getreffy des Rebens und nes Toves immer ver＝ fteben werben．Wenn wix uns an bie Röfung einzelncr fölle madjen，ban bleiben uns un＝ beantmortete かragen．Der ફొerr fann ja bie ફ̧er＝ zen ber Menicten Yenfen wie bie Waiferbädfe． Warum hat ex es Msalon nidyt eingegeben，nidift aufß eiz zu gehen？Barum mupte er abgerufen werdent，währeni weniger verjprectende süng＝ linge gebifieben fino？（Gr hatte int Blan，fich me＝ bizinifich auszubilden，unt bann ber leibenden Menjobleit zu helfen．Yindere baben feite be＝ pntoere Rebensrläne，aber ifnen ift ifre Re＝ beņfrijt verlängert．Wäre es ant Ende beficr
 he geipart，bie ex in Der tryangung einer $\mathfrak{B i L}=$
 iteigen auf．

Weil toir in einer mit ber Sünde belajteten Welt leben，muis es in ©bottes Wran mit uns Ginein pafien，Daj nidgt mur ein langes Reben ein erfolareiches Reben genannt werden fann． $\mathfrak{F n}$ Wrofangeididate uno in seilsgefdidate $\mathfrak{b a =}$ ben Männer in furzer Rebenszeit boch ihre $\mathfrak{N r}=$
 alt．Seenry Miartyn，einer Der Kerworragenjten Miffionare gitens，war etwa gleidfen exters， ale inn ber Tod ereilte．Wix benfen da aud an Soblantes ben Täufer und an unjern，Šerrn und Seciland．Gbott fann and ein furzes Reben in feine Bläne hincinpaficm．Wir mifiten nidgt getabe wie fich bas reben jenjeits an bas Re＝ ben biesfeits anfnuipfen mirb．Danüber lüftet uns jogar bie Dffenbarung Den Scaleier nidft biel．Wix mifien aber，bã̉ ber さaborebejuch ci＝ nes Moje und eines drlas ein Interefie an den （Sejulehnifien befundet，die fich bier auf Grden
entwidfeln．Wer fann baher jagen，cinem in ber Jugend gejtorbenen fei bie Beit jeiner $\mathfrak{\Sigma} \boldsymbol{a}=$ tigfeit abgeidyntten morien？Ein תindlein，Da马 vom Tode fintoeggerafft mird，ehe eद joredft zum ©erbitberwibticin gefommen ift，wind boct nidgt burch alle emigfeiten io ein faft mper＝ iönlityes Brefen bleiben．Tas Reben bes yen＝ jeits wird gewia an das Reben bes Diegjeit anflnüpfen nimb aut bem Sindlein ein Wejen madjen，bas feligen ？uteil wird Gaben fönnen an Den Zätigfeiten ber smigfeit．Hnd mag ez mit dem Beritorbenen nid）t autch fo alynlidy fein？ Wie mögen wix bermaleinit taunen，wem bix amiere Borangegangenen treffen werben，uno iehen werden，was für ein Bachztum oder was für eine ßeränderung bei ignen fattgefundert hat．

Sti habe für obige Worte faum cin ganz beitimmtes Sffenbarnugbwort；aber wenn ich Yeje，Dáb der groze $\mathfrak{Y p o f t e l}$ jagt，＂Was fein Fuge gejehen und fein $\mathfrak{D r g}$ gebört und feinem Menjufan in den Sinn gefommen itt，bas hat Gott bereitet，Denen，die ihn lieben＂；wenn Derielfe $\mathfrak{Z p p i t e l}$ uon Worten ipridyt，Die ex ge＝ Fört，melde aber feinem Menidgen bergönnet find zu jagen，bann burdjichauert midy ein fe＝ Yiges M1gnen，daß foix nidgt leidyt zu biel von Dem Senjeits exwarten fönnen．Uno ein allie＝ benter ßater fuirbe mierer Seele Diejen Sun＝ ger nidft geididafen baben，ofne cinen $\mathfrak{B e g}$ zut Gaben ign zutituen．
 ielfent $\mathfrak{A p o f t e r}$ es müglidy gemadht hat zut id）rei＝ Gen，＂Daj̆ Denen，bie Gbott lieben，alles zum Bejten mitwirft，＂umb weiter，＂，Denn ich bin $\ddot{u}=$ berzetgt，bab meder Tod nodi $\mathfrak{L e b e n}$ ，weder Engel nod §firitentiumer，nod）（Semalten，weder （Segentoärtiges noct，Bufünftiges，meder Sohes nod Titefes，nód irgend ein anderes（seidg bpf mis zu heiden bermag von der Riebe（5ottes， bie it Chbrito §efu ift，unferm Seern！＂शuf anderer Stelle fonnte er jagen，，Denn mir ift bas Reben ©fritut und Sterben ©eminn，toent aber bas deben int greifde mir selegenbeit gibt ou fructibacer Winfiamfeit，io wein ich niddt，was tak wäflen joll，benn icf werbe bon Geibem heftig beiwegt：id habe suit abzufdef＝ ben und hei ©hrifto zut iein，melches aude wiel beijer wäre；aber es ift nötiger im fleifa zut bleiben umt euretrillen．＂

Shr lieben Traucrnden！weint eutit aut $\ddot{u}=$ bex ben Berlutt，Den int habt．Tzünen fins ein natüxicicher und eryaubter $\mathfrak{Y u s i x u a f ~ b e r ~} \mathfrak{T r a u}=$
ex，forwie Bactien ber ひ̛reube．Sifinint eud）eurer Zuänen niçl．atber weint nidit，weil euer ©ohn mo Bruber etwas berloren hat．Trauert nidft， tie bie，die feine şofifung Gaken．Wenn ehri＝ itus jein Reben war，io ift Sterben icin Sbewian

## Denft gute bebanfen！

Sein Menify wein zu jagen，was ein（sso＝ danfe ift，woraus er beitegt，wie er zutande fomme，fein merifid hat einen ©ebanfen je ge＝ fehen．Der Gedanfe ift wie Gott，won bem in Der Safrift autgefagt wirb，dañ ifn fein Menid noch geiehen hat．Mno ber（Sedanfe ift（seeit． （5senali wie Jefus fagte，dák（5sott（Seift fet．
 perlich，ift ber ©sebanfe iemnoch io mirflich．fie iraent etroas in der itufflictun Welt wirllide ift． $\mathfrak{Z a}$ ，es bleibt zweifelfaft，of es in bieier Welt etmas Wirflicueres und（semaltigeres gibt als sen Gebanfen．Wirt benfen．finnen，planen， entwerfen，wix iprechen，idireiben，apidinnen， malen：uno immer fins es ©sebanfen，bie wir vermandeln，fei es in Didfthongen oder שxpi＝ arammen，in Beidumigen dier Gemäline．Fer ©sedanfe bringt aus einer acifitigen Welt auf uns cin und berlanat bon uns in Stoff berwan＝ delt zut werien，er fwill burctif ung jozufagen ir＝ Diid werben，feine Miffion auf Erben exfïllen， Grbenaut．Menichineitaqut wernm．Die Büdier afler Sobfer amb Reiten fint nichte anteres ars ber cufachätfe Walturrat an Gebanfen．Der
 bie $\mathfrak{A}$ ntente，bie cine Sembunt bon ferne bre ober nathe ber aufniment unt meitergibt，bodit ohne wom toten Mectantizntis einer materir $=$ Yen $\mathfrak{A}$ ntente zut fint．Dem wir fönen（bse banifen，berarseiten＂，mir fönen fie in Geitart， Siraft umo s̃nteniität veränsern．
samit ein Menfif einen eiaenen（bebanten benfien？Sat ein menich ie cinen rimemen be＝ Danfent gebactit？©6ínt es eigene ©sebanfen？

Niein Menfoh won foiter reichender Exffemt＝ niz wird ben Mat haken．Sime Franen inter
 ＂Schöbfung＂anhörte，murie or bint ber ভtelle
 ben Blict zum binmel aericatet，außrief：„Stifit bon fier，won bort fonme alles！＂Die annze $\mathfrak{B i}=$ bel will une beweiien，dán wir nidyt wifien
 ift．Bei safubue iit zu Yeien：„PME gute ©fabe und alle wolfommene（5abe fommt won oben Herab，ben bem Bater bea sidits！＂H1no fein
wathes Genie noct lyat fein Werf für ficid in


 getwejen iei，bie fich burch es verfündete und offenburte．Erin grojer ©seiit wie $\mathfrak{Y n t o n ~ B r u d f =}$ ner wiomete beshalb cine feiner Enmphonien Dem Yieben（sott．Erx fühlte nidgt weniger tief feine Dhnmactit als Ruther，ber bie Beilen iabrieb：＂Mit amjerer Madet ift nidfts getan！＂ Dicie Demut ses Mrenichen，fict als Jnitrument ober $\operatorname{Drgan}$ einer idÿ̈pferifden Macht zu füh $=$ Yen，bie allein ictionferifich zu nennen ift uno alle Menidyenmacyt überiteigt，Dieie Demut findet in ben Worten des Batermiers，too es Keijt： ＂Dein Witlle gejdebe！＂，ifren flariten Nubbrud．
＂Die Warte，in benen iw denfe，find nidft bie meinen．Sic gehören ber Menictibeit an．Mit＝ lionen won menichen haben ite geidiaffen，ge＝ prägt，fie find gemorden wie ein forallenriff， in bas meine ©edanfen bineinfriecfen．Drigi＝
 been，sie es githt，find idfon da－treiben int $\mathfrak{M e e x}$ Der §ocen．§id，eine $\mathfrak{M u t e r}$ ，nehme einige Laton in mix auf umb bezeidge fie als bie mei＝ nent＂io iagt ber $\mathfrak{B G i L o j o p h} \mathfrak{F}$ ranf ©rane．
 in mix aufnehme，bas iut won enticheibender， won iegensuoller ober verbängnizuolfer Widhtig＝ feit．Denn Bebanfen iind wirflidffeiten，Yeben＝ Dige fräfte，furdbtbare ober fieflicthe ©semalten， Fhfbauer oder Beritörer，ふreumbe oder Feeinde， Selfer oder Berberber，Rebensuerlängerer ober Rebensuerfüzer，tödlich oder heilend．Sedan＝ fen find Beariuder oder Bernidter bes ©ffiids， Wutgeber oder Berzmeifluagbringer，Be＝ ictüzer und Berteidiger，शiuflyalt umb Stübe， vier fie find wie die Wafierfat，bie Gercinbridft and Satajtrophen ictaffit．Die ganze Wert，bie wir idfoutn－was ift fie anderes als ber ber＝ wirffichte（sctanfe？Die ßrooffint＝Brücte wur＝ De gebactit，ehe fie gebaut murbe．Die Safreib＝ majdine，mit ber bieie Beilen ntedergeidytieben murben，mugte gebacht icin，ehe jie fonjtruirt werben fonnte． $\mathfrak{H}$ no bex（bsedanfe hat groge Mectit über ben ভtoff．Denfen wir an bas Whänomen ber Şupnoje！Wie ba ber Menict，bes eigenen WBillen马 beraubt，Dem Geranfen eines anderen Meniden gehoriam it，wie ba ein Menich beiter ober traurig it－genau wie ber Snpmotifeur es befiehlt．Sicht anders ift＇s im ¿eben！Der Menidy，ben freubige Gebanfen be＝ wegeit，zeigt bies in icinem ganzen $\mathfrak{B e j e n}$ ，Der

Menid, Den Sorge bedrüft, Läßt bies beutlict erf̂ennen.

Doch bamit ift uns ein Weg getwiejen, bas Reben 3u meifern unt ieiner froh bu werben. Demit wir haben mar cinen zeind: Den (bsdan= fen. Wir haben mur cinen orcumb: den (sedan=
 Madft uber uns geminnen fomn. Ere iftein (be $=$ Batfe aus eine Sphöre, Dic mir feine Macht it= ber uns gemimen laïen bürfen. Siebe ift cin (Sebante aus hober Sphäre, menn es fid) um mahre Siche, alio um sienende Siebe bandelt. Sier folfon mir mbs bffnen. Denn poweit wir Der Welt vffen fine, ioweit it fie uns offen, umb mur bas fuge der Riebe erfunt mirflich. Shne Eiebe farn fein Menich cin Menidf fein. Die Qiebe crit macht den Micnichen oum Meniden. Syier weut eines der grozen (5ibhemmific ier $\mathfrak{W e l t}$, Gier ift Die Wforte zu Den Minterien Der Eeele. Seder Genanfe ber Siebe baut auf. Ge= Danfen ber Riebe rufen Blumen aus bem ©rb= reidín mierer Eecle. Riebe ift Reben unb gibt Weben. WSix find nirgendes befier, als to mix geliebt merben, und nirgends weifer, als mo wir licben. (5ier ift iene hobere Riebe gemeint, bie (beift gemorben ift.) 5eaß zeritört. Exr man berectitigt ícin, er mag Durdh Böes hernorgeru= fen worden ₹ein: er zeritört bennoct. Siein wahrbaft sexifer hat re gehabt. Saab ift Sraft
 zerreipt bas zarte Wemebe ber Eeele, Das bann nur biele Riebe mieber heritelfen fann.

Grfennt man foldherart bie Sraft ber Gedan= fen, io möchte man ben Menidjen zurufen und immer wieber zurrufen: Denft gute Gebanfen! Dem (Sbebafen find auth fernmirfend. Seider hat bas erlebt, es ift experimentelf nacfazuwei= ien. ©sedanfen iini Fernbintreffer im guten $0=$ ber idjlechten Sinac, berubigende, lindernde, toogltätige Sfräfte, groß̉e, mächtige Dinge, umo twir follten iehr aut fic achthatem. Wher wir thin ев nidyt. Whir Iafien zu vielen (sedanfen Einlab, sie unfer (Geifteshauts niemals betreten dürften, und wir laffen uniere eigenen (Sedanfen ziellos treiben, ohne fie recigt in Der Gewalt zu haßen mo bedeutenden Brocfen bienitbar zu machen.
"Jif hake eudit Madyt gegeben, auf ভforpio= ne zutreten," jagt ber Şeiland zu feinen Jiin= gern. So ift aud wis, memn wir in einem $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathrm{n}}=$ hen Gedanfen fteben, Macht gegeben, allem itanozubalten, was uns als beqneridyaft ichäd= Yid) entgegentritt. Wser einem bohen (sedanfen Die Treue hält, bem hält audi) dicier (Gebanfo

Die Treue. Unt ein ioldjer (Bedanfe ermeift fid) zulekt ftärfer und fräftiger alg der groß̉e, icheinbar uniiberwindidye SBideritano der Welt.

Diar Scayef.

## College „2thyletics̊."

Immer meftr fommen !eitende umb Denfende Sornubeamten - Sollege Bräitibenten, Scyut= ¡uperintenbenten und Wrinzipale - zu ber Me=
 Ythletif und Des Sports in mijern Sctulen zu weit treiben. So allgemein herridet dieje Mei= mugg, Dáb man dic Situation bilblich in ben Worten auboriuct: „Ier ©dywanz weirelt ben Sund." Das meint, die jogenannten „शthletics" fontrallieren bic ©dfule ober fonzentrieren be= ren $\mathfrak{H u f m e r f i a m f e i t ~ z u m ~ g r o b e n ~ I e i l ~ a u f ~ f i d , ~}$ anitatt Dáb bie Edyule bie athletiichen Eports fontrollieren jollte.

Der Bmedf ser Einfiihnung ses Fubball= fotele 子. B. war anfänglid) der, ๖en überarbei= teten eingeiperrten ©tudenten Gelegenheit 3u notivenoiger förperlidfer Wewẹ̆uй zu verictaf $=$ fn, ifre Bacfen zur ritatu und ifren appetit zu metsen. Sur bic Mupeitumben murben zu bieien Brectien benübt. J̌eķt ift mandie Uniberifität, audd) mandhes (oullege mur noch io ein :aner Des Subbalftaiums oiter cine Bubehörde der allmäctytigen §ußbballmajdine. Eoldhe Stasien
 fonmt ber, báb bei groken Wettipielen bie $3 \mathfrak{u}=$ fifaternenge bis auf sundertaniend iteigt und Der ©innahmen oon einem Wettipiel oft ভummen mit fedfis Biffern repräfentieren. ஜேร gibt Enlleges beren Criftenz mur burd) bas
 Die Deffentlidffeit bringt. Shne biefe Mittel mürben fie foum ie aubergalb ber Grenzen de马 Counthe, wo fic bauicn, betannt fein „Bieber antere (5olleses", bemerft eine meitgelejene Wbodenidurift, "müroen faum wifien, wie wahres (Selo ausifeht, mem nid)t bie fliegenden fumpt= ariffe, Die Burbürtesitreden und Die Bociftöße
 mïrocı. Jhr Rufn berubt auf bem ভpiel unb ihe Brot fommt bon Der Schau."
 in ז̌ubball, faule Sadien gibt, bas wußte man Gereits. Man bringt $z$. $\mathfrak{B}$. Itellenwerie in bie Shumnen, fie jollen mithelfen phyifich mädftige junge Männer aufzupüren umb fie ber Mrma Mater zuzutvenben. Bas forde snoivibum fonit finb, ob fie autb bas Beug zum Stubieren $\mathfrak{y a}=$
ben．ob fie much moralifa gejumb fino，ijt jobeints Rebeniache．Wenn fie mur eine große Statur mo Riejenfräfte beiiden mo mit ifrem Gervidgt fampfäfig find，bann find fie will＝ fommen．Man veripridgt joldfen phniitchen Bunbermeniden Mritelfung für stellen，dic oft gar nidat exiftiexen ooer wo e马 überfaupt nichte zu arbeiten gibt als Gegenteifung firrs Sefulgeld und ben föperficten Unterfalt．Hnd
 jentieren zul $^{\text {fornnen cinen Minimumfresit bon }}$ zwölf Sresititumben per Semeiter mactien muti und foldye phyiticte section oft bas entriach nidft weriteben ober immun bawon jein mödien， jo fieht man Dodf Dazu，daí fie Die nötigen 3 en＝ furen befommen．Man fälicift Beridate，Beug＝ nifife und andere Beglanbigungepapiere su bent einzigen Bivect，um g̣utes material für bie


Dic＂（Sarnegie Foundation＂，bie ja zu bem Buect gegründet morben ift，fonitruftive $\mathfrak{F o r}=$ idjerarbeit auf bem Gebiete ber Bilbung mo ほrziehung zu tum und überbaupt bas errzic＝
 nen ©urven bezüglidy ber Buitänbe in Ythletiç im Rande und hat bas Rejultat ifrer Interfu： dyung in Buffetin Nummer 23，gegen ias En＝ de des verflofienen safres veröffentlidat．Uno dieie Sdyrift zeigt，wie fict Ythleten，athletifd）： Sireftoren，＂（̌oaches＂，Mhmenen und felbit ho＝ Ge Beamten，bejonser马 in ben Göheren Schulen， in ihrem Dxang nadf Ruhn umb（5hre，in ih＝ rem Snunger nact Ropularität kaben berleiten laifen，Betriigereien umo ungerechte sanolum＝ gen aller $\mathfrak{H x t}$ zuthegchen．（Sbuz mit Mecht iagt Daker bas bejagte Bulletin：＂Was sitic Reute getan haben，um Spiele sut geminnen，bilbet Den dunfelfen Sclatten，ber fidd Ḧber unire amerifanifaten Endfege $=$ mind．Schul＝2thletics berbreitet．＂

Raturlich war bie Mufregung，bie ber Ber＝ offentlidumg des ©．T．Bamphicts folgte，grob． Meehr als eine hohere Sehranitalt，ieren unge＝ redht erlangter Rurm die Beitungen an bie gro＝ Be ©flocie gehängt hatten，ftamo mit einem ge＝ falagenen（Semifien ba．ME Dann bie 2fiozia＝ tion ber $\mathfrak{Y}$ m．Colleges，melduer iiver vierhmoert Der größten und bedeutenditen Göhern Schulen Des Randes angefören，hei ifrer lebten Sibung in Waibington ben Wericht entovg，munte fie natürlidy Das（sseitänonis madyen，ber Beridgt berufe auf Tatiadien und fei fonferbatio gehat＝ ten．Diejer Berbane tat bann einen weiteren
löblidfen ভcyritt unis refommendierte，jèes Gollege folle in Wthletiç feine eigene Šaußrel＝ nigung veranitalten und weiter，daß bie inte＝ leftuellen und fulturellen Biele ber Sollegeer＝ ziehing mieder mehr ins arge gefañt und bie Ythletices mäßiger uno ehrentiafter zu betreiben jeien．

Sabon im Mat bes vorigen Jahres，noch efye ber Carnegie Beridyt Yeraus mar，foar man $\ddot{i}=$ berfïlyrt，Daß z．B．Die Univeritität bon Jowa
 atsugceen umb Brojelyten und Refruiten zu machen．Die ©dute wurie bafür beitraft mb won Dem Berband Der＂groben Bebn＂Der Meit＝ Iidjen forifereno ausgeid）toifen．Uno won hier＝ her mb borther extönt bas Erdio bee Earnegic Bexidfte．Wif einer Beriammilung Der Rational Sollegiate शthletic Mffociation＂in Mew Yorf， iditg Bräf．Say wom lation Eollege folgende Reformregetn bor：1．Whidaffung ber Ein＝ trittggelber bei allen ভpielen；2．abichaffunt Des profefiionellen（bact）Enjtems；3．RGfitaf＝ Fung jeber æorm bon Subiibien，תundibafterei
 febr zu einem friften $\mathfrak{A m a t c u r i n j t e m}$ ．Sancben beroanme er in idfarfer Weije bic Wrarib，den jogenannten＂（Eoaches＂Riejengebälter bon $\$ 18$ ，＝， 000.00 zu bezahlen，wie es Die Eohmbia Ltni＝ veriitat tut．

Bräfibent Sumelf uon der ફarbaxd Uniber： fität ging jogar foweit，ben sionjaliag zu ma＝ dent，baß hinfort jührlidy nur e in interfollegia＝ Ies Wettipiel，nady ber ：lxt Der（sxicdent ino Römer，abgeigalten werie．Hno bies fam bom boupt ber ©chule，bic im Safre 1929 einen Fiengeminn won $\$ 619,000.00$ für $\mathfrak{A t h}$ Yetics cimitecite．

Interefiant auf jence Beriamming in Nero Yorf，umb babu rectit pathetiod，war bie 刃e＝ merfung de马 beriibmten ©picler马＂Bubon＂Mc：
 anjprucht int serbit umb surubiafr affe meine Nadmittage uni erbenbe．Unter ben 1 mitänden iit es nidft möglidy，einen tedunifiten furfus zut neநmen；fie müben einem feine 多cit zum Spie！ Iafien．Sier bin idt，cin Sentor in Der Inniver＝ fität von Rebrabła mit cinent guten §ußball $=$ Reforb．Wher id babe nidfos gelernt，Das midy befähigen fönte，mein Reben zu unterbalten， wem ich austrete．Deshatb bin id）gezmungen bie $\mathfrak{J a h r e}$ ，bic id heim 戸ußballipiel zugebracht Habe，zu itreidicn．＂

Bethel ©ollege bält fich frei won fraglidfen

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

Fraftifen und es gelingt unter ben Buitänoen nidgt，inmer getwintende＂Team＂zu entrifi＝ felri．Die llebung ift aber ba．

## Safulbitbutg uld weiterbildutg ber（erwadio fenten．

$\mathfrak{W o g l}$ fein Rand ift eifriger beitrebt，ben Sindern ume jutgen $\mathfrak{R e u t e n}$ eine freie alfgenti＝ ne Ectulfildung uns sum Teil auch ipezielle Bildutg zu geben，als dic Bercinigten ভtaaten． Schon mit bem britten unt vierten Rebensjabr fonn cint Sind bie Spielfantle ober ben sinder＝ gartent befuctien umb bann bon Stufe zu Stufe int Rexnen，weiter fteigen butch bic erlementar＝ frthule，bann bie Soctridule und jogar burch bie Stratsuniverïtät，und bas afles jozufagen un＝ entgertlich．Das bsememiveien und ber ভtaat jorgen Dafür．Wix geben riejige ©ummen für Den Sabulunterridgt und bie nötigen Refirmittel
 iern，mit allen mur eroenflichen－Eimidetungen und \＆usitattuigen，Damit uniere Sinder unb minere Jugend es beim Sernen Yeidfter und an＝ genebmer haben uno beficre Fortichritte madjen toment．

Hex ift e马 gand redgt，affes fïr bie Sinder， Süngłinge und Jungfrauen zu opfern und bie faft unzäbligen errwadycuen，bie überalf um uns ber fint unt sereai wilbung zum groben Zeil mangel＝oder liuctenthaft ift，io ganz mizer acht zu Yafien？§a，fagt ba bielfeidyt biefer ober
 Dungsichuten für Errwachiene．Doch，too fino dieje？Shur gie mbda in den größeren ভtädten， aber auf bem Rande umb an ben fleineren Der＝ tern gibte jo was nidut．Hnd wenn audd bie mei＝ iten eine chlementarbildung hätten，was foiro zu ifree Weiterbilbung getan？Se fomplizice＝ ter fict，bas Reben geitaltet，wie bas heutzutage mirflich ber Farl iit，Deftomebr bebarf ber Menid autd einer graimsliden Scdufbildung und einer beitänoigen Weiterbiloung．
 Hlderman，ein päbagogifcter Expert im Diente Des Bureaus ber Grziehung zu Waikington， （2．）（C．，unlängit über bie Bilbung ber ©rivadi）＝ fenen untemommen fat，umb Die Buiamment ftellungen，bie er barüber gemacfit hat．Der Be＝ ridut begime mit ber feititelluna，baỉ mon＝ gelnde ©flementar $=$ ©dutbildung in Den $\mathfrak{V e r}=$
cimigten ©taaten ein iehr ernites nationales Froblem iei．©̌ふ heibt ba unter anderem：＂So optimiftifach auch ber Refrer unb Erzieher fein mag über bie fortichitte，bie in bem resten Biertelaabryundert gemadyt wurben，fo fann er Demnoch barin eine bolle Befriesigung nidht finden．Die zrrage nangeltafter ©dyufbiloung ift in ber Tat fo ernit，Dáß bie Ernemung e $\mathrm{i}=$ nes nationaien $\mathfrak{H u}$ idyufies notimendig war． Diejer hatte bie gejamte Rage zu fubieren，um hier icileunige afghilfe zu ichaffen；denn mir haben auch Ertwachiene，mit mangelfafter Schut＝ bilduing in jolch grōer Bahl，dā Die Grfent＝ nis bicier Iatiache ein mbehagliches asefüth erzeugen mū̆．Ě马 find gerabe bieje Erwachie＝ nen，benen $\mathfrak{A}$ merifa fene bejondere $\mathfrak{W u f m e r t}=$ jamfeit zuzuwenden hat．＂

Die Bahl der Mmerifaner，benen felbit bie eriten ©rumblagen ber elfementarichulfiloung fehlen，wird aut zwanzig Millidnen Sioppe ge＝ fchäbt．Wher ielbit Dicfe boge Biffer bürfte Der Wahrbeit nidyt ganz nahe fommen，benn fie be＝ rutht auf utigefähren © ©jäbungen auf（Sxutio ber antlicfen Bolfzzäbluna von 1922．Daxin wirb gezeigt，Dan fiebzig ans ie 1,000 （Einwoh $=$ nern in ben Bereinigten Staaten，Miänner unb たraten uiber 21 Jabre，in finer Spratife ictureiben fönnen．

Eine now bentlidhere Spracio reben bie Feitelhugen，weld bie National Neabemy of Sciences unter ben 1917 るum secere eingezoge＝ nen jungen $\mathfrak{A m e x i f a n e r n}$ madhen fonnte．Sar＝ nad rar ein Biertel biefer Brite ber Mation nidft intitande meder cine Beitung but Yefen noda cinen Brief zu idyreiben．

Bivar ift bicie fraffe Itnmifienbeit in man＝ den（begenven weiter verbreitet mo fraffer als in anbern．Sher bie Rage im ganzen angefant， ift beumrutigenb．Serx Arbermann erblicte bar＝ in nicht nur eine $\mathfrak{F r}$ rage Der Bäbagogie，fondern cine politioçe BFlicht，bicfen unerträglichen $3 u=$ fand zu heheben．Ery weibt barauf hin，DaB in Den Bereinigten Etaaten 256，104 Elementar＝ ©chulgebäube borbanden finv，bie meiftens un＝

 um weiterzubauen und eine $\mathfrak{D r g a n t i j a t i o n ~ z u ~}$ icjaffen，biejes nationale Hebel mangelnoer E゙＝ Yementarictulfilisutg nack unt nach zu begeber．

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