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# Bethel College Monthly 

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## Volume 36

Newton, Kansas, February 15, 1931
No. 6

## EDITORIAL

To-day perhaps the most common subject of conversation is economic competition. In the current issue of The Atlantic Monthly, William Wistar Comfort, President of Haverford College, discusses the subject of competition in education. He calls attention to the fact that many parents have not yet noted the existence of this form of competition; that is. they are unaware of the changes affecting the chances of their children for securing a higher education. Since the professional schools already have many more applicants than they can accommodate, they are compelled to select the more promising. The colleges, in turn, as feeders of the professional schools, being naturally eager to see their graduates successful in gaining entrance to these schools, begin to choose their candidates more carefully from the high schools. At present these selections are often made in an arbitrary, somewhat slipshod fashion, admitting many who have no serious purposes and eliminating an equal number who would be almost sure to do very well. The result is a decided mediocrity in the quality of our education. Mr. Comfort is convinced that ere long a more just and intelligent method of selection will be worked out, and the individual must early be made to realize that his future good will depend upon his deserts, on whether or not he cares to grasp opportunity and make the most of it. The dull and disinterested will be excluded; more attention will be given to the best student and
less to the weaker. There will always be recognition of merit, in rich or poor boy. In the past few decades much of our socalled education has not educated; it has appeared to be, in some instances, merely administering a thin social veneer, and often "Much Ado About Nothing." The idea of competition in education should have its beneficent results.

## NEW ENROLLMENTS

The second semester enrollment has fallen somewhat below that of the past semester, in which Bethel claimed the distinction of being one of the two Kansas colleges who had an increase over last year. While our present number is only 206 as compared to 222 in the fall semester, fifteen new students have come to us. These are distributed as follows: two juniors, two sophomores, four freshman, six specials, and one music student.

The decrease seems to be due to financial stress.

## FINANCIAL REPORT, DECEMBER AND JANUARY

The number of contributions received during these months is not large. There is no use denying the fact that this continued period of depression is making it difficult for friends of Bethel to contribute as they did in the past.

While new contributions are not plentiful, we appreciate them all the more. We are especially cheered by the many pay-
ments of endowment pledges made in former years. This enables us to purchase additional securities, and thus increase our more permanent endowment investments.

Below is a list of contributions received during December 1930 and January 1931.

## Current Expense Fund

Aberdeen (Idaho) Mennonite Church \$ 48.13
Bergthal Mennonite Church _------ 30.64
Hillsboro Mennonite Church _------ 48.56



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total } \\
& \text { Gratefully acknowledged, } \\
& \text { Bethel College } \\
& \text { J. F. Moyer, Business Manager }
\end{aligned}
$$

The Board of Directors of Bethel College will meet in its regular annual session on February 10. At this time one of the important considerations is the election of a faculty for the coming school year.

## MEN'S GLEE CLUB WINS CONTEST

One more honor was added to Bethel College when its Men's Glee Club won first place in the Kansas Intercollegiate Glee Club Contest which was held at McPherson Thursday, January 29th. Four schools participated in this contest. They were: Sterling College of Sterling, Kansas; the Kansas State Teachers College of Hays, Kansas; and Bethel. All the clubs showed that they had been trained well, altho K. S. T. C. and McPherson did not place. Sterling College and Bethel ran a close race for first place.

The judges of the contest were: Miss Grace V. Wilson, music Supervisor in the public schools at Wichita; Professor Claude Newcomb, head of Voice Department in Missiouri University; Professor Louis H. Drecks, Dean of Music at the Karney State Teachers College at Kearney, Nebraska.

A great deal of Bethel's success is due to Professor Hohman's hard work in preparation for this contest. The school appreciates his work and also appreciates the co-operation the club members gave him.

Thru this contest another honor will soon be forthcoming to our Alma Mater. Because the Men's Glee Club won first place at McPherson it will be allowed to participate in the Missouri Valley Glee club
contest which will be held at Lawrence, February thirteenth.

The program of the contest at McPherson was as follows:
"We Meet Again Tonight Boys."
The Combined chorus directed by Professor M. F. Rehg.

Choice songs-
Steal Away (Negro Spiritual) by Huntly, K. S. T. C. of Hays.

Deep River-Burleigh, Bethel College.
Steal Away (Negro ${ }^{-}$Spiritual) by Huntly, Sterling College.

Pilgrim's Chorus from TanhauserWagner, McPherson College.

Prize Song
Feasting I' Watch-Elgar.
Prayer of Thanksgiving-Folk Song of the Netherlands.

The Combined Clubs, directed by Professor Hobart S. Davis.

While the decision of the judges was being prepared the different clubs entertained the audience by singing various songs. Some of the old favorite college songs sung by the Bethel Club were very well received by the audience.-Collegian.

## ALUMNI AND EX-STUDENTS

Rev. Edgar Toevs and family have gone to Pandora, Ohio to live, Mr. Toevs having. been elected to the pastorate of the St. John Mennonite Church near that place. Mr. Toevs has been a student at Bethel during the past year and a half.

Among the new enrollments for the second semester are several persons who formerly attended Bethel: Miss Olga Fast of Mt. Lake, Minnesota, Miss Marie Flaming of Buhler, and Adrian Shull of Newton.

Miss Hazel McAllister returned to her work at Puebla, Mexico, February 1, after an extended vacation period spent with friends and relatives in Southern California.

Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Linscheid of Clinton, Oklahoma attended the sessions of the special Bible Week, February 2-4.

The engagement of Miss Hilda Klassen and Mr. Henry Harder, both graduates of the Class of 1930, has been announced.

Dr. and Mrs. Hugo Wall of Wichita University are the parents of a baby daughter, born December 10.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. B. Bargen of Oxford, Kansas, December 5.

Mr. Alfred Haury of San Francisco visited his mother, Mrs. Clara Haury, and other relatives and friends on the college campus January 25-27. This was Mr. Haury's first visit at home in twelve years. He is now an employee of the Pinkerton Detective Agency and made this stop-over in passing through Newton incidental to an investigation which took him to St. Louis.

Miss Mariam Penner, Kenneth Haury, and Otto Epp were among the Kansas University students who visited the campus between semesters.

James Haupt, a junior student in the Engineering Department at the Kansas State Agriculturual College, Manhattan, Kansas spent a few days at home at the close of the first semester.

On account of incomplete recovery from injuries sustained in an automobile accident over a year ago, Miss Olga Hiebert has given up her position on the faculty of the School of Music at the College of Emporia to spend the remainder of the winter in California. Physicians have advised six months rest for recuperation. Miss Hiebert spent about a week with Bethel and Newton friends, enroute to Los Angeles.

Dr. E. E. Leisy, a former instructor in the department of English at Bethel College and now a member of the Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas, is to teach at Oxford University, Oxford, England during the coming summer.

Professor E. R. Riesen of Tucson, Arizona spent January $24-26$ on the campus visiting his parents and his sister, Miss Helen Riesen.

Miss Dora Riesen is teaching in the grade schools of Montezuma, Kansas.

Irvin Schmidt of the Class of 1929 recently completed a project for the circulation department of the Amarillo News, at Amarillo, Texas. Mr. Schmidt has spent most of the time since his graduation working for his brother on a large wheat ranch in the Panhandle district of Texas.

## OBERAMMERGAU

Picture to yourself a beautiful green valley, sheltered on every side by rugged hills. In its very bosom a quaint little German village of old-fashioned, white houses that gleam in the evening sunlight. On the highest peak, a huge wooden cross, shed-
ding its benediction upon the scene, giving it an atmosphere of peace and contentment. Such was our approach to Oberammergau.

Our admiration of this scene had not ceased when we found the great auto-bus in which we were riding, actually entering the village, and winding thru its narrow, crooked streets. How could we admire the beauty of the place sufficiently and hear all the driver was trying to tell us. To our left he pointed out the theater. Over yonder we caught a glimpse of a village church steeple. And the spotless white houses we were passing along the street, some of them highly decorated with pictures. They were the homes of this or that member of the cast. Which of these would be our lodging place?
"Then the bus came to a stop and we were deposited with our baggage in the middle of the street. Some one was calling out names and numbers. We waited. Twenty-three C! That was ours, and we followed a longhaired native guide. Children ran at our side, looking up with curiosity ${ }^{\circ}$ at the palefaced American visitors. A small gate was opened. We passed thru an orchard with its carpet of green spread under our feet, as we approached a white gabled house. It was the private home of Joseph Bierling, one of the High Priests. Long lines of snow white sheets and pillow cases were being taken down. The guests for the previous performance had vacated only that morning. A door was thrown open to us and we followed our baggage up a long narrow stairway. A moment more and we stood in our room. Two old-fashioned beds with great, high, puffy featherbeds greeted us. There was the large wash-bowl and pitcher, and a table with its fancy cover.

But we hadn't time to inspect more closely. Disposing of our wraps as quickly as possible, we were down on the street again to see more of this enchanted village and its inhabitants. The streets were crowded. Pedestrains, natives, and foreigners were going in every direction without any apparent destination. Bicycle riders were jingling their bells as they made their way thru the crowd on some errand. Horsedrawn taxies with the driver in native costume, perched high on the coachman's seat were carrying tourists to their assigned lodging places. It was like walking the

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

streets of storybook land, for hadn't we been reading and hearing about Oberammergau all our lives?

A stroll up the winding street, a look into the shops with their souvenirs of pottery, wood-carving and ivory, and we came to the Ammer river, a clear, sparkling mountain stream flowing right thru the heart of the village. Down at the water's edge some women were still busy with their washing. Alluring footpaths beckoned on to the hillside beyond the town. The houses grew fewer as we followed this upward, until we stood on a prominence and again drank in the beauty of this sequestered village and its surroundings.

But time flew and we hastened back again into the village. We met some of our friends and found them rushing from house to house. "This is Mary's home. And we have called at John's shop," they informed us. "We are having them autograph our books. That is the thing all tourists do when they come to Oberammergau."

So we too must have an Oberammergau book to autograph. We entered the nearest shop. Just like all other shops of the village, it was the first floor of a home. Hans Reiser and his little daughter were ready to serve us. While trying to decide between several desirable books, we noticed a longhaired gentleman on the street outside. "Could that possibly be one of the leading actors?" we inquired timidly.
"O yes, that is Christus," and with that a book was thrust in our hands. "Go at once and he will autograph the book for you." We dashed out of the door, hut at that moment he had begun his retreat up the street with a dozen tourists at his heels. We came back disappointed to our shopkeeper, to complete the purchase.
"He has only gone home to avoid a mob on the street. Take your book to him there and he will sign it for you." Being thus encouraged by one of the villagers themselves, we made our way up the street, crossed a little bridge, and thru a beautiful orchard to his home. There in his shop, seated at a desk we saw Alois Lang, the Christus of the Passion Play. A fine, manly physique; heavy brown hair; large dark eyes with a kindly expression and a voice rich and mellow. Such were the first im-
pressions of him. We carried away his signature in our book, and a feeling of satisfaction in the heart that he should be the one to take the most important part in the presentation the following day.

In anticipation of the long sessions the next day we went to bed early. The morning dawned cloudless. The chiming of the village bells for early mass roused us from a restful sleep. After a short walk and the usual German breakfast of broetchen and coffee, it was time to find our way to the theater. We had been told that there were approximately 5,000 visitors quartered in the small village. It was hard to believe until we saw them pouring out of every house into the streets and moving in a great mass toward the auditorium.

The play was scheduled to begin at 8 A. M. and almost on the minute the warning bell sounded. The seats were quickly filled and that great audience grew quiet in anticipation of what was to follow. Strains of music, exquisite music, like a Mozart Symphony, filled the air. From that instant the spirit of the presentation carried us away, and hours passed like moments. The prologue, the chorus, the tableaux intensified the effect, until we sat almost breathless when the first scene of the Passion week began, for fear that one word or act might escape our notice. We were no longer spectators at a play but witnesses of a great reality. We were as one of the group whom Jesus bade farewell to his friends at Bethany. We sat at the table and heard those intimate words spoken to the disciples. We heard John address him as, "Liebster Meister," and Peter in his impetuosity declare his loyalty. Yes, we followed his every movement and word until we saw him nailed to the cross. It was the story we had known all our lives, but even in our most vivid imagination had never so fully realized its significance.

And so it is that when the curtain falls and the great audience passes out into the streets again, they are reluctant to discuss what they have seen. The music has been excellent, the costumes and scenery have been gorgeous, and the acting superb. Yet it is not of these that they think, but of "the story that transformed the world." What greater test could there be of the
success of Oberammergau? It is as if by some magical power these humble villagers are lifted into a different realm and a spirit beyond their own speaks thru them as they portray the Passion of Christ. 300 years ago their ancestors made a vow, and the sincerity of their devotion in keeping this vow rings thru the performance from beginning to end and leaves an impression that is inescapable as one sits under its spell for seven hours. The story of the cross has become a living reality.
-Emma Ruth

## ONE DIFICULTY WITH ENGLISH

## J. E. Linscheid.

Of the thousands of courses open to students in all the colleges and universities throughout the country Rhetoric and Composition is one almost universally required. Of the approximately one million students enrolled in these institutions of higher learning it may be safely estimated that between one third and one half are freshmen. This establishes the probability that upwards of 400,000 students are taking, in some form or other, the course in Rhetoric and Composition.

To afford necessary text material for the 400,000 freshmen enrolled in the courses indicated scores of major book companies stand ready, eagerly, to supply books prepared by any one or more of a hundred different authors. Among these books may be found the greatest variety: dozens of handbooks with all thinkable rules of how to write correctly, varieties of exercise pads in which students may practice the rules of writing correctly, and whole stacks of books with every prose type known showing how others have written correctly. Each author boasts presentation of material in method more alluring than that of his competitor. And yet each author may be oblivious of the fact that, excepting the attractive cover in which it is bound, each presentation is probably equally repellent to the average freshman.

Of the 10,000 teachers whose suspected pleasure it is to conduct the classes in Rhetoric and Composition it is not at all unlikely that each will conduct his class in a method quite different from the other. One teacher will emphasize mastery of rules by memory, or by reading, or by writing. Another will
emphasize proper diction, a third a thorough comprehension of grammar, a fourth an appreciation of master pieces of literature. There may be as many distinct ideas of values as there are teachers concerned. It is probable that some teachers will emphasize all the methods indicated; it is equally probably that others will emphasize none.

It appears then that Rhetoric and Composition is something to which every freshman is exposed, but something, too, which may come to mean a matter entirely distinct to each individual freshman. To one the course may bring visions of daily drill in a catalogue of monotonous rules; to another it may mean the noxious drudgery of long themes; to a third it may suggest a maze of commas, semi-colons, and misspelled words. To most of them it will probably be a course interesting only when another person's theme is read, or when the hour is thrown open to the discussion of some thrilling drama, or ultra-modern short story just read. To all of them it will be a course in which they will be forever nagged on to speak correctly and to write correctly and to employ all diction more or less formally. And certainly, too, to no small number the course will mean a pronounced sense of gratitude when it is ended.

The question naturally occurs what such a course is all about. Why such universal compulsion of a course which is so diversified in presentation? Why must all freshmen be subjected to it? It has been said that the purpose of the course in Rhetoric and Composition is to help the student cultivate the art of effective expression in speech and in writing. According to any one of many text-books it is plain that such effective expression should be achieved by a mastery of correct English. This correct English is the result of proper attention to fundamental principles of rhetoric. There are many things that one should do, if he would be correct, and a good many more that he should not do. Effective English, therefore, or correct English, becomes the product of close observance of many do's and don't's with regard to the laws of rhetoric. Automatically, at the same time, this effective English becomes also a formal English.

Since effective English and formal English become more or less identical, one could logically expect that he who would speak effectively need do no more than speak formally. However, just the opposite is the greater probability. When a person wishes to be effective, wishes to "drive home" a certain idea, he will choose to speak informally rather than formally. He will employ informal English even to the point of slang for the sole purpose of being effective. One need not be long in a group, even of what are generally regarded as cultured people, to hear some one, who is somewhat ill, announce the fact that he feel "like the Dickens;" or, that he feels "perfectly rotten." Another, instead of saying that his friend is considerably interested in a certain young lady, will think it better to say, "The poor boob is just crazy about that kid." A third, in characterizing a rather disagreeable friend's mode of walking, might say, "He does not walk very gracefully." He knows however, that a point can be gained by saying, "He walks like an old cow." Finally, one who may have witnessed the climax of a certain pugilistic contest, in speaking of the parties involved, could well say, "The smaller man struck the larger upon the head and injured him very seriously." But he prefers to say, "That little runt socked the big cuss a bang into the bean that darn near put his lights out." Now that is decidedly not elegant English. But any one will have to admit that it is effective. Certainly, therefore, a student of the Rhetoric and Composition class, who has been constantly urged to employ formal English to be effective, is justified in asking, "I speak informally to be effective; why may I not write as I speak?"

May there not possibly be some mistakes in the placement of emphases in the English of today? May there not be too much clinging to the traditional in English writing, too much adherence to practices which were once poignant and effective, but which have lost most of their force with the passing of time? What is the proper useage of English today? Good usage in English has been defined as "the usage that is understood throughout the nation, that is current at the present time, and that is employed in the writing of the best English and American authors and in the speech of well-edu-
cated people." Since present usage is so vast in its scope the question follows to what degree one may conform to it, conform even to national usage, and yet be consistent with reputable usage?

Everybody will admit that many recognized writers of today are not so cautious of their formal English as recognized writers once were. When one reads certain current articles one is at a loss even to guess what particular rules of rhetoric may have been respected, if any, in their preparation. Often some of those principles which have constantly been insisted upon as cardinal in any effort at writing are most flagrantly violated. The fact definitely indicates that style today, or good usage in English today, is not what it was but a few decades ago. Only a short time ago students in Rhetoric and Composition classes were asked to read Cardinal Newman, Matthew Arnold, and Walter Pater. Today they read Stephen Leacock, Theodore Dreiser, and Sherwood Anderson. It is interesting to note that the language of the latter group of writers is enjoyed much more by the average student than that of the former group because it is more expressive and more living. The latter group seem to write as they would speak. There is not that ponderous, belabored English which one feels that the former were striving at. The latter could probably permit a stenographer to record their flow of speech and let it go to press without further attention or comment; the former may have had to deliberate carefully, write slowly, and undertake much revision before they could permit their product to go to the printer. Be that as it may, there still remains the question, Which is the better English, which is more effective English, which is the English that the students of today should cultivate most?

This transition of the somewhat scholarly diction of some years ago to the free, less erudite diction of today is a matter of concern in present day Rhetoric and Composition classes. One wonders just how much license should be taken. There is a certain reluctance to depart from the old, and there is also a rather pronounced hesietancy to take on the new. One feels safest when adhering to the tried and the conventional; it is standardized along certain well
defined lines. The laws for writing it are well fixed. On the other hand there are compensations which lead one to be inclined toward the newer form. To be sure, the newer form does not have the stamp of universal approval; but well reputed writers employ it. It seems less stilted, less stereotyped, more natural. It seems better suited to express one's immediate thought and it appears to be more easily understood. In any case, it behooves students of English to write and speak cautiously. Perhaps as near an approach as any to a solution is suggested in the maxim
Be not the first by whom the new is tried, Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.

## BOOK REVIEW

The Island Within by Ludwig Lewisohn was published in 1928.

At the beginning of this interesting novel the author states specifically that he has a purpose in writing the story. He asks, "Do we know more than men who came before us? Is our vision more keen and purged? Are we beginning to see the causes of things? Then in God's name let us tell wiser, broader, deeper stories-stories with morals more significant and rich. Yes, morals. If a stcry does not teach by example, it is no story; it has no truth. Let men see truth and they will hasten to apply it to themselves."

In the year of 1840 there lived in the village of Vilna, a Jew, Reb Mendel ben Reb Jizchock with his wife and two children. He was a Jewish teacher and at one time belonged to a higher class of wealthy Jews. Braine, Reb's wife, too had seen better days. She often told her children Efraim and Rifke of these times. The children especially enjoyed the story of an old chest, with its scrolls and doves and lions of Judah, wrought of brass, which had been stolen during one of the massacres. Mendel often times became dissatisfied with his religion and felt that he was no longer capable of teaching. He resigned his position, and became a collector of accounts for Bretzlawer, a seller of wines. Braine could never forgive her husband for this step which led him to working and eating with the "unholy" ones or gentiles. To add to her sorrow, her son became an employee too of Bratzlawer. Reb was very unhappy
in his new position; he felt the desire to teach but he remained here, gradually failing in health, and dying in a few years. Soon after his death Efraim made a marriage contract for his sister Rifke; and Braine, brokenhearted, went back to Jerusalem to spend her declining years in repentence. Efraim married Hannah, the daughter of Bratzlawer.

After the marriage of Efraim and Hannah, they took the name of Levy and went to Prussia to sell Kuemmel. They had a good business and became wealthy but their Jewish problems confronted them here. There seemed to be no place socially for the Jew. They, however, dropped the Yiddish language and spoke the German. To this couple was born five children, Tobias, Samuel, Bertha, Rose and Jacob. Tobias in due time proved to be a scholar and through political influence served in the Prussian army. He later received an important government position through his father-in-law, Burghammer. He took his wife's name and gave up the Jewish Levy. Rose married a Jewish manufacturer, and a short time after her marriage she committed suicide. Bertha, the oldest daughter, retained all the old Jewish customes and married a Krakauer, who was a very unusual student. They set up a Jewish home in Berlin where the father Efraim spent many happy days in his old age. Jacob proved to be the black sheep of the family, for he became involved in trouble with a girl and was forced to leave the country. Efraim gave him money and he set out for America.

Jacob's fortunes seemed to change immediately in America. He met with a Jewish business man, Freefield who gave him employment. In a short time Jacob and a friend formed a business partnership for selling furniture. He married Gertrude Conheim, a pretty, brown-eyed Jewish girl. They had two children Hazel and Arthur.

Arthur and Hazel grew up as normal children; yet they were very unhappy. They were taunted everywhere about being Jewish. Their friends were insincere and untrue, and this was a source of constant worry to them. Hazel married a well-to-do Jew but she was no happier, for she was still a Jew. There seemed no place for her or her little daughter. She did not want to
associate with Jews, and Gentiles did not want her. Finally she and her husband moved to a well-to-do Jewish residental section of the city. Arthur was more introspective than his sister. He was a Jew and realized it and wanted not to be ashamed of the fact. He became a student and graduated from the medical school of Columbia University. After serving an interneship in an insane hospital he established himself in a luxurious office as a doctor of the mental and nervous diseases.

During this time he met an authoress, Elizabeth Knight, who was the daughter of a Baptist minister. He immediately fell in love with her. They were forced to marry and had one child, John. The Jewish mind and unrest of Arthur seemed to be dissatisfied with Elizabeth after while, for he wanted a home and children, but she wanted a career and her profession. During the beginning of the estrangement, Arthur began to turn more and more to the Jewish customs and thoughts. He went twice weekly to the Jewish Hospital for consultations. It was here that he met a relative, Reb Moshel, who discussed the Jewish problems and conditions with him. A commission was to be sent to the Balkans to study and aid a Jewish hospital. Reb Moshel asked Arthur to accompany the commission. He had no place here in America. He hated the Jew, yet he was one. His final decision was reached, however, when Reb Moshel told him that the old chest about which his grandmother Braine had told so many stories, had been found. It contained an account of an early Jewish massacre by the crusaders. He realized that he and Elizabeth would never be happy again, so they agreed to separate and he went with the commission. Before he left he made the final decision in regard to his son; he was to receive a Jewish education and not be ashamed that he was a Jew. He seemed to feel that this might solve the problem for his child and save him the inward and outward pains that he with a gentile education had had to endure.
"The Island Within," represents a seething and unrest in the minds of the Jewish people. They have no place, no home. Naturally they are a homeloving people but they have been forced to be exiles. The Jew, no matter where he is, has not assim-
ilated with the group. Jews have remained individualists and conspicuous, even though they have been a target without shelter or a home. The Jews have both consciously and unconsciously failed to assimilate with the group. Their years of background, love for their parents, respect for their religion, have held them tacitly to their faith with out seeming effort on their part. There is the respect for religion and parentage by the Jew which is totally lacking in the Protestant American.

One wonders though as he reads "The Island Within" whether the Jew doesn't desire to forget that he is Jew, but because of the intense hatred and scorn of the other people psychologically reacts and finds his feeling becoming more intense until he is more Jewish than ever.

According to Siegfried in "America Comes of Age" the Jew and Americans have much in common. They both believe that they are chosen people. they have the same religious instincts and the same easy steps from religious mysticism to the conquest of power and riches. He says: "The Gentile fears, and with reason, the competition of the Jew in business, and despises him as a matter of course, although regularly at the end of the month the balance sheet shows that the Jew has outstripped him again." Possibly here is the Jewish problem. Do we as Americans care so much whether the Jew assimilates and becomes a cog in a big wheel? Are we not rather jealous of his keen, far-seeing mind which can regulate business so the balance sheet shows an increase. Americans are rather "touchy" about purse strings when they are in some one else's hand.
-Cecelia Pearson.
What's come to perfection perishes.
Things learned on earth we shall practise in heaven;
Works done least rapidly Art most cherishes.
-Browning.
No great thing is created suddenly, any more than a bunch of grapes or a fig. If you tell me that you desire a fig, I answer you that there must be time. Let it first blossom, then bear fruit, then ripen.
-Epictetus

## 쿌utldye altreilung

## Dit $\mathfrak{B i g}$ efmothe．

Die Bibeflunferenz natm nadib dem in ber Famuar summer bes Monthity beröffentlichten Srogramm vom 28．ฐamuar biz zum 4．そebru＝ ar ifren natiirlidenen Werlauif．Wobl nie bor＝ her murben sieje Bibelwerjamminngen von io Kerrlidem Wetter umb ibealen Wegen begïn＝ ftigt wie biesmal．Heberbaupt gaben mir bie＝ fen Binter idfon wodjenlang bas denfbar ictiönite Wetter．Sozujagen jeden $\mathfrak{T a g}$ Den präctatigiten Somnemichein mit ふriuthahrstem＝ peratur und mährend Der Nacht mur Yeidgten æroit．Man mätht jict beinah in bas Rand Dex $\bigcirc$ orangen und Bitronen mit jeinem blauen §̌immel－Jtalien－－verjeent．

Hnter folda iosaten Buitänoen war man be＝
 war aber barin，wenigitens was bie Marbmit＝ tagbuerjammlungen betrifft，etwas getüniast． Sollten wir ©hriiten in biejer Hmgegeno etra aud auf bem wege bayin fein，too man，wie es in ber Dffenbarung bon einer ajiatijfifen Gemeinde heibt，zu fagen geneigt märe：，．ぶ단） bin reid）und Gabe gar fatt und bedarf niduta！＂ Das wolle ©fott verfüten！Dies muß man aber fagen：W̧er mit aufrichtigem Šerzen，mit aufmerfiamen $D \mathfrak{h r e n}$ und mit benfendem ©seift baher fam，ber fonnte biel Segen und viel gu＝ te Epeife für Den innern Menichen mitnegmen， Denn bie Borträge und 2blandlungen foaren ofne $\mathfrak{H}$ usnahme gut mo meiftens reiditaltig．

Dr．ㅋ．Ş．Rangenmarter，ber immer an Den Fibenden ipract，bebandelte in ieinen ${ }^{\text {Brediat }}=$ ampradhen bas alfgemeine Thema：，．Jepus Dealing with Beople＂－Sepus int limgants mit iem Bolfe－und madate feine Sadje gut． Seine 2 Hङenanderickungen waren friicth，in＝ Gaftereidf uno regten zu ernfent Nachbenfen an． ©็马 ift igm abzuppuren，Daß er mit G5ottes Wort gut befant ift and intigen Unigung mit Jefum hat，Denn ex weritegt es in den（seift von befien WBirfen unter bem jübiaffen Bolf einzubrutgen．

Iean 彐r．S．（boert bom College verjutite in feinen Wuppactien ben（senanten zu beteuth： teil，wie fict bas refigiofic Denfen umb Rehen Hentīntage macht－，Wrefent Day ミeligivus Thinting and Ribing．＂פludi jeine Bozträge waren interefiant und regten zum erniten Shachèenfen an．Da aber ant Mactmittag dae

3uthorerictaft fait ausid）lieblicy Deutich sax，fo hät：e man es bon mandher Seite gerne gejehen， went er beutich gejprochen bitte．Wit muir＝ ben geme ats feinen wie aus Dr．Sangentory＝ ters Reden mandies Wertbrlle in Montfly sutedergeben．Da jedod ifre sutpradjen in ber engliifben Sprache gefarten furben，io fällt biefes ßribilegiunt bent englijdyen Teil Ses Monthity zu．

Grioübnenswert ift bie Tatjacte，onã miif＝

 vertreten，weil biejer abroefend fein mußte，th Yöhriduer Weife löfte und einen guten Mififions＝ bortrag bielt．

Elmas neugeartet，babei aber jebr
 Die in ber Sadimitagjitunde von $2: 30-3: 30$ nou berichiedenen Wrübern verbanseli murben． Dieje gaben fich alle orbentlich Mühe ifree $\mathfrak{A H f =}$ gaben，bie nidft menig ঙoriderarbeit erheifaten， geredty fut merben und haben unt biel wiffens＝ mertes geboten．Wix beabiidutigen bieje Bor＝ träge entweder ganz ober in zienlidd außfüh $\mathrm{x}=$ Yichen Wu马zütgen unfern Refern in Monthly bar＝ 3ufringen．©5 wirb dies aber einige Monate ne．bmen．
 twie ber Spractuenübergang in ben Gsemeinden ohne enhebliden Sajaben gemarbt werben fann

Wrof．旃． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．Webel ats bem Eollege erflär＝ te toas junge ：Zente aut unfern Sreifen all＝ fälfig getwinnen und twas fie berlieren，wenn fie andere Göhere Sdyten bejuthen．

Yeb．S．S．W3enel bou Moundrioge fiziz＝ ziente ben Bildungeggang mo Den Bildung＝ grad，bie unfern angebenden Wredigern emp＝ fohlen mexden dürften．

Keb．Mfor．Waxfentin，Bibelleyree in Beth＝ el Sollege，Iegte bax，weldhe Rehrpunfte un＝ icre ©femeinidaft fentzedanen．
 foas mir in Der Bergangentieit getan und tas wir nock tum follten，unt bie im obigen Bortrag angefiifyten ¿ebren anoern zu bringen．

Hind in ber Yeßten Stunde zeigte Reb．ร．I． Unruif ans Sarftead meldye Refrgegenitande wir fociterbin bielleidyt mebr，welde weniger be＝ tonen follten．

Wix formen in jedem ©tiuiof mit biejent

Wrogramm，อas bon Männern hier in näctiter刃ähe（Šome Talent）ounchgefiifht murbe， zufrieben fein，und wollen mit Dem Diajter $\mathfrak{f a =}$ gen：„Was foilft bu immer meiter fámeifen Sieh，bas Gute Yiegt fo nab！＂

## Suflus bes erften Sanufentefers

Gegen bas ende bez januarmvant war in ber Schule mieder eine redht Eemeate Beit－ bie Semeiterexamen waren in（5ant．Wer ins ter ben Stubenten cin treuer seanbarter ge＝ weien ift und jeine Beit und jeine Seseifesgaben auf bie riătige Weife angemendet bat，Der fann Dex 秋riifungsocit gemühnlid）ruhig uno mit ei＝ nem guten Gewififen entgegen geben．Wer aber bie $\mathfrak{Z u f g a b e n}$ auf morgen vexidoben hat mid bann bielleidft auf einen nocib andern $\mathfrak{x a g}$ ，wer itid mehr um cine＂gute Beit＂gefinmmert hat als um feine Stubienarbeit，ber hat mobll $11 \mathrm{r}=$ fade etras nexbës und unnthig zu mexher．Erx Gefindet iid eben arif idurupfrigen Wfaben．Itub was man nidft in 18 Wodjen bon je fieben Tagen erfact hat，bas bill bann ichmerlitit in ein paar Tagen，geidmeige Gtumben，ben 2 geg in ein Sixaniam finden，welders bas shfnegmen oon Wsifien uiberyaupt wenig geworyt ift．Die

 fommen，manctle mit löblicfen sioten，mancle mit zufriedenitelfender．

Heberthatpt tui bie groze Mefrzafil ber Bethel ©tudenten recht exipriepliche Mrbeit unt madot ben Rehrern Damit biel Jreube．
 remb oes eriten Semeiters hier waren，fanden es nötig，nach Sdflub besfelben bie Schule zu＝ bedaificn，moblit 子um Teil aus finansiellent ©frimben．Die gebrüdte ifonomitiche \＆age im Eand，ber niebrige 䊉eiz der Brodufte，der Mangel ant 9rbeit u．a．m．madfen fich autd überall in ben Schulen bemerfbar uno mandze junge Berion mut besmegen den Schulbefutl） zeitmeilig aufichieben．Die $\mathfrak{G u}$ gegetretenen fino aber zum Teil burch Reufommlinge exjeßt wor＝ Den．Die Sdiullerzahl ift jekt 211；im erften Semeiter toar fie 222.
 anocun fanias ©olleges bahin gehen，daß̉ Beth＝ el fookl bas cinzige College im Stant ift，bas int eriten Semeiter bieies $\mathfrak{y a h r e s}$ eine größere Etubentenzalit hatte ale im beranacnen Jahr． Dazu Dïrfen mir uns billig gratulieren！

## Э．M．ant $\mathfrak{M}$ ： $\mathfrak{M}$ ．©． $\mathfrak{A}$ ．


ifre Berjamminngen regetnäßig abge $\mathfrak{y}$ alten． In einer berielten ipra wirs． $\mathfrak{F}$ ． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．Moner über＂Das Multer Des Betragens．＂Sie zeigte zuerit，was zu einent muiterbaften Betragen er＝ forberlich fei und bann wie man fich bamit ben beriduiedenen Temperamenten ber Mitftubenten anpaifen föme，io dás ein harmonifales $\mathfrak{B u}=$ fammentwirfen möglich jei．

Ein andermak hielt ơrau Mififiotar $\mathfrak{\Re}$ ．刃． Sianf eine pafende，firzze 2mipradfe über bas Thema，＂Die offene Tuir zur Weibe＂und Silna Erbiger rezitierte zwei（sedidate，die ebenfalla Bezug auf ein ©fott geweihtes Reben batten．

Damn mieder befafte fict eine Berjammlung mit bem Thenta，＂Das Gebet，＂to Selene Rie＝ fen aks Reiterin fungicute．

Nuf ber Yetzte！！Sibung Yeitete Jorl．Ruth Siebert bie（5ruppe auf einemt Sange，，the Winding Seighay＂entlang．Ěs frar bies eint $\mathfrak{B}$ erfutid zut zeigen，fwie man bon einem chriit＝
 Bereitwilligfeit andern zu Geifen it．f．iv．Stu＝ fe fïr Stufe autwärts fommen fann，big mant mahren ©rfolg in Reben exzielt bat．

Die ？．ำ．©．W．verbandelte auf einer ©ibung ben ©egenitans，＂ioas dsebet int Re＝ ben des Einzehtr．＂Reb．EDbgar Toeve biente Dabci ats Reiter．Sic siafuriton brebte fich be＝ jonder马 um bic srage：„sjit bas ظebet eine Bflicht oder cill Borrecht？＂und man entichico， е弓 fei beiveß．

Thif ber nächitfolgenden sibung murbe ba马 Sebet，unter ber Zeitung bon Brof．S．S． ©ocrt，weiter bejprochen，unib folgente Wunt： te exgaber fidy aus der Beiprectung：Die Safl tung Dea ßetere ift bas grundlegende Element
 bieicer saitumg nidit inmer bemubt，aber mir jollten cin heftüntiges sebeteleben anftreben． Ob bas Sebet einzeln oder in Der Gsuppe ge＝ foalten worzuzichen jei，hängt wobl won Hint ftänoen $\mathfrak{a b}$ ．

Whf ber Yeiten Sikung befpracty man den ridetigen（Sbebraud ber gunge mo das Heber Des Sdmörens，anleyneno an Si．34，1－14． mit befonberem Sadhorndf auf bie Worte：„ße＝ Güte beine Bunge vor Boifent und deine Rippen， Dã fie nidgt $\mathfrak{Z}$ rug reden．＂

## Der MRinionsuctbati．

Biefer Berbano ift bies sahr bejonbers rege und hat fegr interefifante uni erbaulicte ©ibun＝ gen．Dies ift twohl zum grogen Teil nem Um＝

fionaren auf 11 rraub in anirer Mitte fint． Die（sficoerzahl letrügt iekt cinige zonutia
 Tutcrefionte Brogramme werben Durctigefïhtrt．
$\mathfrak{Y} 1 \mathrm{f}$ cincer Sißung int Samuar Kielt ßrof． （5oert eine shifuacte an bie bruphe über bas Thema：，＂刃er follte alz Miffionar in bie äu＝ Bere Miffion geben？＂Yhif Der nächiten ভit＝ alung fipach Miffionar zerdinand sfaaf itber sie ©rrage：，Whas follte ein Mifitonat naćín China mitnehmen？＂imo Mifinionar ixant Enns：＂Mas follte ein Mififionar nact $\mathfrak{M f r i f a}$ mitnegnten？＂

Enmitag，ben 25．iomuar，aab ber Ber＝ band cin Brogramm in ber Taborfirdie，wie folgt：
 Sifipache an die Sinder … Amelia Mutler Solo $_{\text {．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Mollie } \mathfrak{B e} \text { eifer }}$
 ๒ejang ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Männerauartett શniprache ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $\mathfrak{F}$ ．§．§jaaf （Sejana ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Sttett Bianobutt ．．．Chma Mutichman，๔jfer Both Das stutt beitand mus：©ither Rogfers， Fither Both，Eilma Rutichman，Martha © camiot，Mbert Janken，Mibert שaf，Extwin Becter，Reter Thiefien．Iie lekeen vier bitne ten bas Mämerquartett．

| Der bentifit Berein |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gieyt neulid） | Wabl fürs zweite Semejter，mit |
| Demt folgende | en Rejurtat： |
| Boriizer | John Schmiot |
| Silfsuntizer | Erona Dutixing |
| Serteiber | Ynua（bocring |
| תaffenfiifrer | Ema Becfer |
| firplan | Weter Thienen |
| （3ejanteiter | Gither Schmint |
| Wianiit | ．Seerbert Franz |
| Rritifer： | ．．．．．．ふrof．शbr．Warfentin |

## Der Mänterdion

hat bice Jubt eine beionocre Wuzzeidnung er＝ rungen．Wuf bem beiangfonteit，ber am 29. Sanuar zmifexan ben Ehboren einiger Eollege： in Misherion abgebatten murde，gewam ber Betheldyor ben erften Rang．Die folgenden Golleges maren an Dem Ronteit vertreten：©ol＝ Iege bon Emporia，Staat3normal ©ollege，©m＝ poria；Sterling ©ollege，Staat引normal ©ollege， 5ans；Mixbyerjon Eollege und Bether．Dies gibt num umierem ©hor bie Gelegenteit näch $=$
itens in Lamrence，Sani．，am Miffouri Balley Sontejt teilzunefmen．

Htiere Erbe uits uttiere Berantwortlidffeit．
（F̛ontiekung und Sciluti）
$\mathfrak{B i x f i n b}$ ©rbeneiner fid）im＝ mermefr ausbrettenden able＝ ranzin Sadicnber Religion．Man Gört beutzutage nidfot ferten ein Berlangen nade ben guten，alten Beiten，als ob in ber $\mathfrak{B e r g a n g e n t e i t ~ a l l e s ~ f a t j o ̈ n ~ u n d ~ r i e b l i c h ~ g e m e j e n ~}$ büre．Wahl gab es bormale Beiten，wo die Buftände nidft fo aufreibender Nat waren，too man rubiger und gemütlidifer bahin leben fomute als heute，wo das Reben ein Wirbertanz zut werben oroht．Nber uns Tüufer ober Men＝ noniten gemahnen bergangene Beiten an $\mathfrak{B e}=$ ribien bitterer Ieiben and Triubjale，wo mail ms unjer ß̧äbchen an Der Emme abjpracth， mot nidgt mur uns，fonbern aud andern ebri＝ iten，bie es magten in ©achen des（fllaubent et＝ was anwere 2 Hipicgten zu baben als wie die
 Yent，Mafi．Gefindet fich in itäbtiictuen Rathaus cint Binmer，bent ber nactberfiende Bejuder hente mur mit ©çinubern näher tritt，weil hort cinit bie logenamnten，＂Witcijes＂（secten）ver＝ Gört unt zumt Iobe verurteilt fourben；nidat etwa，weil fie ein eigentliches Berbrectien wer＝ iibt Fatten，jondern weil fie＂andersgläubig＂ maren．

Na，foas fins in ber Bergangenteit im $\mathfrak{R a}=$ men ber Religion nich）für（5reweltaten berübt morden！Man benfe mur an bie Ghutigen ©hri＝ Trenverfolgungen Moms，an bie Snquifition ber fatbolijithen Sirecte und an oie Sebereten und Berfolgungen，weldue bie Mactithaber ber pro＝ teitantifachen Solfefion ins ǰelo fübrten，machy $=$ bem fie ben Sieg errungen hatten！

Welct cin afiutlidues errbe fällt ber ©senera＝ tion bee Gegentwart barin in ben Scrok，baỉ man bie＂Frekex＂nidgt melir berfolgt！Welfte （3nabe，bab heute bie sertreter ber allerber＝ icfiedeniten（sfaubensaniduten friedlid）neben cinanver mohnen umb arbeiten fönnen！Wie Kaken fidd umere ßorbäter nady foldher æreifeit gefehnt！Schäken wir Das 飞rbe ber Religions＝ freiheit genügend？Sommen wir baburch nidgt vielmehr in（5efahr，zut＂frei＂zutwerden und uns ient Scflenorian zu ergeben？Jekt，too nidgt nur die madfthabenden תörperifdaften ber Ehrifenheit，jondern autit bie welt ale joldje， Fereit ïut，bie empitigen＂fieber＂als seroen


Iaifen，jebst follten wir mit unjern biblifacten Sonderlehren erit redjt an ben $\mathfrak{T a g}$ treten umb bas aruberite tun，um innen allgemeine Ber＝ breitung u verictfaffen．

WSir itnd die ©rben mädutger Tozialererabebungenund Bexbef＝ fexungen．Eine ber mifitigiten berfelfen ift die $\mathfrak{A}$ fffebung ber Sffaberei．
 ftete auf fait jedent \＆ande ber Welt ber Fluch Der Menicheniflaveret．NWer Der Sauterteig der Rehre Jeint，dáb alfe weniden gleidy find bor．Gott，Daf́b twir alle zut gléidjer æreifeit be＝ rechtigt fint，hatte bas Denfen bieler langiant burchorungen．Mräcfitige Stinmen exhoben fith bald hien bald bort gegen bas jabrectliche Hnrecát det Minfocjeneinfnecfitung．Itno bas Hebel mußte meitifen．Bei mis toar es ber un＝ wergebficke 2fbrabam sinfoln，ber，wenn auth Durit einen fafocllifign Bruberfrieg，Der Sfla＝ berei cin Ende madite．Diejes Greignis mider＝ balle ittorall in bie welt binaus，und heute finio bie zibilifierten Sänder frei vom Sflabe＝ reiiübel．J̃a，auct in Geionifityen Rändern hat fitch，Dant bes Crinflufies der dyriftlidyen Rebre， die Rage erfichtlicid gebeffert．

Ebenio michtig ift oice ®inanzipation ber $\mathfrak{F} r a \mathfrak{u}$ ，bie fid $)$ in leţter Beit bollzogen Gat．Bor gar nidgt vielen Jahren bielt eine fitebfame junge Dame um 2hfnabme in fect $=$ зegn beriftienenen 厄ofleges an，ehe fie ein马 fanb， Die ify den ©intritt gewägrte．Seute ftehen Dem weifliffen（seichledt bie Türen unferen Göheren uno föchiten Zechrantalten toeit offen． Die §axuen baben fith in fait allen Berufen und Weidäftigungen Eintang zu beridjaffen ge＝ wutbe und haben fich in ben meiften fo betoalhat， Dáb die Männerwelt ignen vielerorts bas Stinumrecht erteilt hat．

Whath bie 路robibition ift ein nicht zut
 ien zu verbanfen ift．（Sanaz logifact fömpit ia Die Bibel gegen bas Trinfen，weil es bem תörper und ber Moral idjadet．Uno bie $\mathfrak{W i f}=$ fenichaft exfärtet bie Rebre ber Bibel．Sie be＝
 zerjekt bis bas Dpfer zum Mract wiro．Wie wobltuend baher Das Erbe ber Brobibition！ Belch ein ভegen für uns alle，injonderkeit für Die Jugent，wemıs aud biele Reute nicht glau＝ hen wollen．Dem eins ber fothweriten Dinge itt，die Wahrbeit anzuerfennen．
 （西riftridue Erziehung ber Wert

Wirfind die ©rben grober， Geirbringender Hnternebmun＝ gen，wiezum Beifpierber mif fion．Brar katten bie exten Ebrittenge＝ meinden einen fabonen $\mathfrak{H r i f a n g}$ in ber Miffions $=$ arbeit gemacht．Sim groizen umb ganzen jeboch Hat fich bie Mififionsbewegung int eigentlichen Simt erit in den lebten hundertfïnfzig Jabren entivicfelt，fiebzeln＝bie actitzebniumbert $\mathfrak{J a h}=$ re nachbent unfer 5gerr und Seciland ben gro＝ Ben Minitionsbefeyr erłalien hat．Damays re＝ Dete ein fürs eforifentum eifernber junger Wamn Den Borizbenden einer dyriftliden 尺ion＝ Ferend folgendermaifen an：＂（5s dünft midd， bir follten etroas tum，um ben Sceiben bas ©̌vanceliunt zu bringen＂und befant bie $\mathfrak{A H t =}$ wort：„Seben Sie fict，junger Mann，feben Sie ïch！Wenn Gott bie Saciden erretten foill， with er es tun okne Sie ober mich．＂

Db bie chriftenteit audd mirflich den gros Ben Mitifionbbefegi in jeiner ganzen Tragtoeite erfabt hat？Seat fie fid）nidit amt Ende zut feibr mur an ben mittyeren Teil gebalten？＂（f）e＝ Get $\mathfrak{G i n}$ in alle Welt．．．．！＂und nicht genü＝ gend bie unemilidie sutfle göttlidfer fraft in Enipruch genomurent，bie bahinter fteht，wenn es heiñt：${ }^{2}$ Mir itt gegeben alle Gsemalt im Soimmel und auf Exrben．Sino mix nicht beute hejonders in（fefuhr，die Mancht bes gefreuzigten umb auferitandenen Sohnes des allmädbtigen （Sbottes zut bergefien und zut biel auf unfer eige＝ nes Sönnen \}ut bauen? Hnjer größtes Be= Dürini in ber ©hritenheit ift ene Bertiefung Dcs geiftlictin ¿eebens．Mefr wahree 马eergens＝ （hritentum umb weniger fopfabrifentum tut uns not．Emerion iagte cinmal：＂Wahryaft arós find mur bie Mämer，bie erfant haben， Daß̉ bie geijtlicten fixäfte biel mächtiger fino ala die materiellen．＂

Wir itndoie をrbender．grö $B=$ ten（5abe，die ©sott，nebft fei＝ nem ©obnferbit，ben Menfdenge＝ aebenhat－ber offenen Biber． War benn bie Bivel frither gejoblofen？Dem Deutioden Bolfe，ia，bis Ruther fie ihm in fab＝
 Sirche bielt fie Sahrbumberte lang gemifier＝ najifen unter Seflo $\mathfrak{B}$ and Riegel；Gielt fie mit fetten feit an getwiffe $\lesssim e r t e r$ gebunden，too nur wenige Eingetweibte fie Yejer Durjten．Sie war feinem Raien zugänglidy．Wie ging e马 $\mathfrak{F o h n}$ Myclif，Der fie 3u bffnen juchte？Er war Den \＆eitern ber beitelenten sirche jo verbabt，Daß

「eine（6ebeine ausgeyraben，зи $\mathfrak{H}$ athe verbrannt und in den §luts geworfen turben．Wie ging es WBilliom Thmbaye？Ex fomute in ganz Englamb fein Fläddyen finden，two or bie Bibel über＝ jetzen Durfte．Hno feine lebten Worte waren：
 land öffnen！＂

Sdäzen wix die offene Biber wie ein $\operatorname{Mle}=$ nob，iaufendmal neertwoller als der reidjite SBerienidynutí？Scbätzen wir fie nur balb io tie Die Setion，wem fie Das Mort（ffottes， monady ite fo hungert und Düritet，zum erften mal in bie Sand befonmen？Weldy ein Erbe， biefe Boticlaft bont Şimmerl

Ja，trok all bent Wirriwar，den ca heute in ber Welt gibt，trots Dem vielen Sexflecften Das veruitht mixd，ift beiondex uns ehriften， Durd）bas faterteigartige Wirfen Der Rehren （Shrifti Doch io mandye（babe，fo mandee errbe in ben Sefob gefallen und wir müffen befen＝


Wir werben verfucljen，bie Deutichen ßor＝ träge，Die während Der Dießjährigen ßibelfon＝ ferens gebalten werdenii，entiweder ganz ober in Whaziigen int Montifin miederzugeben．Der for＝ gende ift ber Eryte Derart：

Was gewiuter att was verfictet micre jungen Rente，went fie anf andere fatt mite＝ re eigenen（memtontitiden）hibleren Sditlen gelfen？
ßrof．æ．J．Webel
Hufer Thema umfabt eine Doppelte \％rage． Dieje zwei ひragen fint fo weitgreifeno in ith＝ ren Smplifationen，baj fie nidgt burch eine ein＝ factio Sufzäbhing abjtrafter 2trgumente beant＝ wortet merden fömten．S5ewim umb Ber＝ luft，find fie unter allen lumitänden und für alle Werjonen，Dasjelbe？〇ffenbar nidyt；Dem， was bent einen aly gsewinn exidyeint，mag dem andern ale serfujt gelten，und umgefebrt． Sa，wir bürfen wogl weiter gehen und fagen，
 fonen，weldhe in genau biefelgen 3erbältniffe Ginein geftellt werben，ber eine aus biefen Berbältnifien wiel mehr bseminn ziehen fann als der andere，und unter anderen Berbält＝ nifien mag fitd bie Sache gerabe umgefebrt für bieje zmei かerjonen gejtarten．§erner， țas uns beute als gembinn exjobeint，mag fich morgen im Richte neuer（rafahrungen und newer 刃erbältnifie als ein 刃erluft exmeifen． æidat alke Menfathen legen denjelben Maßitab an bie Dinge bes Rebens an，und int Raufe
cines menidfichen Rebens fann ber Menid．ge＝ Ieitet burd tiefere（Einficht und reifere 『rfah＝ rutng，ober audd getricben burch ben פxude ber Beriältnifie，den Mabitab wedfeln mit wel＝ dem er bie Dinge des Rebens bemiát．

 שrage ift，es fommt baraufan．大巨s foumt auf bie betreffende Berfon ant e马 fommt auf bie eigenen Sdulen an，es fommt auf bie andern Schuten an，es fommt auf bie ipäteren §ebenserfahrungen an，es fommt auf Die $\mathfrak{B e n n j g}$ gelegenteiten an；es fommen jo biele Faftoren in Betracht，Dan bie Frage überhaupt nicht zu beantmorten ift，aufer willeidet－in fonfreten æillen．Wuf ber anderen Seite ift aber audh offenbar，dan wir és bier mit einer praftiochen frage zu tun haben，bie für unfe＝ re Schulen und für unier ganzes ふolf，für un＝ jere（semeinidyaft，bon Widftigfeit ift；und wir werfen fein Ridgt auf bie Röiung biefer Trage baburd，báb wir beriefben einfach aus． Dent Wege gehen．

Wie iit aber num eine foldye frage zu einer praftiijben æraţe geworben？Das läbt iitif mur burch den geidyidfilidyen Gang ber Din＝ ge exflären．Jim alten Saterlanse uno vor 40 ober 50 Jahren in biefem \＆ande midmete ficty mier mennontitifles worf mogh weitaus ant meiften ben $\mathfrak{Y}$（ckerbaut．Wedürfnifie，mate＝ riclle und geititige，waren berbältnißmäßig ge＝ ring und leidht befriedigt，wie bas ja bei är＝ mern 3ulfeftünden gewötnlid）dex $\mathfrak{F a l l}$ ift． Ser शußblici war mely ober mentger bejaränft， Der Bildutgjitand miebriger，Die Rebensweife cinfacher，der Drang vorwoürt zut fommen hatte wentiger Gelegenteit fich auszumirfen，und ©e＝ neration folgte（seneration io ziemlich in bem＝ felbent Geleife．Shente Yeben wir in einer Beit ber ভpezialificrung，unis ztuar auf allen ©ee Gieten．Itnier Bernfiteben ijit heute in seit größerem Maße ipezialifient als frïher，und wer heute mill etras 刃̉efonderes Yeiften fönnen， auf fait irgent einent Gebiet，murb bejondere Borbereitung auf biejem（5ebiet baben．U1n＝ fere menmonitifolen，jumgen Reute find Keute nicht nethr fo millig mos bereit，in bie ひut $=$ ftapfen ber erltern 3utreten，wenn es auf die Waky eines Reben berufes anfommt，wie fie es friiker ratent．Söntert bas aud nidet weil
 machen．IUnier memmonitifdes Bolf ift nidgt mehr ein fait ausichließlich 2 deferbaut treibenDe Bolf mie friither，es beginnt fich auf andere

Bweige unferes sfulturweiens zu berlegen；foie
 u．i．tw．©ie Berbältnifie，aud moter unierm Borf find beute anders als fie friifher maren，ob es uns mun gefäll dier niaft．Nicht dan fie in feber Bezietying burmala beifer ober ifflectiter maren als fie hente ind．Semo ließe fich mandees zu Geumfen ber erinfach heit imb（bse＝ nügianfifeit，bes gentemiamen Bufammenwir＝ fens ums gegenjeitigen Buborfommens ber＂gu＝ ten，aitten Beit＂jagen．Rtber wer bon wns， aud）bon Denjenigen，weldele bes Sclfminden bie＝ Fer ，＂guten，aften Beit＂bebouern und betran＝ exn，märe bereit oder autd imt Stande，fich in Diefelfe zut ichicfen mit ihnen materieflen umb ariftigen eminduränfugen．

Wenn es wahr ift，bā́ beriditedene $\mathfrak{F}$ atito $=$ ren bei ber Ernäghing biefer ærage in Betradht fonmen，fo ift es boch moki aud anzunebmen．
 tigfeit fins．Iroke möglicher Meinunģuer＝ ichiedenheiten foird es mofy faum jemano ernftlich beitreiten mollen，Daß in biejent The＝ ma niagt bie Scfulten，nidgh bie ßerbältniffe， jondern bie jungen Rente bie midftigiten $\mathfrak{F}$ at＝ toren find．Hnd bas wobl ber jungen Reute
 Der Frage，ob umiere jungen Reute eigne ober frembe Edhulen befuden ober befudden follten． Ridaten mir umier Rugenmerf zuerit auf bie fungen seute．

Durdu bie ફebung bes allgemeinen ふil＝ bungsgrades in unferm \＆ande，bejonders in Den Yetzten ǐahrzegnten，umb burch bie ftetig iteigente Werwidflung unferer Bivilifation，wer＝ Den einerieita dic §trebjamfeit und bie Sdfaf＝ fensfreubigfeit unjerer jungen Rente geweitt und andrericits immer mehr nente Gelegentei＝ ten geidhaffen．©es ergehen pozufagen immer neue Saeraugnorbenugen an bie Strebjamfeit und Schaffenffenbigfeit biejer jungen Reute． （6）toits toobl foum jemand 25 ober 30 §ahre mit uniern jungen Reuten int Schulzimmer及ufammen gearbeitet baben，ofne bie Beobach＝ tung gemacfl zut haben，bā̉ bie mannigfalti＝ gen ßrobleme der Geutigen Beit，feien es po＝ Yitifche，foziale，mifienticlafticiche，moralitiche，re＝ Yigiöie，oder was immer fie fein mögen，eine
 eine Bauberfraft，auf bie jungen Sente ausititent． Utho fie find bereit，fich auf biejen beridiedenen Gebieten zu betätigent ihr Reben bem Stutium
 wemt ibnen baburch ein mut bürtiger Rebens＝
unterbalt in 2heficht geitellt wirb．Unier heut tige ๔afuliuitem gibt den jungen Reuten eben Sfelegenteit ibr TaYent oder ifren（seidumact io zu entwicfein，Daik wenn jie bereit find für马 Sollege，fie fith ichon oft fiir biejen ober jenen Beruf in Reben entidfieden baben．Hno nadit welchen Göberen Sifulen unjere jungen Rente nact，beendigter Borbercitungazeit gehen，wirb idion zum Teil won biejer Enticheioung $a b=$ bängen．WBenn umere eigenen Schulen ifnen bas nidyt bieten，was bu ihrer Borbereitung für ibren beiondern Beruf abiolut notwendig iit，ober wenigitens etras einigermaßen（6） wertiges，bamu miififen mir uns nidft mundern， wem fie ibr Ahgenmerf auf andere Schulen ridaten．Dicies betrifft natitrlidh आuallererit ioldije unierer jungen Rente meldebe in einen ভpesialberuf，wie Mesizin，Jongenieur，u．f．m． einzutreten wïnichen．Ploer aud foldje Stu＝ benten fönen ein ober zwei Jahre borteithaft auf unferen eignen Sdyulen zubringen．Rei＝ Ber natigelt es umien cignen $\mathfrak{A n}$ nitalten zumei＝ Yen an aenitgender Whistatturag．Dber aud in anbern Beziejungen，autd gerabe ba，too fie ihy bejonderes grbeitgfels zu finden meinen． Sie 2 nforberungen，welche umfere fomplizierte uni ipezialifierte Siwilifation auf ben ver＝ ichiebenen Berufanebieten autit an Reutintreten＝ be itellt，madit es den flemeren College jehr facher ben Wünichen oud mir mierer eigenen juigen Reuten zu fillfabren．

Wher wem bie 引ugehörigfeit зu unierer Gemeinichaft etmas wert ift，jollte auch bereit fein，etroas für biefe Bugetörigfeit 子u opfern． Itno biejes betrifft，nebenbei gejagt，miere jïngeren jomogh als miere ärteren Seute． Was foll ons Berbaltnie jein zmiiduen emer hö＝ bern ©dyule und ber fie unterbaltenden（s）e＝ meinichaft？Die Schule witb bock mobl haupt＝ fädulidy für bie jungen Reute ber eignen（6）e＝ meinichaft gegrïndet umb unterbalten．Wie fant fie fich mum biejer Yufgabe am Beiten， amt Erfolgreiditen entledigen．Nur furz ein oder zwei ©sedanfen ïber biejen $\mathfrak{B u n f t}$ ，bie twobl niemano won uns in zrage ziehen wïr＝ De．Die Anjalt follte es fictit mokl zur 2tufgabe macfen，ben jungen Reuten ein Beritänonis zu geben für bie Miffion oder bielleidit die befon＝ bern Aufgaben ber Gemeinithaft，für ihre
 offen feht，auch einen Beitrag zum Woht ber Menictheit uno zum Mufbut bes Reidjes got＝ tes zu liefern；Riebe und Anhängligfeit an die （Semeinidfaft zu wedfen umo eine Bereitwillig＝
feit, bie Segnumgen ber eignen (5emeiniclaft aud andern zufonmen zu lafien. Das शmes natürilidy neben ber $\mathfrak{Z y f g a b e}$, weldye eine jede chriftlidfe Schule iich itellen wird, Stärumg und Wertiefung in Der ఇadefolge ©brifti.

W3ir Gaben cben einige $\mathfrak{D i n g e}$ genannt, be= treffes weldter (Gefaht ift, DáB fie uniern jun= yen Senten berloren geben, wenn jie andere ©dulen befuden. BGer hiermit ift bie Sache nodi nidat beensigt, benn was uniern jungen Zeuten berloren geht, geft ber Gemeinidiaft verloren. Durch ben Berluit, den bie jumen Reute erleiden, wird oie ©femeimidaft ärmer; ärntex an Sträften, ärnter an Seiftungæäbigs= feit, beides nad. innen mid nadit auken hin. Berlieren bie juntgen Reute Sinterefie, Berjë̈ns=
 iit bas nidet mat ein perionilidex Berluft, fon= bern aud) ein Berluit fiir bie (semeinichaft. Itho went es uns wirflid unt bas Mohl umic= rex ©ementidiaft zu tun iit, follten wir eine
 \&inzelperionen, ober bielleidt mur auf 民lts= nakmeffälen besiehende anfehen, fonoern als eine Frage, beren Beantwortung unjere ganze ©semeinidaft betrifit, umb zwar als (semein= fodaft.

Deswegen ftelfen fir ung noif einige an= Dere frageat umb huchen biefelben etroas näber zut erörtern, ehe foir bie Bejprectung ï̈ber bie= jen Teil des Themas zum Mbithlub bringen. Sanben wir als Memmoniten=(6emeinidaft eine Mififion in Der Melt? Sarben wir ber Menidit heit etroas zu bieten, das andere Benemmmgen nidat Kaben, oder menigitens nidat to betonen wie wix es tun? B3inde ber Mienich heit etwas verforen gehen, wern unjere ©semeinictaft von ber wilbflädue berfdivinden mürbe? Sind mir überhaupt als Mermoniten $=$ Semeinidaft eri= ftenzberchtiagt Werm foir bie Yebte rrage mit Nein beantmorten, ift es nidft Yeidgt einzuifhen, báb imiern inngen seuten etras Bejoderes berloren gefien mutwe, wem fie andere Sdyulen
 Yen brauchen. Wenn twir aber glauben, dab toix uls (5semeinituaft mirflicit eine $\mathfrak{A l u f g a b e}$ haben, Dami feigt eine weitere $\mathfrak{F r a g e}$ auf; nämlide Die, wie formen teir bieje Nhfgabe ant Beften Iöfen? int melcher Weife fömentir am Be= ¡ten umpern Teil zum Wohl Der Menidgheit und
 תönnen wir ce am Beiten baburd tum, Dá̉ wir uniere ©elbitündigfeit als eine (ssemeinidyaft

ald eine fejte Sörperichaft für minere Sactife cintreten, Dup wir Sajulter an Schulter fte= Kens, gemeinfant gront für bie Sache madien, Dier buburd, bás wix uns im groken Strom berlieren, bug ber Etrom dee Mennonitentumb fition mit andern, in gleicher Ricflung fliebenden Strömen bermengt, fozufagen in benfelben auf= begt? Solde sragen find in umierer Beit be= fonders zutreffend, ia die Etrömung heute ia eigentfid), icheinbar wenigjtens, Dahin geht, de= nominationelle. (Srenten bu vermifden ant al= Yes in ein einheitliches (sanzes zu veridemel= zen. Da cin päteres Thema biejen Suntt vielleciont mehr aupfuthrlid. bebandeln miro, wol= Yen win Gier nicht weiter auf beniclben einge= hen. Ebs jet mur nodi eimal baranf bingetwie= icut, Daf foem twix glatbent, eine Beiondere, uns non ©bott zuerteilte 2ufgabe zut haben, und menn wir überzeugt find, dan twir bieje $\mathfrak{A l u f =}$ gabe am Beiten baburch exfïllen fömen, báb wir uns als eine feit zuiammengeid. תörperichaft Getätigen, jo haben wir bafür zu forgent, dajs unjerer Jugeno nidyts bon bem mis anvertanten (5ut berloren geht. Dann jollten wir futdent, es ifnen flar zu madfen, Dáb bie memnonitiode ©semeinifdaft cin Bfund empfangen hat, Deffen Bervaltung iiber furz ober long in ifre Saände ilbergethen wird; Dáb fie in threr eigenen ©emeind daft Ge= legenteiten finden werben zur Nawendung if= rer beiten Srafte und $\mathfrak{Z}$ alente. WBie tönmen mun aber unfere jungen Seute folde Einfidft in ben eigentrichen ©harafter ifher Simeimichaft, Folde ermeiterte (Sefictatymite betreffe Der Mioglichefeiten, meldhe bie eigene (semeimichaft in fich Girgt. befommen? (Dod) wohl froum ba= Durch, Dáb ïe frembe Satulen befuchen. Rein; wonn es burch Schuten getan merben folf, umo ©chuch imo bic natiorlicion, bie aecignetifent Mittel bafür, io murs, bas butcelf bie eignen Sanlen actan wernen. Itno umpere Schulen ¡ollten mimen jungen Zenten ein Gepräge ge= ben. ias fie nidfot mur für bie eigene bsentein= idafi beionbers braudibar madhet, fondern fie auti) außerbafb ber eigenent (Semeinicthaft fenn= zeidunet. Denit ber Ebinifhis inferer juthen, mif nuicm Schuten ansobbitbeten Rente be= iddränft itch nidft rurt auf umicre eigene (s)e= meinidaft; ex ift fo mafaiteno mie ifr Wirs= fung 马iftis. Und io mande ber juggen Rente Gaben in biejer 5imitifit iffon recht Materen= nenewertes geteiftet, autif muberyatb unjerer Sireife.

Wie mut aber betreffis ber fremben Schu=

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

Ien？Whix fömen ture ba mandfe Hrjadjen Denfen，marum uniere jungen Rente zumeilen aui antere böbere Schulen gehen．Finanzielle Werhältniffe，örtliche ఇähe，ИUnzufriedenheit mit den eigenen Exyufen，entrower bei ben jungen Zeuten ielfit noer bei ben frltern，samerab＝ fobaften，fogenamite „extra curricular activi＝ tieฐ＂，wie athletijcte llebungen，bejonders an＝ るiĕそente oder verledende Dfferten on Seiten anverer ebileges，ber hublere Stamb，doer die
 $\mathfrak{Y} \mathfrak{H} f$ bie（fiultigfeit biefer weridiedenen（sxünde Oönten und ：nollen wir Gier nidft eingeben，ba ficd foldge Beiprecthug body mur mit fonfreten ぶällen befafien müßte．शber etroas weiter trollen wix boch nodit auf bie Befprecting biefes Teiles unferer frage cingehen．
（6）it mohl als eine menidulidhe Sdfmäche anzuichen，baß Das frembe，bas weit Ent＝ fernte bon uns mandimal mefir geidä̉bt wirb als bus sahe，bas Befante．Das ærembe imponiext uns mandimal fo febr，báb babielte überidjäţt，bas Erigene bagegen unteridjäkt uni berfannt wirs．linjere Befanntidaft mit an＝ Deren Schulent ift gemäbnlich mebr beiduräntt als mit ben eignen；ibre Safoädfen und mei＝ netwegen ifue（Sefahren iund uns mehr ober we niger ubbefount．Ber Befuch einer fremben Schule ift beswegen oftmals in einem getwif＝ fen Sinne，oder biz zu einem gemifien Sfabe， ein Sáritt ine Tunfle．Das appeliert an junge Reute．Das rerne，bas Unbefannte übt oft einen fait unmiderfefflicfen $\Re$ eiz auf ei＝ nen jugenilisfen，abententeritid angelegten Geift mus．Sas Befanute iit fo allağglich，fo profaifaly，baf es oft minberwertig in umien 2ugen exicheint．Errit memt wir mit bem linbe＝ fanten nähere $\mathfrak{B e f a m t i a ̆ j a j t ~ g e m a d y t ~ u n d ~ e 马 ~}$ fo intim fennen gelernt haben，wie bas Eige＝ ne，laffen wir bas erigene zu feinem Redft fom＝ men．厄̌s ift alio möalich，dáB burct näbere Befanntictaft mit bem Fremben ber Wert be马 Eignen in unfern Whacn exfögt wirb；und baf einem bas eigne io niel lieber und wertboller wird，nacfoem man oas weniger Befante bei＝ fer fennen gelernt hat．©in folder Sdyritt fant alfo zu einer exnfteren Sroufung und ei＝ ner ricatigeren $\mathfrak{W}$ fidjäbung bes Eignen führen und auf dieje Weife einen wertoollen Beitrag zum Reben Dea Retreffenven madjen．Frreilid ift auća immer mit ber $\mathfrak{x}$ atiactle zu recthen，ban wenn unfere jungen sente nadi andern Schu＝ Ien geben，bie Möglidfleit geidaffen ift，bab fie ber eignen Gemeinichaft etras entfrembet wer＝
ben；bejonders wenn fie niemala eine ifrer eignen Schulen bejudgt baben，und ihnen aljo bie হatiachen zur aynfellung eines gerediten Bergleidjes feglen．

Der Bejud einer fremben Schule falliebt auch andere faftoren ein，bie nidyt zu überfeben fint．Der 1 nitgang mit einer andern Rlafie von $\mathfrak{Z c u t e n}$ ，die ßerjchiedenbeit der $\mathfrak{H m g e b u n g , ~}$ größere Mannigfaltigfeit und alfo größ̄ere
 Der Dxganifation und Der（Sefitutbpunfte，De马 ganzen Rebens und $\mathfrak{x e i b e n s}$ in einer frembent 2mitalt，bas 2Hes find Eminliiffe，meldye bor＝ teifhaft auf bie juige，cintudaboulle Seele ein＝ notfen fömen，wem in ridtigen Bahnen ge＝ hałten．Das altbefamie Sprïchlein，„W̧em Ghott sill rechte Gimit exweifen，Den fiffidt ex in bie weite Wgelt，＂Dürfte fict auty hier biz zut einem gemifien Grabe betwäbren．Dic Erwei＝ tenung bes Befantidyaftsfreifes über bie （Sxenzen Des eignen Bolfes Ginaus，iit aud） cin Funft iex nidgt überjehen werden follte； beionbers aud angejidfle ber Tatiache，báb wohil inmer melhr minerer jungen Reute ifren Qebengbernf oier ifren Binfung freiz auber＝ halb ber birenzen dex eigneni（5emeinidaft werben juthen miitien，uns alio lemen mitifen， nifit iur mit eignen，fonbern ant mit fremt＝ Den $\mathfrak{L e u t e n}$ 子ufammen zu arbeiten umb fort＝ 3Hfonment．

Whas gewinten，wae verlieren unjere jut＝ gen Sente went fie auf fientwe Schulen geben？ Eic fonnen etwas gewimen，fie formen etroas berfieren；unt twent es mux ein perfönlicher SSewinn ober Berlutt märe，fo würde pich bie Sadbe sielleidht sintigermaßen ausgleidhen， wenigitens in mandern sallen．Wenn biejer
 zur（ssemeinifibaft foirft，bann follte er moht
 ehe er gutgedeiben wird oder autd berworfen， Dem bas Wobl des exinzehnen mo bas woht Der Gemeinidaft imo nidit inmer indentifal．
 De马 Einzelnen wohl in ber Enticheibung Die＝
 fen swir es uns bodit mogl audd fagen，báb bei chtemt io widftigen Schritt wie Worbereitung für ba马 Reben mödlichit wiele Faftoren in Be＝ tracht fivnmen follten，und unter biefen $\mathfrak{z a f t o}=$ ren ift bie Iatiactie brib bas Woyl bes einzel＝ nen im engen $\mathfrak{b l i}$ anmentiang mit bem $\mathfrak{B o g h}$ Ser（bemeiniduaft feht nidgt ber lunbedeutenb＝ ite．

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