# BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY 



NEWTON, KANSAS
JANUARY, 1931

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# Bethel College Monthly 

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## WAITING

Serene I fold my hands and wait;
Nor care for wind, or tide, or sea; I rave no more 'gainst Time or Fate, For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays, For what avails this eager pace? I stand amid the eternal ways, And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day, The friends I seek are seeking me; No wind can drive my bark astray, Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone? I wait with joy the coming years; My heart shall reap where it hath sown, And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own and draw The brook that springs in yonder heights; So flows the good with equal law Unto the soul of pure delights.

The stars come nightly to the sky; The tidal wave unto the sea; Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high, Can keep my own away from me.
-John Burroughs.
"WHAT ELSE MUST BE DONE TO MAKE THIS A LIVABLE WORLD?" Survey, Jan. 1, 1921 p. 498.
Here are some of the ideas of prominent persons in our country:
"Discriminate between your illusions and your ideals. Dismiss the ones, hold fast the others."
"Remember: you cannot do it without the help of youth."
"Creation of a leisure class . . . a class with surplus energy that doesn't have to farm farms, tend machines . . . I want these men and women to stop me on the road or in the city streets and talk with me without feeling that I am keeping them from their tasks . . ."
"A nation-wide employment service" should be established.
"What this world needs is faith and joy."
"Political freedom of women" must be achieved.
"Only striving after accomplishment, only the Spirit that forces progress can make life livable."
"More science and democracy" are needed by our day.
''This would be a more livable world if we could banish envy and jealousy from our hearts, our lives, our hopes, our business, our social work, our philanthropies."
"A sevenfold training for life:

1. Education in ethics
2. Education in civics
3. Education in hygiene
4. Education in usefulness
5. Education in ambition
6. Education in play
7. Education in self-expression."

In order to make this a livable world "Remember 1914 and 1916 and 1918 and 1919, and apply what they taught."
"Better housing for wage earners and prevention of unemployment."
"Prevention of war, starvation, barbarism. . ."
"Desire for real knowledge and true beauty . . ."
"Free hospitals, free courts, more playgrounds for children, free theaters, more thoro education, greater tolerance. . . ."
"Cooperation, sense of humor, sense of beauty . . ."

## ANNUAL BIBLE WEEK AT BETHEL COLLEGE

## Wednesday, January 28 to Wednesday, February 4, 1931

Three addresses will be given each day: two in English and one in German. The German addresses are scheduled for 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. 'They will treat a variety of subjects and will be given by different men. They will not take up the whole hour allotted to them, leaving some time for discussion by those who are present.

The $3: 30$ hour each afternoon will be occupied by Prof. P. S. Goertz. He will speak on the general theme "Present Day Religious Thinking and Living." Prof. Goertz is dean of Bethel College and teaches philosophy and religious education. He has taught in Tabor College and in the Union Theological Seminary in Foochow, China. He has spent a number of years in mission work under the American Board in China and has been in the pastorate in Connecticut.

At 7:30 each evening, except Tuesday, Dr. J. H. Langenwalter will speak on the general topic "Jesus Dealing With People." Dr. Langenwalter formerly was connected with Bethel College, part of the time as Bible teacher and part of the time as its president. He is at present in the Bible Department of Friends University in Wichita. He has an executive position in the Federation of Churches in Wichita. Under the auspices of this body he brings the radio message over station KFH on three Sunday afternoons each month. He is much in demand as speaker especially to gatherings of young people. His experience as teacher in college and seminary admirably fits. him for this kind of work.

The speakers that will give the single addresses are all well versed in the topics assigned them.

The meetings are all open to anyone who wishes to attend them. No admission will be charged, but from time to time an offering will be taken to hêlp defray expenses.

It is hoped that many will show a prayerful interest and participation in this Bible Week.

The program for the Bible Week is given in another part of this issue.

## BOOK CONUNDRUMS

## Is it fun to read?

Not always. But is it fun to play the piano or to dance or to roller skate if you are not used to it? Get the habit now, even if it is hard to begin.' - You can't always get a piano even if you like to play; you can't dance or skate when you are sick or tired or grown old, but you can always read - and you'll never know what fun it is until you get the habit!

Why is a library different from a moving picture show?

Because at the show, you give your nickel, take what the show wants to give you, and then forget all about it.

At the Library, you give NO nickel, take what YOU please, and have something to think about all the rest of your life.

Why is a book like a shoe?
Because they are both made to fit all sizes. There is no one else in the world just like you. The first book you pick up may be written for some one very different from yourself. Read only what you like but try to like what is better. Some books are worth their weight in gold and others are fit only to be burned.

What is a librarian good for?
The library and the librarian are not made to make you read or to make you take books home but they are supposed to get you what you want. They are to make it easier for you to read - just as your knife and fork make it easier for you to eat.

Your knife and fork will not feed you unless you use them and a library and a librarian are not worth anything to you unless you use them.

From "Public Libraries" Apr. 1914.
"The above were distributed separately and at intervals in a group of rather indifferent young people. They were much amused and the general effect was a much more receptive attitude toward the library."

Alice B. Long,
Librarian Parish Lib. New York City.

## NEWTON STUDENT WINS HONORS

Alden C. Krider of Newton, a senior in architecture at the Kansas State Agricultural college, has been awarded honorable mention in the recent competition sponsored by the department of mural painting of the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, New York. Krider's drawing was the only one submitted from Kansas state for the competition. Other schools competing were Yale university and New York university.

The subject of the competition was "A Hall in a Country Residence." Given a detailed description of the hall, participants were given a problem of designing a decoration for this hall that would serve as a transition from the brilliant coloring of the garden as seen thru the doorway to the other rooms of the house.

It is quite an honor, said Prof. Paul Weigal, head of the architectural department, for a student in architecture to win in a competition in which mainly mural painters are competing.
-Newton Evening Kansas.

## ALUMNI AND EX-STUDENTS

Walter P. Linscheid is active manager of the new Drive-Inn Market at 1726 North Main Street, Newton.

Shirley Byler, private secretary to one of the higher officials of the Santa Fe Railroad, accompanied his employer on an extended business trip from Chicago to California early in December.

Miss Maxine Will of near Walton has resigned from her position as teacher in a rural school, because of ill health.

Miss Marie Eitzen of Mountain Lake, Minnesota is teaching at Sioux City, Iowa.

Mrs. F. J. Wiens of Berne, Indiana is visiting her father, A. A. Vesper, and other relatives in the vicinity of Newton.

Miss Mariam Penner, who is this year doing graduate study at Kansas University,
accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Isaac and son Donald on an overland trip to Minnesota during the holiday season

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Linscheid of Arlington, Kansas have taken into their home for the school year two orphan boys aged eight and ten years, Layton and LaVerne Burns.

Paul Kliewer, Shirley and Kenneth Byler of Chicago spent Christmas at their respective homes on the campus and in Newton.

Mrs. G. R. Gaeddert has returned to Chicago after spending three weeks helping to care for her sick mother at Moundridge, Kansas.

Herman Rempel is a chemist in the Twining Laboratories at Fresno, California.
J. H. Doell and J. J. Siemens were elected justices of the peace for Newton Township at the fall election.

Rev. and Mrs. Ferry L. Platte visited Mrs. Platte's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rich during the Christmas season, and Rev. Platte incidentally preached for the Bethel College Church on Sunday morning, December 21. Mr. Platte will study at the Chicago Theological Seminary during the remainder of the school year.

Miss Rosella Bargen is instructor in English, in the high school at Hastings, Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Osburn and son visited friends and relatives on the college campus on January 6. Mrs. Osburn, who was formerly Miss Hilda Wedel and a daughter of the late President C. H. Wedel, considers her visits to Bethel a homecoming. Mr. Osburn, who is a civil engineer, recently completed a building project at Ward, Arkansas, and the Osburns are expecting to be transferred soon to another of the southern states, possibly Alabama.

The engagement of Mr. Carl Richert to Miss Irene Urban has been announced.

Herschel Hawley is a member of the Ford Minstrels, who broadcast from WDAF, the Kansas City Star station, each Monday at 9:30 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood J. Stacy of Cheyenne, Wyo., are spending a month's vacation with Mrs. Stacy's mother, Mrs. Minnie Kennedy. Mr. Stacy is assistant material engineer for the state of Wyoming.

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Arthur Byler of Crete, Nebraska, instructor in piano at Doane College, visite his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Byler during the Christmas vacation.

Miss Tillie Ewy of Halstead, Kansas was married to Mr. Edgar Hege of De Ridder, Louisiana, on December 25. Mr. and Mrs. Hege will live in Louisiana.

Waldo Wedel came home from the University of Nebraska to spend Christmas.

The engagement of Miss Virginia Vaughan and Mr. Edward McBurney, both of Newton, has been announced. Mr. McBurney is at present employed by an oil company at Red Oak, Iowa.

Miss Minnie Nelson, teacher in the Newton grade schools, is quite ill at her home on East Broadway.

Mrs. G. A. Haury and children spent three weeks during the holiday season with Mr. Haury in Denver.

The Bethel Cailege Mennonite Church has extended a call to Dr. J. H. Langenwalter to accept its pastorate. Dr. Langenwalter addressed the Christian Endeavor Society in the chapel on Sunday evening, Jannuary 11.

Rev. A. F. Tieszen and family have gone to Freeman, S. Dakota to live temporarily with Mr. Tieszen's mother, Mr. Tieszen having completed his residence work for the degree he is seeking at Ilaf School of Theology, in Denver.

Miss Anna Marie Haury has returned to Pomona College, Clairmont, California after her vacation at home.

Professor E. R. Riesen, Dean of Arizona University, is planning to spend the week end of January 18 with relatives in Kansas, enroute to attend a conference of deans which will be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, January 21.

Herman Andres visited friends at Goshen, Indiana at Christmas.

## A FRIENDSHIP PILGRIMAGE TO Europe

Open the spring number of any magazine to the advertising section. What is it that occupies a large part of the space. Travel! "Join our cruise! Visit strange lands! Every kind of tour to suit the fancy and purse of the prospective traveler."

Christian Endeavor too, thru its travel department, conducts tours to various places of interest every year. Last summer a tour was organized under its auspices for travel in Europe, with the great world's Christian Endeavor convention in Berlin as the culminating event. But Christian Endeavor always has a purpose in its tours, additional to sight seeing. It is the promotion of Christian fellowship. And in this particular tour it was to bring the friendship and love of Christian America to the peoples of Europe.

On July 10 the S.S. Cameronia carried 450 Christian Endeavorers, representing almost every state in the union, out of the New York harbor on this Pilgrimage of Friendship to Europe. After a week of travel on cold, rough seas, we found ourselves sailing up the beautiful river Clyde on a warm, sunny afternoon. Green sloping hills, age-old stone farmhouses, peaceful villages with their church spires pointing heavenward, even an ancient castle now and then, greeted us on the shores of this strange land. Our ship which had been tossed by many a wild wave on the great Atlantic moved quietly and sedately on toward Glasgow. It was late when we finally docked but daylight still lingered in this far northern city.

While the baggage was being unloaded we waited eagerly, almost impatiently, to set our feet on foreign soil. Then from somewhere came word that a delegation of Scotch Endeavorers had come on board. Quickly we made our way to the upper deck. A large group of our Endeavorers had gathered and there were our Scotch friends in the midst of them. Greetings were being exchanged. Dr. Kelly, president of the English C. E. was speaking. He was bidding us welcome to the home of English Christian Endeavor. No, you couldn't have singled out these, our hosts, by their dress. But, oh, how strange the language that they spoke! Could it be possible that they were speaking English, and yet we hardiy understood? But the spirit of the greetings was unmistakable. And as Dr. Poling responded for us in his wholehearted way, the feeling of our oneness in Christ swept over us.

Long before we reached London there were rumors of a "Squash" which was to take place in that city in honor of the American delegation. The name alone aroused a great deal of curiosity. In true American fashion, not wanting to miss anything, our delegation turned out in good numbers. What connection the name had with the meeting no one ever seemed to know, but the general remarks among our delegates afterwards were such as these: What enthusiasm for an English meeting! And how they did sing! It was a "peppy" C. E. rally! But the London Endeavorers were not satisfied to give expression to their cordiality in this formal way, only. Next day we found that we could not interest certain of our delegates in a visit to The Buckingham Palace. Yes, they had seen it the night before. Some English Endeavorers had offered to take them on $i$ little sight sesing tour of the city after the meeting. They walked and walked. Would they ever turn back or grow tired? Tender American feet, how they ached! But they had seen Buckingham Palace, and what was more, enjoyed the fine spirit of English hospitality.

In the German cities the Endeavorers were usually at the Railroad station to greet us. They would stand in lines as we passed thru the gate. When they spied our C. E. pins a smile would spread over their faces. If they discovered one or the other in our delegation who could speak German, they were overjoyed. "C. E. just like we wear," and with that they would proudly display the C. E. pin on the lapel of their coat. In Neuhausen where we had gone to view the illumination of the falls of the Rhine, the whole town turned out to greet us. The band was playing at the station when our train arrived and then led the way to the foot of the falls, amid the cheering and waving of the villagers that lined the streets and filled the windows and balconies. 450 Americans marching down their streets was no common spectacle for them.

Of all the services held on this friendship pilgrimage, those in connection with the laying of wreaths by our leaders at the tomb of the unknown soldier in the various cities, were among the most impressive.

The first of these took place in Edinburgh, Scotland, two days after we had landed on foreign shores. Among the castles of Europe, the one at Edinburgh is outstanding, because of its location. Being built on a cliff that towers above the city a thousand feet makes it a most imposing sight. Within the walls of this ancient structure the Scottish war memorial has been built and it was here that we paid our first tribute to those who gave their all.

Impressive as this service and others were that followed, perhaps none touched the hearts as did the first one held in Germany. It happened to be in Munich. The memorial itself was unusual. It was almost like entering a tomb. After descending a few steps you stood before a stone structure like a vault, and as you entered, there lay the effigy of a soldier in his armor. On the four walls surrounding this vault were inscribed the names of the 16 ,000 young men of Munich who had made the supreme sacrifice during the world war. We gathered about this place, sacred to the people of Munich, as we had at others. We joined in singing, "Glorious Things of Thee are spoken." Dr. Poling spoke briefly. Then Dr. Ira Landrith offered a prayer in which he uttered this significant sentence, "Oh God, may we come so close to the cross of Christ that we cannot help being close to each other." Had we ever before realized so clearly the secret of world friendship? Had we ever before felt so keenly the futility of war? A few casual observers had witnessed this service, women perhaps on their way to the market. With brimming eyes they pressed the hands of American women. Tho words could not be understood, they thanked them for this expression of Christian love and friendship.

With these experiences fresh in heart and mind we approached Berlin. Again the reception was cordial. It was wholehearted, demonstrated by a thousand kindly acts. It was Christian. If ever feelings of bitterness or revenge stirred in the hearts of those German Endeavorers we were unaware of it. Could they say as much of us? We hope so. In this wonderful spirit of fellowship in Christ, 14,000 Endeavorers representing 42 nations, and coming from 70 denominations, worshipped, prayed,

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sang and thought together on "The Call of Christ to the Youth of Today," for five days, in the sessions of that great world's Christian Endeavor Convention in Berlin.

-Eṁma Ruth.

## RURAL LIFE IN THE SOUTH

It is often hard for those of us who have always lived in the North to realize that southern rural conditions are much different from our own, and that our friends of the South face many problems concerning which we know nothing from experience.

In the first place, there is a much larger proportion of the colored population living in the country in the southern states than there is in the North. According to Gillette, in $191028.7 \%$ of the farmers in the South were negroes. During the decade ending 1910 the negro farmers in the South increased $20.2 \%$ as compared to an increase of $17.4 \%$ of whie farmers.

This large number is due in the first place, to the large number of colored people living in the South, and in the second place to the fact that since they lived on plantations before emancipation, many of them stayed on the land afterwards, and still work on the plantations or have a small farm of their own. There are many localities in the South where the number of colored people is as large as the number of white people, or larger. This is true both of towns and of rural districts.

Another noticeable difference is the greater poverty of many of the rural homes. Of course some of these homes would compare favorably with those farther north, buth these are the exception rather than the rule. The homes of many of the farmers are mere shacks, barn-siding houses without foundations, that have apparently never been painted. Many of these are very small and one wonders how they can accommodate the families which live in them. The furniture also is very meager, and there is often no separate living room. Many houses have neither curtains nor window shades. Barns and sheds also have the appearance of being almost ready to tumble down. Many of the yards have a barren and unkept appearance.

Many of the churches and schools, not only for the negroes but also for the white
people, are very poor and dismal. I once saw the inside of a negro rural schoolhouse when school was not in session. It was the most dreary and dismal looking schoolroom I have ever seen, and there did not seem to be anything which would make the work attractive for either the teacher or the pupils. The outside appearance of other schools would indicate to me that this condition is common. Not long ago I attended a funeral in a rural church. The splintered-up soft-pine floors, the straight uncomfortable benches, and the plain windows gave the building a forlorn and unattractive appearance, although the people of the congregation did not seem to mind these conditions.
There seem to be several reasons for these conditions. No doubt the most important reason is the system of tenancy found there. Tenancy in the South seems to be increasing rather than decreasing. In Ely \& Morehouse's textbook on land economics figures were given for the decades from 1880 to 1920, which showed an inncrease of between twelve and thirteen per cent for these years. The author also states that in most southern states over one-half of the farms are occupied by tenants. It is a common practice in many regions for landlords to own a tract of several hundred acres of land which is divided up into small farms and rented to tenants.

According to Vogt in his Introduction to Rural Sociology, there are many social effects of tenantry, such as, a lower standard of living, shown by the smaller proportion of persons taking papers (Only a small number of tenants and their children complete the elementary schools); a smaller proportion of tenants belonging to or attending church; lessening of other rural organization efficiency; the possibility of developing the idea that the open country is only fit as a place of residence for those unable to make a living in town; and the social disintegration based on class consciousness between owners and tenants.

He also gives several economic effects of tenantry, such as, depreciation of the soil, adoption of a system of farm management which is most immediately productive of returns regardless of the ultimate effect on the farm, an increase in rents, the depreciation of the present owner's houses and farm equipment and the substitution of in-
ferior houses for the tenants, and a lack of interest on the part of either the tenant or the owner in projects of material improvement for the community.

In studying rural social conditions in the South many of these results are evident. For example, the houses and farm equipment have either deteriorated or have never been good, there is a noticeable lack of education among the rural population, the soil in many places is poor, and there is little evidence in many places of projects for the material improvement of the community.

The method of tenancy in the South seems to be different from that ordinarily used in the North. Cash rent is seldom paid. In some cases the share system is used, the tenant giving the landlord onethird or one-half of the crop according to the amount of stock, tools, etc. furnished by the landlord. However, in some places, especially in Arkansas, the landlord is supposed to furnish almost everything for the tenant, and then depend on getting his pay for these things when the crop is sold, before the tenant gets anything. This is vividly described in the novel "In the Land of Cotton," which deals with conditions in Texas.

I once knew a man who owned several hundred acres of cotton land in Arkansas. He said one day that it was costing him about $\$ 200$ per month to feed and clothe his tenants and to keep them until after the crop was ready to sell. When they were sick he paid for the doctor's visits and for the medicine which they used, also for any extra help that might be needed until they were able to work again. In case his crop was poor, he thought he might lose money instead of gaining anything on the year's crop. It was customary for merchants to supply the tenants with the necesary food and supplies and present the bill to the landlord once a month. Quite often there is little or nothing left for the tenant after the expenses are deducted. This discourages the farmer, and he often moves on to see whether he can do better somewhere else. In any case he is not able to have good food and clothing, or improve his house or furniture.

Another reason for poor rural conditions in the South is the prevalence of the onecrop system. In many places cotton is the
only crop grown and if for any reason this crop fails, there is nothing left for the farmer to fall back upon. Too often he does not have even a good garden or an orchard, and very little livestock. The reason back of this is the convenience of the landlord. It is easier for him to take a lien on one crop than on many, and quite often the tenant's crop is mortgaged before it is sold, so that little is left for the tenant after it is sold. The same is true for the small owner, who may have to borrow money from the bank, or get credit from the merchant. In the latter case, he may be required to buy all his supplies from one merchant who takes advantage of him by charging much higher prices than he does for those paying cash, thus in reality making the tenant pay a high rate of interest for the goods bought.

Then, too, many of the farmers have not been taught the advantage of diversification of crops or of having an orchard and a garden, also some chickens, pigs, and cows to help out on living expenses. To them farming means having a patch of cotton to hoe.

Another reason for poor conditions is the character of the persons living on the farm. In several instances I heard people say that most of the people living in the country, were there because they were unable to make a living in town. They seemed to be surprised to think that we did not take the same attitude toward the northern farmers. It is comparatively easy to get food enough of some kind to keep from starving, and there would be few other expenses. The land is much cheaper in the South than in the North, much of the better land selling for ten to twelve dollars per acre.

Much of this shiftlessness may be the result of climatic conditions. The weather is warm usually for a much greater part of the year than it is farther north. Most of us know that it is harder to work in warm weather than it is in the cooler months, thus causing people to lose their ambition. Since it is warm a great deal of the time, they can use poorer barns and houses without suffering too much, and the cattle can graze most of the year. In these ways climatic conditions would tend to make the people put forth as little effort as possible in getting a living.

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Rural conditions are improving in the South. County agents and home economics demonstrators are helping the people to diversify their crops, plant gardens and orchards, can fruit and vegetables, and beautify their homes. The agricultural colleges have done much good also, and in many localities rural conditions will be much improved within the next few years
-Edith Hess.

## SOME OF THE BOOKS ADDED TO THE BETHEL COLLEGE LIBRARY SINCE SEPTEMBER 1930

Queen, Social work in the light of history Reeder, Simplifying teaching
Reuter, Population problems
Riley, Best loved poems of J. W. Riley
Rittelmeyer, Behold the man
Robinson, Anthology of recent philosophy
Robinson, Prophecy \& the prophets
Roosevelt, East of the sun and west of the moon
Sanford \& Yeager, Principles of effective speaking
Schilpp, Higher education faces the future Schlatter, Christliche Ethik
Schlatter, Glaube im Neuen Testament
Schlatter, Geschichte des Christus
Schulze, Deutsche Literatur
Sinclair, Jungle
Sitwell, German baroque art
Smail, Eelements of the theory of infinite processes
Smith, J. R. North America
Smith, American philosophy of equality
Smithsonian Report 1929
Spencer, Law \& business v. 1
Stockder, Business ownership organization
Strebel \& Morehart, Nature \& meaning of teaching
Stuckert, Jesus Geschichte fur den religiosen Jugendunterricht
Taintor, Secretary's handbook
Tileston, Daily strength for daily needs
Townsend, Functions of real variables
Twenty-five years with God in India
Undset, Kristin Lavransdatter 3 v in 1
U. S. Department of Agriculture, Yearbook 1930
Watson, Civilization \& the cripple
Whitbeck \& Finch, Economic geography
Whitcomb, Our health habits

Winans, Public speaking
Wirth, Ghetto
Wood, Textbook of mechanics
Wurm, Handbuch der Religionsgeschichte
Zange, Zeugnisse der Kirchengeschichte
Ziegler, Gruene Bletter

Of all virtues magnanimity is the rarest; there are a hundred persons of merit for one who willingly acknowledges it in another.
-Hazlitt
When the world has once got hold of a lie, it is astonishing how hard it is to get it out of the world. You beat it about the head, till it seems to have given up the ghost, and lo! the next day it is as healthy as ever. -Bulwer.

Of present fame think little, and of future less; the praises that we receive after we are buried, like the flowers that are strewed over our grave, may be gratifying to the living, but they are nothing to the dead; the dead are gone, either to a place where they hear them not, or where, if they do, they will despise them. -Colion.

Neither praise nor blame is the object of true criticism. Justly to discriminate, firmly to establish, wisely to prescribe, and honestly to award-these are the true aims and duties of criticism. -Simms.

Contempt is commonly taken by the young for an evidence of understanding; but it is neither difficult to acquire, nor meritorius when acquired. To discover the imperfections of others is penetration; to hate them for their faults is contempt. We may be clear-sighted without being malevolent, and make use of the errors we discover, to learn caution, not to gratify satire.
-Sydney Smith
Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do ingloriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falshood grapple.
-Milton
Time ripens all things. No man is born wise. -Cervantes

In the mountains of truth you never climb in vain. Either you reach a higher point to-day, or you exercise your strength in order to be able to climb higher tomorrow.

## Dexutaxe abtrilung

## Die Bibclmodie

vom 28．צamut bis 4，てebruar．
Annual Bible Week at Bethel College．

## Wednesday

2：30 $\mathfrak{F}$ ．M．Wie fann ber Sprachenübergang in umiern（Semeinden gemacht foerden，oftre allzubiel Sifaden 3u bringen $\Re$ Rev． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．$\Omega$ ．Regier
3：30 P．M．God in the Thought of Today． Prof．P．S．Goertz．
7：30 P．M．Jesus dealing with People：The Background．

Dr．J．H．Langenwalter．

## Thursday

2：30 か．M．Waß gewinnen umb was verlie＝ ren mimere jungen $\mathfrak{L}$ eute，wenn fie auf andere fatt umjere eige＝ nen（memoniticdern）Göberen ©dmuien gehen？

Mrof． $\mathfrak{B}$ ． $\mathfrak{J}$ ．Weder
3：30 P．M．Jesus in the Life of Today
Prof．P．S．Goertz
7：30．P．M．Jesus dealing with People：The Predecessor．

Dr．J．H．Langenwalter

## Friday

2：30 $\mathfrak{F}$ ．Mi．Welderer Bildunģgrad und Bil＝ bungsgang follte jungen，ange $=$ Genden Brebigern umierer（s）e＝ meinien empfoglen werben？

Mev．於． $\mathfrak{B}$ ．Bedel
3：30 P．M．Jesus and the Kingdom of God．
Prof．P．S．Goertz
7：30 P．M．Jesus dealing with People：A Variety of Individuals．

Dr．J．H．Langenwalter．

## Sunday

10：45 A．M．Regular．Sunday morning serv－ ice of the Bethel College Church．
3：30 P．M．The Christian and the Present Day Challenge．

Prof．P．S．Goertz
7：30 P．M．Jesus dealing with People：The Crowds．

Dr．J．H．Langenwalter．

## Monday


uniere（Bemeinidaft fennzeid）$=$ nen？Wrof．थ．Warfentin
3：30 P．M．The Church in the Affection of Men．Prof．P．S．Goertz．
7：30 P．M．Jesus dealing with People：A Representative of the Leader－ ship．Dr．J．H．Langenwalter．

## Tuesday

2：30 B．M．Waj haben wir in ber Bergan＝ genticit getan，um bicie ¿ebren （Die an Montag beiprochenen） andern tu bringen？ $\mathfrak{W a s}$ follten twir in Der Butunft tun？

Rev． $\mathfrak{P}$ ．SJ．Richert
3：30 P．M．Missions and the Christian Message．Prof．P．S．Goertz．
7：30 P．M．An Evening of Music．

## Wednesday

2：30 ঞ．M．Welfic Gegentiände in Refre uno Fratis follten wir als csemein＝ fachaft in Sufunft mehr betonen？ Beldue vielleidyt weniger？

凡eb．5．．．2．Itnrut
3：30 P．M．Missions and the native Chris－ tian Church．

Prof．P．S．Goertz
7：30 ${ }^{\circ}$ P．M．Jesus dealing with People：A Down and Out．

Dr．J．H．Langenwalter．

## 

 7．M3．©．A．Den 17．Dezember，abenos，trugen bie
 gen Reitung bon Frul Ruth Siebert bie Weih $=$ nacfotgeididfte vor．Die jungen $\mathfrak{D a m e n}$ tum bies jedesmal mit einer foldjen Weibe und Singabe，bab auk berjenige，ber folthen Dar＝ itellungen fraglid）gegenüber iteft，nidgt ohne innere Rührung bxbon gehen famn．

Das ßrograman murbe eröffnet butch ein Drgelfolo von Frrl．Withelmine Bixel．Dax＝ auf rezitierte ôrl．©rlifabeth ßanfrak bas lan＝ ge（5edifit，＂She §ther Bije Man．＂Diejem folgten ein paar Lieder bum College Männer＝ quartett．

Die 9uffuibrutg felbit geidath burch bie fol＝ qenben ßerionen：Miaxia，\｛1ma Goering；


па $\mathfrak{B i l l i a m}$ ，Martha Suiring，crlaine ©uber＝ nan，Exima Ruticibtan unt Seilba ebjiger； Firten，Bertha Fanfratz，©bina Fiegier und ©bna ఇuting；bie brei weifen，Whice Meimer，©bita Mliemer und Margaret Pant＝ rata；Brofeten，NYna 〇xtman und Mar＝ tha Edymist．Fudit Rutiolf Both，Sazel Coul＝ fon，Elifabeth §aurn，Carrie Sdyniot uno Whma Malbner Yeifteteii wor und mäbrend der


Dieje präfentiext ganz furz in bier $\mathfrak{H u f}=$ tritten，nadb Der Berfion non Bioa $\Re$ ．Sutton， bie Weifnaditageiduidjte，wie fie fich in ber limgegeno bon Bethlehem zugetragen．Daß Stiud befteht auß Deflamationen，Eefprächen unb ©befängen．Su Ifnfang werben etliche ber Bergeibutgen bon Ghrifi Geburt bon zwei Brofeten borgelejen．Darauf folgt ber erfite auftritt．
$\mathfrak{I m}$ eriten $\mathfrak{M u j t r i t t}$ exideinen Die Engel， unt bie herannahentie Erfüllung ber Berkei＝ fung auzumelden．（Segen Sdfut mirb Maria bon dent engeln hereingeführt．
§ieranf folgt Die $\widetilde{S}_{z e n t}$ Der ऊ̌irten auf ben æfuren Bethlehems．Während fie von einem inmer beilfer werbenden Ridgt umgeben auf ify Wngeficht fallett，exidfeinen bie Engel mit ber frohen Botidyaft ber Gieburt Ehrifti．

Imt britten $\mathfrak{V h t t r i t t}$ ziefen bie Weifen aus bem Morgenlande boriiber．Sie zeigen auf Len Stern，ber fie fither zu ibrem Biele füh＝ ren fitid．

Die Seflubizene trägt fich im Stalle zut． Maria und Jojef an ber frippe befprecthen ift grōes ©ffiud，wie audd bie bunfle aftming be＝ züglidy ber Bufunft．Da treten bie Sirten ein， um anzubeten．Bald barauf ericheinen bie Weifen，um ifre Schäze barzubringen．Nodit） dem diefe fort und Maria und Soicf mieder at＝ Yein iind，eriffeinen noctmale bie Enger，bie nut eryobenen Şänden Maria jegneno ungeben． Während biejes Borgangs，fowie auct an meh＝ rexen andern Stellen int Stüffe，witb bon ei＝ nem Suartett ein pafiendes Rieb gepmgen．

Dex eigentlidje Bwect biejer 2 fuffiithrung ift bie wahre Weifnadbtsitimmung zu wecten uno Dem Suiduater＝3uhörer bies midftige Ereignis etioas reeller vor bie Sinne futithren und fo bie erbabene ভtimunutg weiter wirfen zu Yaf＝ fen．

## Burtrag bon ほänbela Mcefing．

$\mathfrak{Y m}$ Emuntag ben 14．Dezember，nadmit＝ tags，trug ver（6orlegc＝Siemon Singitior meh）
rere Teile auz ફૃütocła groß̉artigem Dratorio ＂Der Mefifias＂in Der Methodiftenfirctye bor． ¢s mar dies bas britte mal，báb biejes Stuict Gier bon jo einent Ehbor vorgetragen mutroe． ©itwa 80 Sängex nabmen baran teil und bie Baht der Bufgorer toar to grob，dab fie faft nidut alle Blak finden fomuten．Wrof．W．Se． Sobyan fungierte alz Dirigent，ひrrl．Wirfel＝ mine Bixel alz $\bigcirc$ organiftin unb $\mathfrak{F r l}$ ．§rene Urben als ßianitin．Die tolgenōen ©änger fangen bie Soloteile：Mirs．Remard Relfon， Steroton，Soprant Mis．（f．W．Ping，Widita， $\mathfrak{A l}$ t， $\mathfrak{F r o f}$ ．Sc．WB．Berg，Tabor Eollege，Tenor und $\mathfrak{P r o f}$ ．Rutiell $\mathfrak{A n b e r i o n , ~ B e t h e l ~ C o l l e g e , ~}$ Baß．Die Reitungen Des Ehors waren dies ぶabr bebeutens beijer als die erften zwei Male． Hebung madyt auci in biejem foll nach und nad ben Mreifter．9utd bie Soloiften machten
 Mirs．Netfon jang bejonbers geift und ge＝ fühliwoll．Eine freie Sollefte zur Derfing der Sioiten murbe gefoben uno nachorem dieje be＝ gliden waren，fonte nod ein nettes Sümm＝ chen bent Memton 彐erein für ふiebestätigłeit iifergeben werben．

Eint mulifalijder Wortrag wie biejer，mit bem erbabenen Mefifasthema，trägt gewio ein gut Teil bazu bei，bie mahre weignactatitim－ mung zu weifen uno bie bebanfen ber men＝ iahen fimmelmört马 zu riditen．

## （Fine mofltuthbe weignadtighefacrutg．

Sction mehreve $\mathfrak{z a h}$ ）machen fith bie 9 ．
 ber aus dirftigen ramilien in ber Stadt Retn＝ ton mit einem Weifnactuppogramm und（be＝ pafenfen औt exfreutn．Dieje Weifnadften ge＝ idfath bie Beicherung ant 17．Dezember，unt 4：30 abends．Man beiduränfte ficty bei ber Wak ber Sinder wie aud jonit auf bie，wel＝ the zur Sifule getur．Sie murben nadi）Sdyut＝ ic） Teit uact，seauie gebracht．Etwa 200 Rinder fanden ficty eill und bradfiten biel seben und freubeftraflende ©sefictuter mit auf den ©ampus． ©h tat einem ©hriftenterzen mohi，zu fehen wie interefitient fie Demt fleinen Feftprogranm Yaufiden und wie froherregt fie bie Diuben mit Rtpfefinen，Ruifien imb Butferwerf in Emt＝ pfang natmen．Die chriftide Bereine tun auf Diefe Weife ein Yobenswertes Werf．

## Wer bentidie Berein．

Tutb，ber beutid）Berein gab nad）（5emoln＝ Geit ein Weignactiturogramm．（5）fanb am

17．Dezember abends um actit 1 Hbr ftatt und war wie jorgt：
Mgemeiner beiang ．．．．．Die Berjammlung
Weifnaditsge idfidte ．．．．．．．．Fnna（5bering
Siano Duett ．．．．．．．．．．．．．\＆bna תliewer
 （6sedidft ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Martha Sdymidt Bofaliolo ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Miartha Mnrant
 Zeilnehmer：ふ̧enry Berfer，ફૂelen Şiebert， Ebina Sehroeder unb Maxtha Meimer．
Damenquartett ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．MA Ma $\mathfrak{A}$ xtman
Sdhlubbenerfungen ．．．ßrof．※．Warfentin

## $\mathfrak{H}$ tiere ©rbe utb wife Berantmortlidffeit．

Beir $\mathfrak{F a h r e s m o n i t e ~ g e b e n ~ e i n e m ~ a l l e r l e i ~}$ Gedanfen burd）Den Simu．Man Denft Daran， tras bas sabr einem ielfit gebradyt oder nidgt gebradyt bat，was bie lungebung für Erfahrun＝ gen gemadet hat uni mas für Wendungen es in Der Welt im allgemeinen gegeben hat．Wex ba Demuititg Denft，wer（5ottes Walten aner＝ fent，Der nirb bald iiberwältigt fein won be＝ füblen ber Sanfoarfeit de all ber baben umb Segmangen，bie cinem unversienter Weife zu＝ fommen．Mant itiby bann bald ein，bañ bie Taujenibe von Dingen，bie mir leute Kaben ober genießen，uns ohne eigenes Werbienit in
 ner Gott，Der Mitwelt und Der Borwelt gegen＝ über．Und je meh̆r mant bies fühlt，deito flei＝ nex und geringer fomunt man itich felfot bor．
§̇eves Sind tritt beute unzäblige 巨rbe an， 34 Deren Cermerbung es rein nidits beigetragen bat．Jiche neue Generation fommt ohne eigene 3utat in Den Befik maz̈hliger Erbjtiicfe，Die ibr bie Bormelt finterlailion hat．Manche bie＝ fer ©rbe imin ihr zum Sthaben，anbere zum Ruben．Sajöblidy jimo z．B．Der Saloon，der Srieg，Dic Tenbenz zun §uxuts，nüb̧lidich die $\mathfrak{B i}=$ bel und ihr neredelnder Einflub，Die Wifien＝ figaft ber Mesizin unb Die elefrrtiden Erfin＝ Dungen．Fafien wir einige biejer Erben etwas näher ins Ruge．

W̧irjind Die ercbentunderba＝ rerwifienidaftrider Errungen＝
 Dungen find wir in den rekten hundert Jahren in ben Befik won mehr und munberbolleren Dingen gefommen als in allen ben borberigen Fabryumerten zufammen genommen．Wir $\mathfrak{h a}=$ ben uns fotyon io jefte an wonderbare wion un＝ eryörte Dinge geewöhnt，Das fie uns alltäglid） eridueinen，E็马 liegt cine große Spanne 3eit
zwiidjen Dem freinen Sellämpdenen mit Baum＝ morlenobitht uns einem eleftrifichen Scheintwer＝ fer，aber bie sacrit fami jebt fo Gell wie der Tay gemadyt werben．Efs ift noch gar nidit lange ber，wo bas Eridfeinen bon Sditwefer hözchen zum æ̧euermactjen $\mathfrak{F u r d f t}$ und ßagen erregte．Und Die $\mathfrak{B G o s p h o r i t r e i d f i g u ̈ z e c e n , ~ b i e ~}$ ipäter auffamen，waren bann in mandjer ftu＝ gen ichon Erfinbungen des Böfen．Wenn ba̧ Feuer int Sero niebergebrannt war，faficite man lieber einen $\mathfrak{j u n g e n}$ zum entfernten $\mathfrak{N a c h}=$ bax，unt in einent zugebecften Eimer gliifende Solzfohlen zu holen．Sekt jekt man ben Ther＝ mojtat und madat ₹euer im großen ふ̛urnace； man prept einen Sinopf und auf einmal Yeudaten alle die eleftriicthen Bienen im seauie．

Hito was sifft madyt，erzengt aud fraft． Sclon am Mnfang bee 19．Jabrifunderts mar Midfacel zarabay ber 2 nficidt，dás man mittelz eines Magneten eleftriidje sraft exzeugen fönte．Wber erjt im Jahre 1871 gelang e马， bieje Jobee praftijich anzumenden．Was ift dar＝ aus geworben？Wix Gaben einen Riejen mit Soarniich ausgeriittet，Der täglich bie arbeit von paar Gunbert Millionen Mienidien tut．Uno Dod iit biefer Ricie nur nod ein fleiner Šun＝ ge im Bergleidit zu bem，was er werben fann． Das Stapital，bas jeßt in diejer ミ̃nduitrie an＝ gelegt itit，beträgt breizegn Billinnen Dollare．

Man benfe weiter an bie modernen Ber＝ fefreberbinbungen．Anfänglid）twar bas ge＝ iprochene Wort bas Medium．Wher man fand e૬ bocí nötig fíh mit Reuten in größerer ent＝ fernung zu beritänsigen und bie feilfdfrift in Regmafely graviert fam dem Bedïrfnis nact． Thfänglidy trugen Räufer zu ぶи bicie an ben Dut ber Beftimmung．Epäter braudute man bas $\mathfrak{B f e r d}$ ，um rajcher vorwärts zu fommen， Gierzulande den fogenannten＂ßony＝©̌xpréb．＂ © ber $\supseteq f t=$ zur Meftriifte biejes Zandes zu fpe＝ Dieren．Dann fam ber Zelegrapb．Hnd wel＝ dhe 以itiderwärtigfeiten Katte Eamut Morie nidat zu befämpfen，biz ifm ber Songrés bie fleine Unterituibung gemähtte，bie nötig war， um ieine Erfindung zu Demonitrieren．Wie biel Spottreden munte er beridiluden bis er bas epodemactiende Wiont，．．Was hat（bott ge＝ tan！＂per $\mathfrak{D r a h t}$ von Baibington nady Balti＝ more fenden fomute．

Darauf folgte bas Telephon－Stimmen Durd ben sraljt bermittelt．Und bamit bie Möglichfeit，ben Maum，Die Diftanz zu über＝
minden．शber es fam noch beifer．Man fand， Daß man fatt dee Draftfunfens grab fo gut bie ভdallinelfen ber ¿uft als Midium gebrau＝ chen fönne．Unt io fant＂，Die Draftlofe＂und bas Radio aut．

Hab welder Yufidyming in ben Berjuctien （Segenftände abzubilisen，Eiz man burct）Sidat＝ brutct eine exafte \＄hotugraphie herftellen Yernte， feither jogar bie Wandelgiloer und bie ＂Sprectmovies．＂Wie muterbar bieje Erfin＝ dungen！Wer Ђäte fie einịt geträumt！Und jekt noci Bilber per Telephon，io dáß uns umpere Morgenblätter bie Szenen，bie jidíh ge＝ ftern in Guropa ereigneten，beim ふruibitiucte tifch unterbreiten＊ömen．

Yuth Die Rri bes Reijens mo bes Trans： ports bat ．Ricieniprïnge gemactit．Buerjt
 wagen，Danmplofomotioe，Y̌utomobil und jekt mittelft bes isluqzeuģ－－Meroplans，des gro＝ Ben Hebervinders bon Rüum und Beit．Einit bauterte eine Reife über den 2ttrantijchen Dzean Wochen．Sekt fann man Yeidet einen Sonntag hier bie 解rebigt hören umb Den nächiten in ber Sanft ßauta sixche in Sondon oier in Mrun＝ fter zu תöln．Hnfere exiten ©ifienbahnzüge Fomten nit Not fümfzefn bis achtzehn Meifen bie Etumbe mactiln，bas Aeronlan fliegt mit Zeidftigfeit zmeifundert Meilen in Derielben 3 eit．
 einesfidu weiter ausbefnenden Randes．Wemn \＆eute bon Europa her＝ iiberfommen，fommt ifnen bier afles jehr grós
 Wolfenfraker，Die grozen Rofontotiben，Eifien＝ bahnwagen u．Die riciigen，bis eine Meile Yangen Зüge，unire Riejenfarmen，umire $\mathfrak{F a b r i f e n t ~ u . a . ~}$ Der Wunder größtes aber ift ignen bas farecif＝ lid）groze Rand jelbit．Wix fömten adatzegn Zänder von Der（5röße Epantens，Dreißig bon
 Engimbs auf bem oflüdentaum ber Bereinig＝ ten Staaten plazieren．Man jage und idareibe orei Millionen Mreilen oflädenintalt，mit ei＝ ner Einnoohnerzafil won $122,000,000$ ．Sein
 tat：＂Ytyerifa Gält bic Sulunft in feiner $\mathfrak{F a n d}, "$ oder $\mathfrak{B r o f e n t i o r ~ F a r f , ~ " W e n n ~ S m e r i f a ~}$ fehlichlägt，bann iftz um bie Welt geicheben．＂

Mie flein，wie eng begrenzt fax bas Rand einit，ein famaler Etreifen längs dee $\mathfrak{U t I}$ anti＝
 fithnten fich bald bie ©scbirge im Diten óu iiber＝
iteigen．ind datinter fanden fie bie berrlichen Wbenen bon こhio，jnitana und Sllinoỉ，umd weiter bie gejemeten Srairien Der MitteYfaa＝ tén；bann iiber noch biel größere 5 Gebirge biz nach תalifornien und Oregon．Wie grob bie
 uno bie orvudterfeit bes Randes！

Uno boch ftand in einem Weltatiok，ber 1812 in Reipzig gebrucft forben，folgende $\mathfrak{B e}=$ idureibung：„Die Bexcinigten Staten grenzen int Siorben an Reutactottand und bas mbejie＝ Deite Ranaia；im SMejten an bie groben fana＝ Difden Seen，sie mbefienelten §nbianerländer unt Reumerifo；im ©ition an ben（balf von Mictifo und Fflncida；im Diten an ben attan＝ tiidjen Dzean．Mrount Wafington ift ber höctite Bexgesaipfel int Rande．Die Bereinig＝ ten Staaten Koben 6，500，000 厄inmohner．Das nationale Einfonmen mar im Jahr 1810 $\$ 8,500,000$ ．Das Rand beitegt aut fiebzebn Srovinzen．Sixiladelphia ift die größte und reidfite Stast im Lande mit 80,000 Crinmoh $=$ nern．＂Belche Entwiülung，welăje lummand＝ hungen im Rande jeit jener Beit！Belche Reiditiunter，weldeen Segen hat Gbott hier auf＝ geipeidert！

Da fommen einem unmillfurlidif bie Worte
 Boll Sirael in den ©inn．Ex fagt Dort：„Denn ber Syerr，icint（5ott，führt．Bid）in ein gutes ミand，ein $\mathfrak{R a n d}$ ，barin Bäche und Brumnen und Seen find，bie an ben Bergen und in ben $\mathfrak{A u e n}$ fließen，ein Zand，barin Meizen，Gerite，Wein＝ ftölfe，శeigenbäume und sfanatäpfel find ；ein Zanb，ba du Brot genuty bu efien hait，ba bir nidfte mangelt；cin Rand，des Steine ěijen find，da bu ©raz aus ben Bäumen baueit．Und wemu bu gegefien hait unt fatt bijt，folfit but Den Seerm，Deinen drott Yoben für bas gute Zand，bas er bix gegeben hat．So buite bict mun，Dajb du des scern，Deines Ghotes nidit ber＝ geifeit，samit bab bu feine Gebote und feine © Se＝ jebe und Rechte，bie idit bir heute gefiete，nidft Gältit；－und du fagen mödfejeit in beinem ．ger＝ zen：Meine תräfte und meiner Šände Stärfe haben mir bies 刃ermögen mizgeridftet．＂

Fafien bieje Berie nicht fajt aufs Saar auf umier $\mathfrak{A}$ merifa？5at（5ott nifft alle bie ge＝ namten Segmugen über bies ¿and geidiüttet？ （5ebt es uns aber nid）t audif fo，wie es gegen Schify beiǵt und treffen uns nicht bie $\mathfrak{D r o g u n =}$ gen，füflen wir nidyt bas＂Edfuldig＂？
（Fsprtjekung．）

## さaణ $\mathfrak{B o l f z l i c d . ~}$

תein Rand ift fo reich an Riebern aus dem Bolfzmund wie Dentictland．Hno bas raill biel fagen，wemm man an bie foitbaren Sajäbe Des altenglifden fomic des altfranzojitictien
 bendigen itarienijchen 3orfegejang Denft．®上马 war Sohann Gottfried şerDer，ber bas Jote＝ xefie und bie suebe sum deutiden Borferied entzünsete，igm den Namen gab und es folgen＝ Dermalien Definierte：„Ein echtes Bolfslied ift Das Merf eine b bidterifich begabten Unbefann＝ ten，ber fein Berufsbiafter ijt noch fein mill， Deffen Gedidt aber bie Empfinbung weiter

 Gumberte Ginueg jortflingt uno heute als echte Boefie empfunden mird．＂

Ser Sidgter siuidert darafterifiert bas Borkslied in Den folgenden Berien：
＂Das Scfönite ward gedidtet
Bon feines Didters Mund，
Sein Dentimal iit errictlet，
Sein Marmor tut es fumb．
（5）hat fidy jelfot geboren，
$\mathfrak{B i e}$ eine $\mathfrak{B h}$ 位e iprießt
Und wie aus selfentoren
（Ein Brunnqueli jich ergiegt．＂
DaE ふolfities hat von jefer beftanden， felbit bann idyun ala es nod feine Sunftoid）＝ tung gab．SBo inmer eine Menjidenjeele ben Zrieb berppuite，Bewbadtungen oder（frfah） rungen anf mefre eder wentiger rythmifithe att zu beingen，ba fonnte ein Borfotied entttehen，
子umt（befange befimmtundim（f）e＝ fangeentitandeniit．©s．ift bieje mazer＝ trentidye Butamntengeborigfeit bon Bort und Singtecife，die cin sied als Borfstied bezeidnet．

Ridut jebes Wolfisled hat gleid ieine eige＝ ne pafiente Singmeife gelfabt．©fs ift fogar $\mathfrak{T}$ at＝ jačue，bab bie am meiften gejungenen ふorfzlieder im Ion friiherer（Sejänge geichaffen murben． So bejizt mitunter eine ganze Reibe von $\mathfrak{B o l f i}$＝ Yicbern mur eine Metije．
 Yied fingend gedidjtet murbe．So z．B．er＝ るählt eine beutiche ©bronif aus bem sahre 1370 bon einem Mönct，da reien bon gedichte mive von melodien＂madfte． Htob ein Sanblinedt，bex 1504 ein Sied auf bie Belagerung won Taub burd Ramograf Bil＝ Gelm won §effen didytete，fagte musbrü̈ctidid
saveinal：，io will idf；od fingen und mit fa＝ gen．＂Hnd in ber Schlußitrophe eine ähn＝ ridyen Riedes heint es：
，Der mes das liedrein neus gejang，
ein Kanosfnecht ift exs ja genannt，
er hat es nowht geiungen．＂
Die Sctüpfer ber alten Bolflieder find ganz unbefannt．Manu formte bie Rieder aud lange Beit nidgt in Biidjern finden，Demn biejenigen， bie iie gebidgtet Gahen，fonnten wohl oft gar nidht fafreiben．Jrgend cin Jäger，ein ©olbat， ein Reiter，ein ßanderhuridhe，ein Berliebter， ein Seirte bichtete ein Ried und jang es．Ein anderer förte $\mathrm{e}_{\mathrm{s}}$ umb jang es nact），und fo ging es von Munt zu Mund，von Drt 3u Dxt．Man änberte auth nit ber Beit biefes und jenes bran，wie ç Goethe mit dem 5ecidentößlein madate，und fo murbe ein echtes 刃olflied．

Das Molfslied ift einfach und idflicht und Saher flar．©5 ift feine（Sefelfidaftsoame， es ift eher mit dem afdyenputtel zu vergleiden． ＂E゙S ift ein idulichtes Naturfino，ungebilbet und mitunter unbebolfen，Den Sajalf int Macten und Mutterwits auf ben Bippen，oft ichlagenie Derobgeit umb beibenden ©pott，oft auct rührend melandolifiche Slage；－wer．ifm in bie Augen idfant，mub ihm gut fein，Denn es beudgelt nidgt．巨ூs ift wahr in jeinem Wejen；es ift aufrifftig wie cin תind．Sein Wort entitrönt Der freien Bruft．＂（\＄owali．）

Dbzan bice eftite fung im（5）$=$ fange und die fortpflanzungim （S）fange bie untriigliden mierfnale cine Borfsliedes find，fo gibt es boct nody andere（fi＝ genichaften，bie ihnt eigen jimb．Ein 』teb，bas beftiment ift alfgemein gejungen zu werben， mußgemeinberftändlich gehalten fein． むes barf nidft uiker ben Sorizont berer，bie e马 fingen werben，hinatsgeben．（5s e me inf $\mathfrak{a} \bar{B}=$
 ひufnamme und ßerbreitung eines 彐orfgliedes．

Ebenio ift bas Bolfetied bem $\mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{b}$ frat $=$ tenabgold．©5 geyt fets oom Wirflicilen， finnlich leidgt Erfabbaren aus．だる fingt bon Dem was bas 2 uge fieht，bas $\mathrm{Ohr}_{\mathrm{h}}$ Gört，bie Sinne wahrnebmen．Simuliche \｛2idfaung，
 bom शbitraften fern．

Bin Bolfitied hat fajtnie eine feite， authentifde form．Da es bei der mündlidjen Heberlieferung fortwährenben $\mathfrak{H}$ en＝ berungen ausgejebt ift－je nadh bent be＝ idmade ober Dem Genie ber Sänger－jo be＝ findet es itch getwifiermafien in früfigent $3 \mathfrak{}$
itande．Ein treffliches Betipiel Giebon ift bas Ried＂Etille Racht＂morin man mehr als eine varierende ©telle finisen famu．©o z．B．，，Situr bas traute 夕ockheilitge Baar，bolder Snabe im loctigen şaar＇，mofiut autit＂Das ime Etafle zu Betflehem war＂gebraudit wirb．

H1马 Beifintele ädfter Borfzlieder mählen wir für siefe fleine Darftellung lieber ein paar Eieder meefr jecioícu subalta．Eins der fajön＝ ften Derartigen ift das Ried，＂MBinterroje．＂®ூ fafjeint etroa ums $\mathfrak{y a h r} 1550$ entitanwen zu fein．

## Winterroie．

©゙ら if ein Roj＇entiprungen
 H1s uns die alten jungen， Яив Sefie famt die art Und hat ein blumlein bracht mitten im falten winter Wol zu bex Galben nadyt．

Das röše Daven Exatas jagt， Sat uns gebracht alleine Maxi bie reme magt． Яนß gottes en＇gen Rat Sat fie ein find geboren Wogl zu ber balben nadht．

Daß Blimelein io Heine， Das buftet uns io iuib．
Mit feinem hellen Edfene Bertreibt＇s die ômiternis． Wahr＇x Menidy und wabrer（Gott Soifft uns aus alfer 刃idt， Rettet bon Sinio uni Iod．
（ 2 idater mbefannt
Mrelodic won Midianel Frätorine．）
Sas Gerrlidye，fajt in ber ganzen Welt ge＝ jungene weifnadtertied，＂Die heilige
 treffídues Bolfslied．©゙ゥ murde am heiligen 2tbend 1818 gediditet und fontponiert．Der Didhter ift Solef Miohr，Bajtor in Salzburg； Der ifg befreumbete somponift ofranz Gsruber， Qehrer und Drganiit in Mrnsorf bei Berectites：

2biduicostics．
Da brunten int tiefen Tale， Sa treibet bas wajier cin Rad， Midity aber，mich treibet Das Sehnen Bom Morgen bis Mbend jpat．

Das Muitluab iit nun zerbrodien， Sas Eehuen hat ninuter ein Emb＇；

Und wemn iict shoci orreum tun icheiben， ©o reidjen＇s cinander bie §änb．
 Ber hat buch Das ভcfleiben erbactit？
Das hat jo unfiglicues Reiben Mand jutgem serzen gebradat．＂

Trace Sidbe（etria 1812）
Mcd，wie itt＇s nöglicd Dann， Das icf bidh lafien fann！ Şab＇dich wont seerzen lieb， Das glaube mir！
Dut hait bas seerze mein So ganz zenommen ein， Dab ith fein＇andere fueb Mls did allein．

Blan iit cin Brtünelein， Das heibt Bergibuidetmein； Dies ßfïmlein Yey＇ans ફerz， Hnd bent an mida！ Stixbt Blum uns פofjumg gleidit， Sinis wir an Biebe retid：
Denn bie fitrbt nie an mir．
Ias glaube mix！
Wär＇ictu cin Bögelein， Wollt idy Ealio bet sir fein， Scyent $\mathfrak{F a l f}$ umo Şabicft nidgt， slög＇fitnell zu bir．
Sctaiji midy ein Jager tot， §oiel idy in Deinem Schob； Säbit bu midd traurig an， ＇sfern fiuirb＇ich Damn．
（Did）ter：Selmina von Chezb，Berlin＝（5enf Melodie：ミxganit（Seorg Seintidy Iut．）

## Raficnabueigutg iit nidgt angeborent．

Ber mit Sindern umgeft und fith mit ber Sinbernatur bertraut madeft，weib，daß die
 turticb ift，fonbern den Simbent Durch bie（5x＝ るiehung angebildet foird．Sur Erbärtung Die＝ fer Iatiacthe lafien mir ein Stïd aus ber Er＝ fahrung eines Sdmarzen folgen：
 iein．＂－Dieje Wabrbeit it ictuon bielmale ex＝ Gärtet mocoen．תlem＝5ొelga，beren fünfter Geburtatag in bie Mitte von 1930 fiel，illu＝ ftriext Dieje Wahryeit．Wie alle flemen תin＝ Dex，Denen won ifren Cbltern ober Erbiefern feine Rafienvorurteile eingetridftert soorben imb，hat jie feinerlei $\mathfrak{H b n e i g u n g}$ gegen farbi＝
ge Menfchen－iie ift offenherzig，weltbürger＝ lict uno ofne ruactut．

Nas idf）Selga femen lemte，war fie erit 17 Mionate alt，umb ifre Rede war mur bas Stammelt emiger meniger Worte．M1s igr Bater mid）in Berlin nadif jeinex Wohnung mitnahm，wiederhoite er mehrfach：＂Sad bin nengierig，wie Seltga fich werfaltent mirs．＂－ Denn zum eriten Mial in ifrem Reben follte §elga einen iduarzen Mientiden zu jehen be＝ fonmen．

Já）Gegte feine Bcjorgniz，wie Selga bas aufnebmen wiurbe，benn ich batte bie umber＝ Dorbenen Sinder bieler Ränder gefeger．Shr Berbalten gegen andersgeartete meniditidfe Wejen liatte id immer als normal erfahren． Weibe ficine Simber begegnen idybarzen Sent＝ ten als örcunde，wemn ibnen nidht bie ciltern Dinge exzüght haben，wie：＂Der idfroarze Mann Golt Dictu，wemn $\mathfrak{F l t}$ nidjt artig bift！＂Şätten Selgả eftern ilix bergleichen erzäght，bevor fie mich fennen Yernte，Dann wuirbe fie gleid bei meiner $\mathfrak{X n f u n f t}$ babongelaufen fein，indem fie in inger findictien Gxt gebacht Gätte：„Pa， Dann ift ber Teufel alfo endlidi ba！＂
atber ફ̌elgaz erltern hatten fie nitmals ge＝ Yefrt，bá irgendeine Rajie oder צrt won Men＝ ichen ibre natirrlictien reinde feien．Stle fie ba＝ Ger auf bem trme ifrer Mutter mir zugeführt wurbe，bar fie naturlidy boller Jinterefie und Reugier megen der zarbe meines（sefidites． PWer bon Furcht ober 9fbneigung war nidft bas geringite $\mathfrak{A n z e i d h e n ~ w a b r z u n e l m e n . ~ B e i n t ~} \mathfrak{A} n=$ blice der umiduldigen ærage in ifren Augen， ftrecte ite mur bie arme aus und fagte： ＂Ninmm Kir，©itbe！＂§ch rebete in ihrer eige＝ nen Spractio zu ibr．Sie fam jofort．Shre Mutter fonute fie foum raid gemig niederietzen， －jo grós twar ifre Siengier．

Eine Unterjutfuly aus näctiter Mäbe war gerade bas，mas fie münidute．Sobald idy fie auf ben $\mathfrak{A r m}$ nafm，ifr Sefidat bem meinigen zugewendet，begann fie fofort unbefïmmert ith＝ re Hnterfudungen．Sie affnete ifre beiden fleinen Santo umb legte bie Saanoflädien ant meine beiben Wangen；bann nahm fie fie fort und briatte fie foricte：ios an，um zu jeben，ob fie idmutetg mären．Ia war fein Schmub，al＝ fo gab fie mie ein crniter mid intelligenter Worider biefe Theorie fofort auf．Dam flappte fie bie eine meiner Shrmuicheln um， und gudte Dabinter，augenicheinlict um heraus＝ ふufimben，ob es überall biejelfe æarbe twäre
ober ob id bieliciat eine Mable trüge．Sie
 ne Majfe；es nuß̉te aljo eine nute Sorte Menid jein．Und jo nahm fie midy bem nady Dent Borichlag ihrer extern jogleid in oie Fa＝ milie auf，indent fie mir biefelbe शhrebe wie einemt nahen Berwanden getwäfrte unis mid jeitsem als emen jolden betradetet．

Dies fleine תino zeigte mehr Mut，Dffen＝ Gerzigfeit uno ebrlidffeit als $99 \%$ ber ๒r＝ waddienen unierer zibilifiterten 刃ölfer，wenn fie einer fremben Raife ober einer meutn $\mathbb{S i}_{\mathrm{i}}=$ tuation gegeniibergeftell werben：fie par nen＝ gierig und zeigte bas ganz offen，und jie nahm ohne weiteres bie Gelegenheit fu ciner Unter＝ futfung mathr，die fie gleidffalle gan；offen Dutcifitifute．Jud ale fie meder etioa Hma＝
 te，fondern bajb der oberflädelicthe linteridited in Der Fratbe zientida der einzige Interidied bont Bebeutung war，tat fie，mozut mut menige Err＝ wadfiene mit ber gleidfen（sfünolidufeit $\mathrm{m}=$ jtande fint：fie rebibierte fofort ifre Boriter＝ Yung vont Menichert．Bon Stumb an war $\mathfrak{S O}=$ mo Sapiens für fie nidgt niehr ein Weien mit beller sout mid blondem saar，wie ifr water， fondern ein ©seictöpf，ias bizwcilen auch idfivarz iein famt，－uno nomöglict audid noct andere ふarben baben fam．

Sie war auth einclidif：©ie zierte und ver＝ itefte fich nidut und unteidroiicte aud nidat igre witfliden ©befühle．Sie nahm bie neue Sorte Menich ohne weiteres in bie wamilie auf，umb zwar ohne Borbehalt，ofne Serablaifung und ofne Selbitgerechtigfeit．Shre Welt war mei＝ ter gemorden．

Hit baher：§on Mat，Matiorlichfeit，Dffen＝ Gerziafeit，Eyrlicteit，in zreumblidgeit imb Briiberlicffeit ift es bes menichen beiter Reh＝ re：－Da亏 sino．

## Billiam ßiutens．

## Gro管vater Matitag．


Sianf und Beter notreit ganz artige uno geboriame Sungen，aber mandimal waren fie boch nidgt zu Sanie zit brandyen．Da fie beibe nod）nidft jehr alt twaren，fomen fie nidft an allen fdweren Yrbeiten，bie es in stadjommer bei einem Landwirte gibt，teilnefmen．Beibe waren zubem noch liftig，indem fie fictif fehr un＝

 getwönnlid mit ber ßitfe，Dodif zu（brobbater gehen 3 Diutfen．（Srobbater molnte am an＝ Deren Ende Des Dorfes．
©̌s war zur Beit ba ber Bauer io ziemlid） mit all feiner $\mathfrak{D r e f d}=$ und Bfingarbeit fertig war．Sex Roageit mit teinem langen Stroh wat borther in seaufen zufammengefathen wor＝ Den．ふ̈eşt mußte er mit Dreicdflegel gebrofchen merben．Da biefes Stroh für die Dädfer über Scheute mid ©tall beitinmt war，mußte Sorge getragen werben，Daỉ bie Strobifalme nidat zu －Fehr platt geidfagen murben．

Dieje wrt won Wrbeit war boci）nodi）zu fatroce für zefn＝und achtähhrige Buben．Beide るuammen erbaten fich bie ©rlaubnis，zu（5rob＝ bater gé cn zut Dïrfen．（3frobbater，iction ziem＝ lide alt，fomte and nidgt mebr tüdhtig an fors der Mrbeit teilnebmen．Er Hatte alio Peit， fid）mit ben Enfeln，bie er allerbing lieb hat＝ te，abzugeben．Subem hatte er noch einen febr groben Dbitgarten．Gar zu gerne meilten bie Sinaben in demiefben．

Mutter half beiden idgnell beim Waiden und beim $\mathfrak{U t m f l e}$ den． $\mathfrak{D a n n}$ gab fie innen gute Behren mit auf ben $\mathfrak{B e g}$ ．Sn furzer Beit wa＝ ren beide auf dem Mariat，die halbe Meile biz zu Den Grobeltern in Eile zurüdizulegen．Mach Der Mintter Wort Durften fie naturlidif nirgenos anhalten．Diesharl war es für beide garnidyt idforer，ofne mit anberen §ungen zu zanfen zu Den Grobeltern 子u gelangen．

Sier angefommen，murben fie herzlict be＝ grüßt．Grobbater war befonvers ghiudelidy，bei＝ be zu fejen．Buerit ging es in ben barten． §ier sourben natüríicid alle beiten \｛xpfelforten gefoitet．Dabei zeigte（brobuater ifnen，was für Fortiduitte feine fleinen Bäumaden gemadyt Gatten．©hye ber（5arten verlafien wurbe，four＝ Den jewoch nock，Die Weintrauben unterjuctit． Die Reugierbe ber Buben fonnte zufrieben ge＝ ftellt werben．

Dem murbe ein futzer Befuch in ber Sadeune gemadht，two Difel ßeter und ein $\mathfrak{H}$ beitex Den lioggen brajchen．Siaaf，ber mehr Snterefie für Randsiaticdjaft batte，blieb Da＝ jelbit．Weter hatte bie Freube nody meiter mit （6xrognäterchen zu plandern．In findlider Weife winde alfes nady Belieben Beters burdy＝ gepprecten．Rach unis nadif murbe（Frobbater jebod erniter．Neter bemerfte es．Flaf feine かrage nahm（5robuater ihm ein Beripredjen ab，ふater etwas mitzuteiten．Matürlid）gá

Beter fein Berjprectien；bem ein Beripredjen zu geben twar ja nidyt ichmer．Ein beionderer 2Yftrag murbe Speter beutlide gemacht．Exr foll $=$ te bem Bater eine jebr midftige Eadhe exzählen． Beter lauidite aufmerifiam，um ia boch alles flar zut berftelyen．Der athtrag fafien leidht zu iein．Dancich juditen Beibe Siant auf．

Siant und $\mathfrak{F e t e r}$ ftatteten sann nody cinen furzen Befuct bet ber brobmutter ab．Whe fie （itá jeboch auf den weg madaten，gab（Grob＝ vater ifnelt noci mebrere Mepfel für bie sitern mit mid exinmerte Feter nocí）cimmal an feinen Wuftrag．Doch ber arme Beter batte bie Mit＝ tcilung längit wergefien．Ere wollte biefes je＝ Docig nidyt gefteyen und fagte，bás er ben $\mathfrak{A l u f}=$ trag ganz gemíb nidyt vergeffen toerde．

Scfon auf bent 夕eimwege und auth zu Sauie griibelte ßeter nady，mas es eigentlidf getweien jei，baß er bent Bater Gätte erzählen follen．Ery lomite ben 2 luftrag nirgendes in fei＝ nem fleinen（ffebirne finden．fiurz barauf itarb ber lieEe（frubuater．Dock ßeter fonnte fich bes beforgten midft erimern．

Hub jekt nacd bielen，vielen Fahren，ba Bater audd fction geitorben ift，trägt fich $\mathfrak{B e}=$ ter，ber arme Beter，nud）immer mit einem Styufblwuntiein herum．Er fann ben Borfall nifft bergefien und bemodh fann er fich bes （Sbejagten nidft crimuern．

So gegt es einent mienichen，Der etras ver＝ ipridgt und fein Beripreden nidgt Gält．

Sitate bout＂\＆rtebriff ber Garaze．＂
Die Welt gleidgt einer Sptelpartie，an wel＝ dher iid redutichaffene Reute beteiligen，aber aud Schurfe，weldhe betrügen．

Der groke Saufe friecht immer int ©dfam＝ me Der $\mathfrak{B o r u r t e i l e}$ ．

Menjofenveritand iit biel feltener als man bentt．

Sind wir nidft benten，bie uns bie Mittel $31!$ unjerer Belefrung veridhaffen，eine gleidje Danfbarfeit fatuldig，wie benen，bie uns bas ¿efen gegeben haven？

Man braudbt meber suther nod Ealvin， mux ©fott zu lieben．

Morübergethende ©rfolge，bie ifre Beit $\mathfrak{H a}=$ ben，Dürfen ben Stolz eines denfenden wien＝ idfen nidat aufbläblen．

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