# BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY 



NEWTON, KANSAS MARCH, 1931

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# Bethel College Monthly 

# Publiched ten times a year, in the interent of Bethel Colloge. Price of Subscription, 50 Cents a year. 

Editor-in-Chief and Editor of German Department<br>J. R. Thierstein<br>Editor of the English Department Mary Hooley<br>Business Manager<br>J. F. Moyer

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Readers of The Monthly will be interested in learning that Bethel College has made formal application for membership to the North Central Association of Colleges. Her request for an inspector was granted in the person of Dr. Sage, Registrar of Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, who made his investigations on a visit to the college, March 2. By the time our next issue appears announcement can be made of the decision of the special commission or board whose duty it is to pass on all applicants.

During the past three months, especially, the administration has been making every effort to meet the requirements dictated for the accredited college. The best possible financial arrangements have been made; and, if present plans work out, Bethel will have a faculty that is adequate for the present. Dr. E. G. Kaufman, a Bethel alumnus, holding the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago, Missionary to China 1922-'29, Instructor at Bluffton College 1919-'31 and Acting Dean of that college last year, is the first new addition to our faculty. Several other men with the Ph. D. degree are being considered.

Dr. Kaufman will begin his work with the summer session. He will teach sociology and act as vice-president of the college. Alumni and friends of Bethel College will join students and faculty in welcoming Dr. Kaufman to our campus.

## SUMMER SCHOOL

For the twenty-second time since its inception Bethel College will again have a summer session which will begin June 6, continue eight weeks, and end Aug. 1. Dr. J. R. Thierstein will again act as director and teach managment, and school administration. The following regular instructors will assist him and teach the subjects indicated: Prof. P. J. Wedel-Chemistry; Prof. D. H. Richert-Mathematics; Miss Mary Hooley and Prof A. J. GraberEnglish; Prof. J. M. Hofer-History; Prof. W. H. Hohman-piano and musical theory; Miss Helen Riesen will be the librarian. The instructors coming from without will be: Dr. Edward Kaufman, now acting dean and professor at Bluffton College-Education and sociology; Mrs. L. A. East, prineipal of Washington School, Newton-in charge of supervised practice teaching; Miss Theresa Blatchley-primary teacher and supervisor of tests and measurements, Newton schools-primary work; Mrs. L. J. Nelson, supervisor of music, Newton schools-singing, voice, and music methods; Miss Vinnie Lindbeck-supervisor of Art, McPherson, Kans., schools-Art; and possibly Prof. Abr. Warkentin-Bible and German. Not all these instructors will teach full time; but we feel that the courses to be offered have diversity enough that many will want to enroll. The boarding hall will be in operation as usual, and the price of board will be the same as now, $\$ 4.00$ per week. Also the rate of tuition will be the
same as now. A student will be able to carry eight or nine semester hours. All teachers now in service who have not taught two years and are holders of state certificates will need three hours of practice teaching to renew their certificate.

## REPORT ON CONTRIBUTIONS FOR FEBRUARY, 1931

During the latter part of the month, our Field Secretary visited ex-students and friends of the college in western Kansas and Oklahoma, with rather gratifying results.

## Current Expense Fund

Becker, C. C -\$ 50.00
Boese, J. H. 25.00

Kitch, Hazel 150.00

Regier, H. B. --------------------- 25.00

Voth, Cornelius Jr. ------------------ 500.00
$\$ 875.00$
Gratefully Acknowledged,
Bethel College,
by J. F. Moyer, Business Manager.

## FACULTY NOTES

Our president, Dr. J. W. Kliewer, spent the week of February 20-27 at Bluffton, Ohio, attending the sessions of the Mission Board of the General Conference of Mennonites, and the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of Witmarsum Seminary. During the week of March 8-15 he will deliver a series of lectures at Beatrice, Nebraska.
A. J. Regier is again busy with the work of the Teacher Placement Bureau. In addition to that extra-curricular work, the spring semester has brought the task of supervision of practice teaching in the city schools.
A. J. Graber finds his recreation at present chiefly in hearing and judging debates.

Miss Helen Riesen was absent from the library several days recently because of illness.
D. H. Richert gave an illustrated lecture at Elbing on Sunday evening, March 1.
J. J. Voth preached at the morning service in the Halstead Mennonite Church on March 1.

Coach Otto Unruh is directing his at-
tention to track work and spring football now that the basketball season is ended.
H. Riesen, Field Secretary, is spending a few weeks among Bethel supporters in Western Kansas.

Dr. J. R. Thierstein is outlining courses and organizing a faculty preparatory to the publication of the bulletin of the 1931 Bethel Summer School. Dr. Thierstein is again director of the summer session.
W. H. Hohmann has the honor of being invited to enter his Men's Chorus in the National contest to be held in New York, March 14.

Russell E. Anderson gave an address at the Voice Round Table of the twenty-third annual convention of the Kansas State Music Teachers Association, held at Kansas Wesleyan University at Salina on February 26 and 27.

Miss Wilhelmina Bixel is preparing organ programs to be given at Whitewater and Halstead on March 15, and March 22, respectively.

## ADRESS TO SOCIAL SCIENCE CLUB.

On Monday evening, March 2, Dr. Norris Miller of the College of Emporia gave an address in the college chapel on the subject, Civilization Weighed in the Balance.

Dr. Miller first pointed out the well known fact that the history of nations furnishes abundant evidence to prove that retrogression and devolution, as well as evolution, have been the fortune of peoples in the past. In reality no civilization has existed long; but in numerous instances after tremendous expenditure of energy in the struggle to rise to certain levels all of this became such a terrific waste of forces that apparently no nation has a permanent guarantee of perpetuity.

Regarding our occidental civilization, there is no sure passport to an extended future. That American civilization may pass is an opinion held by contemporary thinkers who are not alarmists. On the other hand, shallow optimists, who are saying "God's in his Heaven and all's right with the world", are a detriment to our future.

Among the most common causes of the downfall of nations are population pressure, or economic insufficiency, and too much ma-
terial prosperity. Rome, Babylon, Assyria, and Persia are striking illustrations, particularly of the latter condition. Wealth produces social stratification, thus originating divisive forces; it dominates religious, social, and political structures; and finally it causes idleness, ease, and excesses which are bound to be detrimental. When a people no longer have to struggle for a livelihood they begin to tobbogan downward. Eternal struggle to survive is the only stimulus to action and growth. Nature never intended that human beings should grow up without strong food and vigorous incentive. The "Four Hundred" are perhaps the most useless group in our society; criminal seepage from this class is great. Not the young man who must make his own way in the world is to be pitied; the youth who makes good in spite of wealth is the man who deserves to be patted on the back.

Dr. Miller sees among others four distinct evidences that America may not go on. First, America leads all the world in crime. Its increase from year to year is out of all proportion to our population. Furthermore, our criminal problem is largely a youth problem. Second, despite our great civilization, America leads the world in juvenile delinquency. Third, America leads in divorce and broken families-one of the most common causes of the disintegration of nations. Last year America granted one divorce for every six and one-fourth marriages. The increase from year to year is alarming. Fourth, America leads in the number of cases of insanity. Diseased blood stream and excessive nerve strain are most often at the root of this malady.

Whether or not America is going to be able to take a new lease on life depends upon what we do. It will require much technical training, a great deal of idealism, the development of new ethical and moral control centers, and a regeneration of family life. The answer is up to all of us who believe in the destiny of this nation.

Dr. Miller came to Bethel under the auspicies of the Social Science Club, and his lecture was the third of a series of special addresses.

[^0]March 2 visiting friends at Henderson, Nebraska.

Rev. Arnold Funk has resigned from the pastorate of the Wichita Mennonite Mission Church to serve as pastor of the Bruderthal Church near Hillsboro.
A. K. Ratzlaff has completed his studies at the University of Kansas and is now taking work in the State Medical School at Rosedale, Kansas.

Rev. Henry Riesen, field secretary for Bethel College is spending a few weeks among Bethel friends in Western Kansas.

The Misses Augusta and Johanna Schmidt, Missionaries in Korba, India, report having enjoyed a brief vacation trip to Dhamtari early in January. The unmarried women of the Old Mennonite Mission were hostesses and the group lived in tents pitched on a river bank out in the jungle, burning logs at night to keep off wild animals.

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dannie Schmidt of Newton on February 9, but the child lived only a few hours.

Miss Helen Okerberg of Newton died at her home on February 3 after being ill of pleurisy only a few days. Miss Okerberg had been on a rest cure for a year and a half previous to her death for recovery from a tubercular affection of the lungs, and her condition was so satisfactory that her death was wholly unexpected by her friends and members of her family.

Dr. W. E. Regier of Whitewater and Newton attended the special intensive course in surgical diagnosis offered by the University of Kansas, February 25-27.

The marriage of Carl C. Krehbiel of Moundridge, Kansas to Miss Emma Rupp occurred on January 9.

Rev. H. T. Unruh preached for the Bethel College Church on Sunday morning, March 1, and Rev. J. J. Voth preached in the Halstead Mennonite Church in the absence of Rev. Unruh.

William Andres of Beatrice, Nebraska was in charge of an exhibit at the Middle West Farm Machinery Exposition recently held in Wichita.

Miss Theodora Linscheid of Butterfield, Minn., is attending the University of Minnesota during the spring semester.

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## A Visit to the musical shrines of EUROPE

Europe has been the Mecca of musicians for many years because of the musical background which they find there. Almost every city offers something of unusual interest.

One of the pleasures of the tourist is to seek out places of which he has read and heard all his life. You know they must exist, but to stand in the very spot, to see with your own eyes, and to touch, if it is not "verboten", gives the traveler keen delight. Sometimes almost unawares we would find ourselves in a city made famous by some great person. So it happened when our party paid a visit to the Wartburg Castle at Eisenach. How often we had read and repeated that J. S. Bach was born at Eisenach in 1685. It hardly seemed possible but surely this must be the city. On inquiring we were told that the Bach house was five minutes from our hotel. In Europe all distances are measured in minutes and hours. After making our way for some distance thru the crooked streets of Eisenach, we came suddenly upon a stately old house, occupied as early as 1670 by the Bach family, standing on a knoll in a large open place. A bell at the door announced our coming and after paying a small fee we were admitted to what is now a Bach museum. A most efficient guide conducted us to every part of the house and garden, pointing out the things of interest, not with the air of a professional but in the language of a devoted admirer of the great genius.

Similarly, when we arrived in Nuernberg one afternoon, we realized that Bayreuth, the city made famous by Wagner, was only a few hours away. What an opportunity. Only a short ride on the train the next day and we were in a city that has become a veritable musical shrine. It was raining, as it did on so many days. But that was not enuf to keep us from seeking the famous Richard Wagner Villa, where the great composer spent such fruitful years. After walking the usual " 5 Minuten," we approached a large park enclosed by a high fence and tall gates, which fortunately were open. Far back stood the massive old mansion of a past century. Immense trees on either side shaded the broad walk that led up to it. The matron in charge answered the door bell.

The Villa was closed to visitors for the day and under no circumstances could we be admitted. We had to content ourselves with viewing the exterior of this impressive old building with its spacious grounds. Over the door was inscribed the name, "Wahnfried," and above the windows this couplet, "Hier wo mein Wahnen Frieden fand, Sei dieses Haus von mir benannt." To the rear of the villa in a garden apart, we found the tombs of Richard Wagner and his wife Cosima. How depressing the atmosphere of the place was on this dark afternoon. The massive old building, the tombs, high fences and gates, huge doors barring entrance everywhere, tall trees with dense foliage casting a deeper shadow on the dismal scene. Heavy clouds and falling rain completed the drab picture. Some weeks later we learned that on this very day, Siegfried Wagner, the only son of that famous musical pair, lay on his death bed in the city of Bayreuth. In a few days he was destined to follow his parents and the sway of the Wagners in the musical circles of Bayreuth and Germany ceases. Fortunately the inspiration of the Wagnerian music will continue to enrich the world.

On another morning at 11 o'clock we arrived in the picturesque little city of Bonn on the Rhine. Our purpose was to pay a visit to the Beethoven birthplace between trains. Inquiring at the station in our best German about the departure of the next train, the reply came in English, with the added comment, "Many Americans in Bonn this day." There was no use trying to hide the American accent. Even a few words seemed to disclose our identity to the Germans. The shops of this city looked so inviting we decided to stop for lunch. The atmosphere was restful and we lingered over the cup of tea. Then it was time to seek the object of our visit. We inquired for the Beethoven house. "It is only 10 minutes distant, but it closes at 12 oclock," we were informed. 0 , why had we been so foolish as to stop for lunch. But having learned that such statements cannot always be taken as final, we determined to see at least the exterior of the place if nothing more. Threading our way thru the narrow streets, we finally reached Bonngasse and the designated spot. But where was there a house of importance? They all looked alike. One
solid block of old fashioned buildings, and we hastened on. Inquiring once more of a small boy on the street, we were sent in the direction from which we had come. In our haste we had overlooked the tablet which marked the Beethoven house. But as we approached the heavy, forbidding black doors our hearts sank. Surely the prediction was correct. It was closed. But the young lad said, "Just ring the bell". We saw nothing that resembled a door bell. Again he came to our rescue, and reaching high up gave a loose swinging cord a tug, which immediately brot a sweet-faced matron to the door. "You have closed for the day?" we inquired. "O no," she said, "Come right in. We couldn't close at noon when so many music lovers come to visit this place." Again we were treated more like guests who had come to pay homage to the great master, than like tourists. Immediately we were invited to join a party of school children who with their teacher were being conducted thru the museum. Three dingy rooms in the rear up under the roof, were pointed out to us as the home of the. Beethoven family. Pictures, letters, manuscripts, busts, pianos, an old organ, yes, and even a variety of ear trumpets used by the master were on display. One brief hour was far too short a time to spend among these precious relics, but a hasty glance, a walk into the garden, and we were compelled to continue our journey up the Rhine.
"While Munich cannot boast the birth of any of the great musicians, it is famous as a musical center of Germany. After our evening meal in this city we were urged to visit a Kaffeehaus, regardless of our desire for anything to drink, that we might enjoy good music and observe the typical German night life. As we approached the Fuerstenhof, we were surprised to find the entrance crowded with people. They occupied not only the door-way but a good part of the space on the sidewalk in front of it. At first we felt there would be slight chance for us to get in, with such a crowd waiting outside. But we soon discovered they had only paused to satisfy their hunger for music. Inside, the tables were well filled. We were shown to one already occupied by a couple of girls. After exchanging a few remarks with them in German, we discovered to our surprise that
they too were Americans. However, they had been quite thoroly initiated in German ways and proceeded to inform us that you come to a Kaffeehaus to enjoy the music and chat with your friends. Incidentally in the course of two or three hours you eat a bite or $\operatorname{sip}$ your favorite drink.

For the following evening a Mozart Serenade was advertised. It was to be given by a string quartet in a Brunnenhof or open court. We saw no reason why the cheaper seats should not be quite satisfactory for this occasion and left an order to that effect with the porter at the hotel. Returning later in the day, the tickets were handed to us. On examining them we found to our astonishment that they entitled us to "Stehplaetze". Never before had we had the opportunity of occupying "standing room" at a concert, so we couldn't miss this one. Accordingly at 9 P. M., the hour of the Serenade, we passed thru the entrance marked "Stehplaetze" into the court of the Koenigliche Residenz. It had been divided. Seats filled half of it, the other half being left vacant. Into this space we were ushered. But we were not alone, for 500 or more German people were already occupying this part of the court. As the music began they grew quiet. Reverently, almost as if in worship, that great crowd stood motionless thruout the entire program. Scarcely a word was exchanged, as if they feared to lose a single note of the celestial music. It was another remarkable demonstration of the German love and appreciation of good music.

Every German city of any size has its operas and concerts during the summer months. So too Salzburg had its Mozart Festival with no less than two concerts of that master's music daily. Salzburg has a strikingly beautiful location, surrounded by hills on every side, and a turbulent mountain stream flowing thru the heart of it. New Salzburg lies on one side of the river, and old Salzburg, historic Salzburg, on the other. It was to this part that we made our way, winding thru narrow streets until we reached an open court and stood directly in front of the old St. Peters church, in which Mozart himself had directed many of his immortal works. As we stepped into this cathedral, there was everything to create the atmosphere of another century. Innumerable statues and paintings occupied
every niche, and monuments to illustrious dead were on either side. Amid such surroundings it was not hard to call back the past, and when the music began to roll forth from the great organ and voices, beautiful voices, were blended in the harmonies of the Mozart's Mass in D minor we were filled with ecstacy. To think that it was the identical place in which Mozart himself had conducted the first rendition of this Mass. 140 years ago! The inspiration of that hour, and later a visit to the place of Mozart's birth in one of the narrow streets of old Salzburg, made this a memorable day. Such are the priceless experiences of a tour of Europe.

## THE WORK OF STUDENT COUNCIL IN COLLEGE

It is not possible to present a full or complete treatise of this subject. Such a treatise would require a more or less extensive period of study and experimentation in the various colleges and universities.

Conditions in different communities vary to such an extent, that it is extremely difficult to study the work of the Student Council without knowing the conditions under which it functions. Also the work of the Student Council varies with the different institutions and receives more emphasis in one place than in another. The type of students in the different schools too is a contributing factor which cannot be ignored.

First of all, we shall define the term Student Council as herein afterwards used. "The Student Council is an organization of representative students, elected to assist through cooperative effort in working out helpful social relationship in school activities and civic problems, as well as in regulating activities of the students. One popular conception of the Student Council is that it is an organization that handles all activities such as athletics, forensics, etc. However, this is not in harmony with our stated definition, for then, it becomes an organization that pays debts incurred by various members or organizations and a fine target for student and faculty criticism. That is the condition of our present Student Council, which, as far as I can see, has no reason to exist. Its purpose must include the best interests of the school in general, and not
merely the athletic teams. Its action must reach out to all students, not to a few debaters. It must establish helpful social relationship in school activities.

The idea of student participation in school control is not new. Experimentation along this line has been going on for a decade. Among the early institutions which inaugurated student control were the George Junior Republic and the Preston School of Industry, both being of reformatory nature. The leaders recognized the value of social adjustment through student participation in the problems of government rather than through sermons. Both institutions carried the idea too far, but others profited by this failure. Many attempts at self-government have failed because the student body was permitted to secure major control of school affairs. Experience has shown that final powers must rest with proper authority, such as the faculty. Participation in student government properly supervised will do more in helping pupils to "do better those desirable activities they are going to do anyway" than will any method of teaching, because the student is brought into direct contact with and experiences the real situations as they present themselves. Although the development of the individual is important, yet the interests and wellbeing of the mass are so important that the individual must be subordinated to the success of the organization, which is to cater to the needs of the student body. It must not be so democratic in providing representation from each home group or its equivalent, that the council becomes unweildy because of numbers. Having made a study of different Student Councils of Colleges and Universities, we shall note only outstanding facts in their constitutions, since all Student Councils have some phase of organization in common.

Wittenberg College of Springfield, Ohio and Ripon College of Ripon, Wisconsin reported that they had no such organizations. Sterling College reported that no constitution could be sent and Phillips University was revising its constitution. It was stated, however, that the council consists of the Class presidents and one other member elected by each class.

Goshen College has a council of fourteen members consisting of four Seniors, three

Juniors, two Sophomores and one Freshman and one from the third and fourth and one from the first and second Academy classes. The Y. M. and Y. W. also have their representatives. All resolutions must pass faculty censorship. The Student Council here does not have a share in administration of school affairs. There is no student government. The treasurer of the council has charge of all funds. My first objection to this plan is that it has no share in administration. Secondly, the funds should be in more hands than those of the treasurer even though the honesty of the treasurer is above question.

At Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. the Student Council was abandoned by popular vote of the students, and government was placed in the hands of the faculty. The enrollment this year is 930 and they have no difficulties. However, student- faculty conferences are held. Even here the students' suggestions are merely advisory. This plan has a decided aristocratic flavor. Student judgment is not trusted, due either to thoughtless students or a narrowminded faculty. Let us note here that either the students were not capable to assume these responsibilities or not willing to do so, content whatever their lot might be.

The Washburn Council consists of a president and a vice-president, elected by a direct vote of the students. The rest of the members came from the school of liberal arts, law, music and any other school that may be created. One from each the Pi Kappa Delta, Athletic Board, Women's Athletic Association, Y. M., Y. W., Fraternity Council, Pan Hellenic council Benton Hall Non Fraternity Men, Non Fraternity Women, the editors of the Kaw, the Review, and one faculty member elected by the faculty. In case any action of the Council shall be seriously questioned by the faculty, a joint meeting of the General Council of the facuity and a committee of the Student Council shall be held to settle the dispute. The finance committee consisting of the Secretary, the treasurer and one other member may on approval of the Council, adopt measures to raise or disburse funds for desirable student purposes. The general plan of this organization is too large and becomes unwieldy.
(To be continued)

## A History of Kansas Schools and

Permanent School Fund.
The Jesuits were the first teachers in the territory, opening schools at a number of places for the instruction and conversion of the Indians. The first white school was opened at what is now Kansas City, in 1844 but the school which is usually regarded as marking the beginning of free schools in Kansas was opened at Lawrence in 1855.

Four constitutions were prepared by different parties and conventions. The constitution of 1859 was finally accepted by Congress on the admission of the state. In each of these four constitutions, provision was made for a state system of education and a somewhat similar provision with reference to education was contained in each of the four. In 1855 school trustees were required to report to the Secretary of State.

In 1857 a territorial superintendent of schools was appointed to look after the school lands, though little was done toward the opening of schools before 1859. According to reports of 1861 the schools of private enterprises received no state aid, and only twelve counties made any returns as to schools. Also during this year a law was enacted providing for a one mill state tax. In 1862 reports from twenty-eight counties were received. Between 1855 and 1860 as many as eighteen universities and ten colleges were chartered by the legislature, only three of which survived, two of the three becoming state institutions.

In 1863 the first teachers' institute was held, and the State Teachers' Association was organized. In 1863 Lawrence University, chartered in 1859, became the State University of Kansas. The same year Bluemont College, chartered in 1858, became the Kansas State Agriculture College, and the bill establishing a state normal school was signed.

A year later, the issuance of bonds for school buildings was first authorized, and the State Superintendent was directed to hold a teachers' institute in each senatorial district in the state.

From 1870 to 1875 normal schools sprang up rapidly, but in 1876 the appropriations for all schools were cut off, and all but the one at Emporia were definitely abandoned. The land endowment saved Emporia, and appropriations for it were re-

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sumed a few years later. The first State Board of Education was created and given power to examine teachers for state certificates in 1873.

About 1870 the movement for public high schools began, becoming rapid after 1885.

An efficient compulsory education law was enacted in 1903, and an extra tax for industrial training was authorized.

About 1909 normal training in high schools and academies was provided for, and $\$ 50,000$ state aid was voted for this purpose. The minimum term was raised from five to seven months, and state aid was granted to weak districts. Around 1911 districts began to consolidate, standards for certification were increased, free high school tuition for rural pupils was provided and township high schools were authorized. Our present system of schools is perhaps the best that can be had considering the money that is used for educational purposes.

The state, originally received the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, 2,801,306 acres, for common schools; two townships or 46,080 acres, for a universit- ; 90,000 acres for an agricultural and mechanical college; and 30,380 acres of salt lands for a normal school. The common school lands have been sold and a permanent common school fund of $\$ 8,500,000$ has been built up. So large is the number of school children in Kansas that the income from this fund is worth only about ninety cents per census pupil, five to twenty-one years of age, per year. It is apportionad to the counties and from the cornties to the districts semiannually on this basis. Strong efforts have been made within the last ten years to secure a new state school tax. The university lands have produced an endowment of $\$ 145$ 000 ; the Agricultural college lands, $\$ 500$,000 ; and the normal school lands, $\$ 270,000$. The chief reliance of the schools is on local taxation, which may go up to $41 / 2$ mills. In 1912 district boards had to levy to that rate and cities also had to levy taxes for schools up to 6 mills if of the first class; 9 mills if of the second class. In addition all cities and districts may levy a tax of from $1 / 2$ to 1 mill for industrial training. About 85 per cent of the total expenditure for education comes from local district taxation.

Reports show that previous to 1876, but a small amount of the school lands of the state had been sold, though such sale had been authorized in 1864. As the proceeds arising from the sale of these lands constituted by far the greater part of the state permanent school fund, that had continued small and of little benefit to the schools. Efforts were then made to dispose of these lands. They were sold rapidly and the proceeds were invested in state bonds, the interest of which was distributed annually for the support of schools. The interest of this land and the proceeds of the one-mill tax amounted in 1870 to $\$ 1 . j 0$ to every person of school age in the state. Another interesting report of 1876, says; "the State University has a land endowment of only about 40,000 acres. Unless another donation of land is secured this institution will always have to depend upon state appropriations for its support.

Newton has under the existing management one of the best school systems in southern Kansas. The first steps toward promoting her educational interests were taken August 10, 1872, when the people voted $\$ 5,000$ in bonds for the erection of a brick school house. The first public school was opened August 26, 1872, by Miss Mary Boyd, and from this date educational interests has been well looked after, as the present school system will amply testify. On the incorporation of the city, into a city of second class, in 1880 , it was divided into three wards in which have been erected handsome and substantial structures for educational purposes.

$$
\frac{\text {-Beulah McCain }}{\text { He loves to hear }}
$$

That unicorns may be betrayed with trees, And bears with glasses, elephants with holes,
Lions with toils, and men with flatterers. But when I tell him he hates flatterers, He says he does, being then most flattered.
-Shakespeare.
Most men take least notice of what is plain, as if that was of no use, but puzzle their thoughts with those vast depths and abysses which no human understanding can fathom.
-Sherlock.

## ㄲontidye Albteilung

## Weldies fitio bic Lefrpunfte， Die untere Bemteinidaft fentzeidnuen？

（Mtriprache von Wrof．Mbr．Warfentin，ge＝ Galten auf ber Biberfonferenz．）

Wir Memoniten itno eine bon Den zirfa 320 Religionsgemeinidaften Gier in 2 merifa． Was uniere Worfahren einit als eine neu ge＝ ichate Sffenbantig aus ber Schrift bon an＝ bern ©semeinidhaften tremate，mofïr fie bis in Den Tod gehaikt und verfolgt muxden，ift heute in einer boer ber andern form，wenigitens teilmeife，Beitis auth anterer proteitantifader Beferntnifie geworben．Wix ftehen baher hente nidat medr fo farf abgeiondert da，als umiere Borbäter itanden；beifenungeacftet haben wir in Den Rebren ber Tänfer ein Grbe，das umierer Gemeimichaft bis heute ify Gepräge gibt．

Tach möchte Gier bier Regrpumfte furz $\mathfrak{b e}=$ iprechen．Fiut weitere Frovichungen verweije idf auf bie einichlägige Siteratur，Deren $1 \mathfrak{m f a n g}$ und Griundlidfeit einen flaren Einblide in bie Zefren ber Täufer uno thre Entwidflutg ex＝
 idid mich eng an bas Buch ，Die Refre ber Mien＝ noniten in Gisicficfute und Gegenmart＂bon ．Ric． Effing，Weitpreutien，an．
theol．Ermil Şändiges，feiner Beit ßrediger in
Die vier Refrpunfte find：
1．Das すたmeindeprinzip，
2．Die Gflaubenstaufe，
3．Die Wehrlofigfeit，
4．Die Eibesuerweigenung．
I．Das Gemeinbepringip．
Die erften Täufer Yegten hen größten $\mathfrak{W e r t}$ in eine genaute biblifche Drientierting．Die Norbilber für ithr Reben und bie Richticturn für ihn Seandeln waren aus der beiligen Schrift entnommen．So weriuthten fie bann audit ifre （5emeindeoromung ber apoitolifiden nad）zubil＝ ben．

Sie forberten unbebingte Sefbitän＝ Digfeit，Das Recht für bie Emzelperion und bie Einzelgemeinde，in allen refigiöjen $\mathfrak{F r a g e n}$ jelbit uber fich zu beitimmen．Die（Semeinde
 Yegenheiten；；i e fetste bie Mornten für bas re＝ Yigiöbsittfiche Reben nach der Schvift feit；iie mäfle ifre Diener und übertrug innen ifr $\mathfrak{B e r}=$ trauen umb ifre Bollmadit．Weil für iie bie
 fie jeder wertlidien und aud）geiftliden（semalt
alles Recfot ab，auf bas Gfemeindeleben bejtim＝ meno einzutirfen．

Dies füthrte logifolerweife zur Iremmung bon Etat und Sirafe．Bibher glaubten bie beiben $\mathfrak{J n i t i t u t i o n e n}$ ohne cinanber nicht auts＝ fommen zu förnen．Die Sircte glauble ben Etant nötig zu Gaben，um ibre Brinzipien Durchfiithen zu fömen，umb ber ©taat verlangte von ber Sixche Unterituibutg jeiner Bolitif．Wir fehen bieies Berhältnis nody flar zur Beit ber Sanweizer §eformation：3wingli Yegte Der welt＝ Yichen Mackt in Bürich bie（femeinbeangelegen＝ Geiten in bie Sando；Calbin bagegen feelle ben Rat in Bern unter bic Bolizeimuficift ber sirche． Seierin laten bte Tönfer eine unbiblifale 刃er＝ quicfung und barum eine grofe Gefafyr，von ber fie fick unter groken ©pfern frei zu balten fuctu＝ ten．

Hber audd bon einer bierarctifiten Dber＝ Gobeit wollten fie nidyts wifien，bem fie glaub ten an ein alfgemeines Sriejtertum uno bie （blicidifitelfung aller Saeiligen．Sie beitritten entiditeden alfe Bevormumbing in religiöien ofragen und bractien bie firctlichen Seinderniifie für cine freie geitlictle Entwicflung tobesnntig nieder．

Gelfitrebeno batte bas feinen Gewinn， aber es brachte auct（Sefabren mit fict）．Einer＝ icits entwifferten iidh groje Sortümer－ich er＝ innere an Thomas Münzer in Süddentictland und an bie Mitriteriden Wufrührer in Norb＝ Deutidiland；andererieits trugen gründlide Biberfenntnis und nüchterne ©rifentnis herr＝ lictle zruïchte．©ffenbarungen murben geidfant， bie erit in ipäteren Sahrbumberten in andern Reftgionsgruppen Eingang gefunden Gaben．
©上s Yiegt num auf ber sand，ban biejes ifr Gemeindeprinzip aufs engite mit ber Gemein＝ Degliedichaft verbunden sar．Eine Gsemeinde， Die fich felbjt verwalten foll，mun aus ©flie＝ bern beitehen，bie da fähig fino über fich felbit зи beftimmen，д．দ．bie（sflieder müffen alfe er＝ wactione und in Gfaubensfacten erfatrene Berjonen jein．Sie müifien eine betwißte（6fau＝ Genseinheit bilden．Sinder fömen bas nidft． $\mathfrak{I m}$ Einflang mit ber Safrift berlangten bie Täufer barum bie（6faubens＝und Erwactifnen＝ taufe．

II．Die Rebrebon ber Taufe．
$\mathfrak{I n}$ biejer Rehre benfen mir nidat an bie form ber Taufe als polcher．Die ipielt in

Wixflidfleit mur eine iehr nebeniächlide $\mathfrak{R o l l}$ im Saukhalt ber Gemeinde．Die Regel mar wohl in ber erjten Beit bie Beprengung，aber es ift much die lintertaudfung geilbt morben，fo 3．B．Hat תontad Grebel Den Wolfgang Scho＝ rant bon St．Gaklen auf iemen Wumidi bei Schaffigulen int Rhein getauft．

Crinidnneibender für bie Taufe war mogl Die $\mathfrak{P r a x i z}$ einer wiederyolten，zweiten Taufe， einer Wiedertaufe．J̛ür cine Reife bon Jah＝ ren bildete gerabe die Wiedertaufe einen ge＝
 $\mathfrak{z}^{4}$ Den Blutigiten $\mathfrak{B e r f o l g u n g e n . ~}$

Dody bas charafterititide ber Taufe war nieft bie Wiedertaufe，fondern bie ©flaubeng taufe．Ract ber Gerricidenden शuffafiung jener Beit－wie bas ja aud heute nod in grober freijen ber fall iit－war bie Taufe ein Şeilamittel，Das jeine jegenbringende Wirfing ausubbe，auch menn ber Täufling noth nidats Dabon veritehe．Dies beitritten bie Täufer， indem fie betonen，bie $\mathfrak{T}$ aufe feinidut eine $\mathfrak{B o r b e r e i t u n g ~ f u ̈ r b e n ~ ( s ) a u = ~}$ ben，fondernvielmehreine frudt bes fdonvoryandenen（s）fatbens．

So fanden alle führenden Männer，bie für uniere Gejedichte in Betradit fomment．Sie forberten won ben Täufling bas flare befernt＝ nis der WBiedergeburt．So finden wir es bei Sans Denf，fo audb bei Menno Simonis．Wom Yebeteren fann man mit Redft fagen，bā̄ bei ifm die WBiebergeburt die Grumbitufe zu allem geiftlidyen Zeben bildet．Wenn er bon ber Taufe iprictat，fo fommet er immer wieder auf Die Wiedergeburt als bie allein ausreidende Borbereitung bazu zu furecten．Sction burd bie Titel ciniger feiner Sdariften geft flar her＝ bor，wie hock er bie Wiedergeburt aniekte，子． $\mathfrak{B}$ ． ，＂Eine jathöne，griundlidje Refre aus des Serrn Wort，alle Menidjen ．．．ermahnend zu Der Gimntifichen ©edurt und newen freatur＂，oder ，，Slare Haterweifung aus bes serrn Wort von Der geiftlichen 2huferitefung und newen ober Gimmlifiten（6eburt．＂

Ridat weniger ernit oringt ©ornelius $\Re i \frac{1}{3}$ in feinen Gflaubensartifeln auf eine entiduie＝ Dene WBiedergeburt．©pätere ब็fauben马he＝ fenntnifie halten theoretifich an ber Forberung ber Befiefrung bor ber Taufe feit，praftifach Ie＝ gen mandye Gemeinden bem Befenutnis einer Reugeburt aber nidgt mehr eine entidetidende Bedcutung bei，ionsern begnïgen ficit mit et＝ nem ßefenntnis bes Täuflings an Den breiei＝ nigen Gott，Bater，ভohn und beiligen Geeift．

In ber neuen Bearbeitung ber fflaubens＝ artifel für bie $\mathfrak{K M g e m e i n e}$ תonferenz bon Nond 2tmerifa，1929，Қeißt ber ঞafits über bie Taufe
 utio jein bergofienes Bhy glautben und Geptes Simber gemorden find，fich auf ben dflauben taufen laffen follen；nidft als an fich ein 厄r＝ Yöning ifres \％undes mit ©fott und ifrer $\mathfrak{x a u f e}$ mit Demt beiligen ©eift，modurch fie in ben Reib Efyrifti einverleibt merien．Die Bedingungen zur Taufe iind：ßorberiger Itnterridyt，Buße， （6fauben，und ein neute Reben．

III．Bonder Mebrlofigfeit．
（fleid）bei ber Entitehung ber Täuferbewe $=$ gung teilten fictl bie $\mathfrak{F H h}$ änger in zwei ©futp＝ pen：Die Wegrloien und bie Wehrbaften． ©ins ber midftigiten Untexideidungsmerfinale Der ，，Mrmnoniten＂，Der ftillen Täufer，von Den ichmärmerifchen $\mathfrak{A n}$ abaptiften zu Müniter uno ben ftürmificten $\mathfrak{2}$ Hhängern Des Thomas Mrün＝ zer ift gerade bie Stellung zur Wejrfrage．

Die＂ftillen＂ㅈäufer haben zu allen Beiten ben（Sebraudy won Baffen aufs entidiedenite bexurteilt．So farreibt ©onrad Grebel faty amt 5．September 1524 an Thomas Münzer folgendermaben：„Man foll aud bas emange＝ Yium und biejenigen，bie es angenommen $\mathfrak{k a}=$ Gen，nidgt mit Dem Safimerte idfirmen，noch follen fie fich jelbjt fabirmen，wie bu．．．für recht bältjt uno es tujt．Rechte gläubige ©fri＝ ften find bielmegr Schafe mitten unter ben Wölfen，Schafe，bie zur Sctlachtbanf gefühyt werben；fie müffen in $\mathfrak{A n g j t , ~ N o t , ~ I x u ̈ b j a l , ~}$ Berfolgung，Reiben und Sterben getauft und mit bent Feuer exprobt werden umb das Water＝ land Der emigen Rube nicht mit Erviirgung Der Yeiblidgen $\Re u h e$ finden，fonbern bie geiftlidye erlangen．Sie bebienen iith audd nicht bes weltlidyen Scfivertes，nodid des frieges，benn das Töten ift bei ibnen gar abgetan．＂

Wie lebhaft bie Wefrfrage bie Gemüter jener Beit bewegte，geht auz vielen Beugnifien herbor．Die Sonferenz zu Sdylatten am Rande 子．B．beicflós am 24．そebruar 1527： ，＂Wir find vereinigt worben won bem Schmerte alio：Das Sdiwert iit eine Gottesorbmung au＝ Berhalb ber Bomfommenheit（Ehrifti．＂Aht） zum Schut gegen bie Böien mollten fie bie Waffe nidyt angewandt wifien．＂Die Beltli＝ dien werben gewappnet mit Stachel uno Eifen， Die ©hriten aber mit Dem Sarnifd ©bottes，mit Wahrbeit，Gerechtigfeit，ふriede，Glauben，ફeil， in Summa：mit Dem Mort Gottes．＂

शoch enticficdener brüudt fich ber Begruinn＝ ber ber huterifach Gsemeinden in Mähren zu ber $\mathfrak{B e h r f r a g e}$ aut，wenn er an bie Randber＝ ren idfreibt：，whe wir einent Meniden mit $\mathfrak{W i t i e n}$ und $\mathfrak{B i l l e n}$ umb einen $\mathfrak{B f e n n i n g}$ Unredtt theten，che Yießen wix uns unb humbert Gut＝ Den berauben und Unrecht thun；und ehe wir uniern groß̉en seinden cinen Streid）gäben
 und Selmparten，wie bie Welt thut，ehe iturben wir und liegen unfer seben che nebnen＂．

Wian ging nody weiter und verweigerte $\mathfrak{f}=$ tegoriidu）audd jogar bas ？Tnfertigen bon Waffen， samit man fich nidgt „frember Sünden teilfaf＝ tig mache．＂
＊Mienno weit Darauf Kin，＂这b bie Tyran＝ nent，Die fich Chriften zu fein rïhment，ifr gren＝
 nufx mit Moje，sojna mit dergleidfen Män＝ nern gern rectotfertigen und zu einem guten Werf madjen wollen．Sie betrachten aber nidut，Dás Miojes und jeine Ractfolger mit ih） ren eifernen Schimertern ausgestent kaben， und bá uns mut ©hriftus ein neu Gebot ge＝ geben und ein ander Sdivert um uniere Sen＝ Den gegürtet hat．＂
$\mathfrak{B i s}$ in Die Mitte bes 18．Jahryunderts waren fidid bie＂Mrennoniten＂im ßunfte ber Wefrfrağe alle einig．शtaz bann aber bie ßar＝ teifämpfe in den શieberlanden bas ßolfbleben Durchmühlten，Gielten einige Briuber es für ifre Bflidgt audid zum Sdfleert zu greifen．In 1785 und 1787 meldete fich bereits cine größere $\mathfrak{N} n=$ zaȟ junger Männer zum תampt．Diejes fans allerbings nocy bic Mißbbilligung Der（semein＝ ben，und die Bereinigung bon Ymiterbam ex＝ flärte，Daß berjenige，der＂Solbat werbe，nidft fïr einen wahren さaufgefinnten zu crachten ¡ei．＂

Dieje Grffänung fonnte aber bie cinmal in Die Gememben cincedrungene Gefinnung nidet micber ausrotten，im Segenteil，fie gewann raidy neuen Boden，und als sapoleon I．im Sahre 1810 die batavijalde Ћepublif anneftierte， murbe bie Bewaffung audh ber Mernoniten all＝ gemein．＂Omang trat an bie Stelle ber frühe＝ ren $\mathfrak{F r e i h e i t . ~ N a c t y ~ b e n ~ n a p o l i a n i f o j e n ~ S r i e = ~}$ gen feyrten die Kolländifalen Memoniten in ih＝ ree Gefamtheit nidgt mieber in Den alten $3 \mathfrak{H}=$ ftand zuriudf；Die $\mathfrak{B e d r l o j i g f e i t ~ f i e l ~ a l a ~ g l a u = ~}$ bensartifel umb an ihre Stelle trat im Dogma Die Berpflidifung zur dyriftliden Sanftnut， welde fith äuBere int ber ßerträglichfeit，$\Re a=$ delofigfeit und Riebe zu den æreinden．＂

In Deutichland fonnten fich bic（semein＝ Den lints des Rhein aud nidft lange bem äu＝ Beren Druti miderjeken．Napoleons Mackt＝ politif exidyitterte auth bei ibnen bie Sellung зux Weyrfrage．शhf Der §ber马eimer תonfe $=$ renz，im §ahre 1804，faßten bie Bertreter Der
 ichlub：，（Gewehrtragen ift ber Rehre Seju und Den ßefenntnis unjeres glaubens entgegen， weil nady bexjelben bie Gläubigen einander in Siebe begegnen，affer Ћacke entiagen unt（fott， Dem diejelbe eigentlidy gebiuhrt，überlafien fol＝ len．Dajer ift und bleibt aucd bei uns ber（fe＝ wehritand verboten；báb alle，weldhe freimillig Das Getweyr ergreifen，in unjere תixdjentitafe fallen，feine geiftliche Gsemeinichaft mit uns ba＝ ben，iondern ausgeidulofien werben follen，bis fie bawon abtreten und fich mieder mit ber ©fe＝ meinde berjöhnen．＂
©5 bauerte aber mur brei Jabre biz auf $\mathfrak{D i}=$ reffen Bejeht Rapoleons alle 21＝jährigen ふüng＝ linge，ohne Rüfificat auf Stand und תionfefion， eingezogen merien muibten．

Jn æreuben genofien bie Mennoniten nody bis in bie fiebziger Sahre das ßrivilegium ber vollen Wehrfreiheit．In 1867 murbe ignen aber bieies Sonberred）t genommen．Bwar wur＝ De ifnen laut föniglicher fabinettsorder am 13. März 1868 geitattet als ภranfenwärter，Sdirei＝ ber Doer Taninfahrer ihrer Meilitärpflidg zut genügen，aber weitaus die meitten jungen Män＝ ner zogen febr Gald bor，Den regelrechten Mili＝ tärbienit mitzumadyen．

Die Mennoniten in Rußland maren bi马 1874 bon jeder $\mathfrak{M i l i t a ̈ r p f l i d y t ~ f r e i . ~ D a n n ~ f o r = ~}$ berte bie Regienung einen Eriabsienit，ben fie auf den Foriteien ableiteten．Eine weitere Nenderung brachte ber Weltfrieg．Neben Dem Toritbienit mußten fie fich am Ariege mehr $\mathfrak{D t}=$ reft alz $\mathfrak{I r a i n f a h r e r , ~ S c h r e i b e r ~ u n d ~ S a n t a ̈ t e r ~}$ Geteiligen．Scit ber Golidjemiftifanen Rewolution find alle ifre ßribilegien gefallen，und fie müffen wie alle andern Bürger in ber roten $\mathfrak{G r}=$ mee bienen．

In Canada haben bie Mennoniten biz jeßt am ungeitörteiten ibres Gsfaubens Yeben fönten； in ben Bereinigten Staaten tind fie Dagegen febr ftarl auf bie Brobe geftellt morben，und cinige baben jogar ibre Ueberzeugung mit ifrem Reben bezablen muifilen．

IV．Die だibesuerweigerung．
Heber biejes Thema veröffentliat bas תo＝ mitee für Rehre und Bandel der Mugemenen Sonferenz jeßt gerabe einen längeren ⿹勹trifer

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

in Bundesboten，auf ben idy bier verweifen mödble．Wir mollen barum nur eintige Bemer＝ fungen baruiber mactien．

Die Miemoniten find nidgt bie Griten，bie ben Eit vermorfen haben．Beadetenswert ift， ban fain ßhilo，ber jübiiche ßhilojoph aus
 me bagegen erboben hat．Fudd bie Eiliener，eine Refigions̄gemeinictaft in Balätina，bie zur Beit Sefit etwa 4000 Seelen zäflte，verbot ben ©ib im praftiiden ¿eben．Soiephus fagt von ifnen， Dã fie ihre Rhsiagen für fräftiger halten atz Den Ceid．©o haben nodit biele andere gegen den Eiis Stelfung genommter．

In ben erften zei Jahrhumberten icheint bie difititliche Situcte an bem Werbot Jeju affgemein feitgebalten zu haben；als fie fich aber mebr uno mehr den bamais gerridgenden jozialen und itaatlichen ßerbältnifīn näherte，wanoelte fich auth ganz allmäblich die Erterpretation ber 2ehre ©hrifiti über Den ©id zu Dem fpäter burct Gutgitin feitgelegten $\mathfrak{D}$ ogma won ber $\mathfrak{F e c h}=$ Yichefeit und Notmendigfeit Des ©Fides．

ぶefue aber jagt ganz flar（Mtth）．5：34－
 nicht（ganz und gar nicht）ichivören follt ．． Gute Rede aher ici： $\mathfrak{F a}$ ， $\mathfrak{b a}$ ein sa ift：nein， bas ein nein iit．Was bariiber ift，bas ift bom Heber．＂

Das bezengt auth safobus sapitel 5：12．
Da mun bie allgemeine siuctfe ben fib recht＝ fertigte，ia ihnt jogar einen grozen Wert zuer＝ fannte，fo murbe bie Rehre ฐefu ふahrhumberte lang wenig beadhtet．crift zur Beit ber Reforma＝ tion murbe bie Eiidesfrage zu einer erniten ©treitfrage．

Suther erflärte bie Stelle in Matthäus jo： ，Won fich felbit jolf niemand fluctien noch ichnoi＝ ren，es fei bem，bã er ©fottes Mort bazu ha＝ be，baf er jolle fluctien und ichmören．Das heint aber © 6 butes Wort bazu haben，wem er mir ale bon Wmt und feintwegen befieght oder burch Die，fo im $\mathfrak{F m t}$ finb，forbert ．．．Denn ba ftehet bas Mort，baf but folft ber Sbriafeit ac： horctien ．．．．Spridfit but aber：ja ftehet boch Gier ein ander Mort，bas Ehrifus iaat：But
 tum für bicit jelfit．Şier aber idföryt bu nidft， fonbern ber Ridfter，ber bidh Keiket，uno gilt eben to piel，als ers jelfor täte，aṇo gifit jebt bés Riditers Mums．Run verbeut，nodf gebeut ©hrifus ber Obrigfeit nidft ．．．jondern bir
 ex bir berbeut bả Siffoert zu züifen．＂

Diefer $\mathfrak{H}$ ffafilung gegenüber haben bie

Täufer enticaieden erflärt，dā̧ man unter fei＝ nen $\mathfrak{H m j t a ̈ n d e n}$ icformören sürfe．Sie find ale Ğanzes biejem Befenntnis treu＇geblieben．Das Wejentlide aber in ber ganzen Frage liegt nidht jo biel in ber bloben Berweigerung bes Eibes als in ber Keiligen Betomutg Der $\mathfrak{B a h r}=$ haftigfeit bei jeder \｛ubiage．

## Der Mätuterdipr．

Wie int Februar Monthly beridytet，gewann minfer Miännerchor im Staat3fonteit ben eriten Rang und bantit bie（sfelegenheit，am jogenomut＝ ten Mifijourt Balley Sontejt，Der am 13．Seb＝ ruar in Ramrence，fanias，fattiand，teifzu＝ nefmen．Bethel foar meitaut bie flemite int ter ben Sidulen，bie fidh baran beteiligten mb es bätte fabon aut bem（sfumbe ben fixditen icflwer gefallen，uns den eriten がak zu crteilen， trobzoent wir lange nidgt bie Ruझmakl an Sä？： gertalent haben，wie die groben Staatほiduilen
 arofen Getughumg uni drbre，dã̉ fie unierem Chor ben zweiten What zuerfannten．Die fol＝ genben Schulen nabmen am Sontejt in Rato＝ rences Icil：Die Staat马unverjität bon Mifiou＝ xi，Columbus，Mo．；Waffington Uniberfität， ভt．Souts，Mifīnuti；Sic ভtaatふunveritiät bon
 fänle bon Sanios，Manthattan，Sanias；bie Staat马univeriität bon Dflahoma，Norman Sflafinna，und bic ভnuthern Methooift Mni＝ veritität，Dallas，Teras．Waibington Uniwer＝ jität errang wieder ben eriten Blate，wie es ihm idfon mehrere Sahre gelungen war．

Y．ㅋ．Htio Y．M．©． $\mathfrak{A}$ ．
$\mathfrak{I n}$ den $\mathfrak{B e r i a n m l u n g e n ~ b e r ~} У$ ．W．©， $\mathfrak{K}$ ． geft es in leßerer Beit befonders interefiant her． Guf einer Berjammlung teilten fich bie Mäb＝ chen in zwei Gsrupperi und hatten ein Wett＝ ipiel im Nemmen biblijcher Namen，einer für einen jeden ber jectizundzanzig Bu＊fitaben Des Miphabets．Mmelia Müller mar Leiter Der einen，Ruth Sopper der andern Gfuppe．In Der Müllergruppe hatte Ruth Siebert Den er＝ iten Rang，mit 25 aus ben 26 かamen：Seeten Riefen uni seeten Şiebert waren nädfit mit 24 Samen．Jin ber foppergruppe Gatte ©har＝ lotte Regier ben Borrang mit 23 Ramen．－ In ber Woche won Rincoln＇s Geburtetag katte man ein Sittoln Srogramin mit pailent Der Mixuiff，Wiebergabe von ein paar furzen Ereignifien aus Rincolys Seben und ein paar furze ehnpract）et über ，Sincoln ber $\mathfrak{M a n n} "$－ $\mathfrak{2 m}$ 17．Sebruar bisfuxierte man
 anderem über bas ßroblem，，＂das Werbältnis Des einzelnen zur Gejellicuaft．＂Inn allen ふơl＝ Ien hat der einzelne ©pfer zu bringen und Nachitift zu üben，andern gegenuiber．शuf die israge，，IInviefern ift bie Stimme und bie Spracte eines Mäddyens ein Saffiifiel zu fei＝ nem Eharafter？＂jagte man jida，eine gut mo＝ Dutierte Stimme，bie weder 子u hod noditut niedrig geht，wirft angenebm．Die Eprache mús frei icin bon fraglidyen，erniebrigenden ungrammatifcten $\mathfrak{H}$ ̄brüufen．Frofanität jeber 2rxt ift ausgeichlofien．－Das nächite mal ver＝ Fuchte man ficd but exflären，wie cin Reben ridftig umb ïdfer aufgebant werben fönne． $\mathfrak{D a s}$ Reben ift wie eine Buramide．Da iit bas $\mathfrak{F u m b a m e n t . ~ D i e s ~ m u t i ~ f o l i d ~ u n d ~ v o n ~ g u t e m ~}$ Material icin．Sam folgte bie Wifinenichaft mit ifren bielen Theorien und safta，uno falfießlidy bilbet fich ein jeder feine eigene $\mathfrak{L e}=$ benjphiloiophie．Die Religion mú Las Marf fein，das alles burcforningt，wenns gut merben foll．

Die Y．M．©．શ．Gruppe befaßte fith auf einer Sibung mit ber frage，＂Was Iejen mir mid was jollten wir lejen？＂Einmal jollte man fidy über bie midytigen Ereignifie und Entwicflungen in ber Welt auf bem Raufenden Galten．Das Rejen unb bie Betradfung von （5otte Wort jollte einen befinitiben Teil umirer Retture bilden．Man follte Yernen，das Bobie oom（futen zu unteridecioen umb jene马 auร＝ icheiden．－ $\mathfrak{H u f}$ einer nädyiten Sibung mäblte man zum Ihema ber Befprectung Den Bers， ＂Sieiner lebt（für）fich felber．＂Dies führt zu Den $\mathfrak{F r a g e n}: ~ „ W e r b e n ~ b i e ~ i n t e r n a t i o n a l e n ~ \mathfrak{B e}=$ ziehung freunbliçer ober weniger freumb＝ Yide？＂＂Was ift getan worden，um bieie $\mathfrak{B e}=$ ziehungen zu befiern？＂＂WBirbe Der Meltge＝ riduthyof（Buorlo court）Die internaionalen Beziehungen fördern ober Gindern？－Da am fiebenten und achten märz Dic ，＂Ehrijtian Worlo GDucation＂Sonferenz in Widfita tagt，io hat man in Yebter Beit beriucht，eine grobe Ber＝ tretung des Bereins an diejen Beriammlungen zu bemirfen．

## Der Mifiniotsuerbants．

Whf eincr Der Leß̧ten Sißungen iprad） Frof．ジ．シ．Graher über，＂Eigenictafteli，bie zu cinem heroiichen Reben nötig firio．＂Ein gejumber ぶ๖ealizmuふ，Seelenitärfe und Err＝ femtnis jeiner jelbjt murben angefüthrt．Wah＝ rer すbealismut weift ben Weg Durcha Reben；
mub aber surd innere Siraft und ©harafter＝ fü̈rfe in bie Tat umgejeb̧t werben．Blone תörperitärfe bringt uns nidyt meit．Şeroifd） leben bedeutet nidat，báb wir alles an uns rei＝ Ben，twas wir fönnen．Rein，wix müfien ge＝ $\mathfrak{b e n}$ ，wie Jepus gab und bergeben mie er vergab．
$\mathfrak{H m}$ 20．big 23．Yebruar tagte fier in Nemton die תanjab＝Mifijouri sionferenz der Stubenten Mifitionsverbände．Die Ihemata， bie verbandelt wurben，find：Menichlicfe Be＝ Dürfnifie und das Chrijtentum．－Wie fann Der imbiidfen sirde gebolfen werben，fich felbit zu Gelfen－Der Student und bie Beltmii＝ iton ber ©hriftenheit．－Sugend＝Werjuche in Der Miffionsarbeit．－Reb．Jefie Wilfon，Farf Eollege，aflgenteiner Eefretär der Stubenten＝
 Woriteher einer Minitionsidule in Jnisen，waren Die Šauptredner．Fndere waren Dean B．S． （Soert von Bethel Eollege und uniere Mifiito＝ nare，bie auf $\mathfrak{H r l a u b}$ bier find．－D．D．Eiben， Grabuierter von Bethel College und erlijabeth Fennex，ehenfalls ein Bethel ßroduft，Dienten Der תonferenz reip．als ঞräfioent uns Sdirei＝ ber umo madhten ihre Sadfe gut．

## Dr．©．©5．Saufuat．

Gat einen Ruf nact Bethel College angenom＝ men．Dr．Toufman grabuierte feiner Beit won Bether College，bejuchte aud bas csarret Bibel Snititut，©hicago，und bas Bitmarium Seminar．Dann biente er einige Jahre ber
 meinen תonferenz als Mifitionar in ©hina． $\mathfrak{H u f}$ Hrlaub nady Den Staaten zurüdgefebrt， fübrte er Den längit gehegten Wumich，fich noch weiter auszubilden aus，bejuchte bie Unt＝ verfität von ©ficago uno ergielt int vergange＝ nen ærrïhjahr bort bie Dottorwürbe．Gegen＝ wärtig bient er Bhiffton Eollege als fellover tretender Tefan und Brofefior ber Erziegung． Sil Bethel Eollege mird er bie Stelfe eines $\mathfrak{B i z e}=$ Sräfitionten eimebmen und ぶächer in ＂Encial Science＂Yehren．Erx fommt bereits zur Eonmeridulle her und wito feine swei jungen Ebinten，bie Sentors in Eolfege fein werben，mitbringen．－Wir heiben ben neuen Refrex freundlidy millfommen．

Sit bie amerifantifde Bivilifation in bex Mage？
Dies ins Deutiche überiebt，war ber Titel einer fehr gediegenen $\mathfrak{A r p p r a c h e}$ ，Die $\operatorname{Dr}$ ． $\mathfrak{R}$ ． $\mathfrak{N}$ ． Miller vom＂（Golleate of 氏mporia＂neulich in ber

Sapelle Gielt．Exr twar vom＂Eociaí Ecience Chub＂Dazu eingefaben morben．Der Bortrag foäre wert，boll gegeben zu werben．Wir fön＝ nen hier aber mux einige ber Sawptgedanfen anführen．Der Rebner jagte，bie Theorie ber Cbolutionslefre，bab unter ben Yebenden Dr＝ ganismen eine Entivicflung bon einfactueren zu fomplizierteren Formen und Wejen ftattgefun＝ Den babe．©es fei jedoct Tatiactie，ba Menidengefid）ledt bas gerabe（segenteil zuge＝ tragen babe，alfo eine 2ryt＂Debolution．＂Dan Böffer，bie eine bohe Stelfung erreidgt Gatten， nach und nach gefunfen und jafließ̧lich ganz vom Sdauplat veridimunden feien．Die Uriactien Giebon feien barin zu fuchen，báb die ßölfer， foen fie cinnal Woblitand und Broßperität erlangt Gätten，geneigt feien，fich in ©afichten onn Reidfen und $\mathfrak{Y r m e n}$ buteilen，wo bie eine （Gxuppe bem ㄹurus fröhnt，Gewalt an itif） reipt und bie andere unterbrïctit．Suxus， Sabbutht，thrannifajes ©sebabren feitens einer Minderbeit und $\mathfrak{A r n u t}$ mit Mangel und $\mathfrak{H n}=$ teroruiuctung feitens der Megrbeit，Gätten in Der （Geidfichte noch immer Ruin umb Untergang fur folge gehabt．

Bei uns in gmerifa madhe ficti）ein frafier Materializmue breit und bedroht bas Rand in gefäbrlicher Weije．Diejer habe bie Tendenz bas §olf zu berrohen，bie Rente waghaliig zu madfen，bie feineren Saiten Des Rebens zu zeritören umb bas Streben nach göheren und Den Göctiten $\mathfrak{D i n t g e n ~} \mathfrak{J u}^{2}$ extöten．

Wix Gätten feine $\mathfrak{U r}$ racche uns etroa über unfre ethifitye und moralifige sage zu brüiten． Jnt Berhältnis zu unirer Einivohnerzahy bät＝ ten wir weit melfr Berbrecten aufzumeifen als irgend ein anderes $\mathfrak{B o l f}$ in ber $\mathfrak{W e Y t}$ ．Die $\mathfrak{B e r}=$ brecijen nägmen grasezu überbano umo zeigten fich in immer nenten，noch nidit bagemejenen §ormen．

Ein zweites Hebel，Das umire Exiftenz als Solf bebrohe，fei bie beitändig machiende Babl jugendliçer Deliquenten uno Mififitäter．Die Beitungen feien woll won Mibgriffen ber ver＝ ichiebeniten 2rxt，bie von Sinbern und bafbwiich $=$ figen Jndibibuen berübt mürben，fähtren noch zaflreidjere ₹älle gar nibat an bie Def＝ fentlidffeit gelangten．Dies merfe einen gro＝ Ben Sdfatten auf mier jelbitgepriejenes $\mathfrak{B i l}=$ Dunģigiten und überbaupt auf unire errzie＝ Gung．

Ein Drittes Hebel，bas an ber Exiitenz $\mathfrak{H n}=$ feres $\mathfrak{B o l f e}$ nage und fie zu untergraben bros $=$ he，fei bte alarnierende Bunamme ber Eblichei＝
bungen und bie auf bieje Beife zerrififenen Fsamĩiten．Statititifu arivicien，Dā foir ber＝ Gältnizmäßig weit mehr §älle biefer $\mathfrak{H x t}$ 孔u berzeidfuen Gätten als irgend ein anderes Rand， zibilifiext ober unzibilifiert．Dieles fei ein
 Wenn fier nidyt Einkalt getan werben fön＝ ne，Dann meke Den Rande！

Die $\mathfrak{H r j a c h g}$ zu biefen Hebeln jei auf ben Mangel an wahrex Religion zurïd $\mathfrak{d u f u ̈ h}$ ren． Wix Gätten zu biel Nachoruct auf bie Bildung bes fopfes gelegt uno nicht genug auf bie Bil＝ Dung Des Şerzens．Da jei es gut，baỉ wir duritliche Eolleges Gätten，wo bie Religion now gepflegt werde und too bie Gögeren Berte bes Rebens angeftrebt mürben und bie geiftlicte Entriciflumg des Mrenidien zur Gextung fomme． Ex jolfe fith body ja feiner unjerer ©tubenten dazu verleiten $\mathfrak{l a i l e n}$ ，Bethel den Rïden zu febren und auf bie lunberjität zu geber．

## 

Man erinnert fich nochy lebhaft an bie foge＝ namten $\mathfrak{B e f e h}$ rung $\mathfrak{b j e r j a m m l u n g e n , ~ m o ~ S u ̈ n d e r ~}$ Durct Predigten，bie beionoers ans（Sefüfl appel＝ Yierten，burd）injtändiges Bitten und jonjitige Demonitrationen，auch oft mit $\mathfrak{D r o h e n}$ 子ur Exy＝ femutnis ifres nerlornen Butandes gebrachit und biele boit ifnen in engere bsememidyaft mit （Sbott gebracht murben．Daneben gibt es eine andere $\mathfrak{F x t}$ von $\mathfrak{B e r i a m m l u n g e n , ~ v e r l a ̈ n g e r t e ~}$ oder ©rwectungsveriammiungen，wobei es rugi＝ ger hergeft und wo man mehr auf eine New＝ belebung und Bertiefung Deร హรfaubens und Des chriftlichen Rebens ginzielt．

Siter in Semon murbe bor ein paar Miona＝ ten eine andere $\mathfrak{H r t}$ Evangelijationsarbeit Durctigefïfurt．Der ßrlan ähnelt dem，Den Je＝ ¡us bei ber શutiendung ber Siebzig braudfte． Der Saauptzocí bejteht barin，afle Einmohner eines Drts mit ben driftlidfen（Semeinidaften in Beriithrung zu bringen，vorneymrlich，fie zum regefmäßigen umb interefiferten firchenbejuct Geranzuziehen．Man nimnt zuerit einen Ben＝ ¡us afler Bewohner bes 〇rts．Wbrefie，Mame， Daten über 凡irchenbejuch u．i．m．werben einge＝ iammelt．Dann werben tätige，cfriftlidye Män＝ ner und $\mathfrak{z r a v e n}$ zu zweien aubgefandt，um je＝ de samilie，jedes şeim，autc）einzeltre zu befu＝ den und ibnen das Beriprecten abzunehmen， fortan（ober borerit autid nur auf einige $\mathbb{M o}_{0}=$ nate）bie（5bottesbienite regelmäßibig zu bejuctien， toem nan bereits（ffied einer Gfemeinichaft itt； wenn ntan aber nidat ift，bann wird in liebe＝ voller Weife ber Berjuch gemactit，joldie $\mathfrak{V}$ u＝

Benitegende zunt Sirifhenopeluch zu interefiferen und zu geminnen．

Tie Experte in jolder Strbeit，bie in becier＝ ben leiteten，waren $\mathfrak{R e v}$ ．厄fut Sc．Bloct und
 biana．S＇ie maçiten cinen guten Einorudf und ihre $\mathfrak{H r b e i t}$ bat alfem $\mathfrak{H n i d}$ ein nach gute §ruidgte getragen．Deum nidet nur befuctien
 mäßiger，jonbern aud redft biele andere fino Kerzugetommen unis haben fich bereits zur $\mathfrak{Z u f}=$ nabme int ben veridfiedenen（semeinden gemer＝ Det ober bereits aufnebmen lafien．

Bilbuer ber Mlodernell Siviliation．
Bei Der ©rörterung Der Frage，wer eigent＝ lidy die Wildner oner former ber modernen Bivilifation jind，reictit Der frübere Botichafter Wimerifas in Deutidfland，ปames $\mathfrak{B}$ ．Geryars in feiner Scdrift，＂丹ulers of Nmerica＂folden Männern，weldye bie finanzielle תontrolle in §änden haben mid autif foldjen，weldje sie Staatßidiffe fteuern，die Salme．Dagegen macht Wation Dabis，ફauptrebafteur ber ＂Science Serbice＂，sie feite Behauptung，Daß еร die induitriellen आebolutionäre，Wifien＝ ichaftlex und Technologen find，beren ©senius und Sbeen bie Bahnen ber Bivilifation vorzeid）＝ nen．Hut man muj，ob wogl ober uibel，bie＝
 es uns als dhriiten zu emitem Nactibenfen bringen mag，woun wir zugeben mïffen，báb fitib bie Bibilijation unter folden Tonangebern immer mejr materialiftifif geitaltet．Die $\mathfrak{L i}=$ fte ber＂Former ber modernen Bibilifation，＂ Die Dabis unlängit in einer Radioanjpractif aufzäble und darafterifierte if aber Dennod io interefiant，bab mix fie bier in Deutidy suie＝ Dergeben．

Thomas s．exifon，๒rfinder ber eleftri＝ fayen ©fliifbirne，ber fity nidyt mur als folder einen Mamen machte，iondern autiy als Bionie： ber $\mathfrak{B a n b e l f i l b e r i n d u i f t r i e ~ u n d ~ a u f ~ u n z a ̈ b l i g e n ~}$ anberen 马eldern．

Orville $\mathfrak{W r i g h t , ~ M i t e r f i n d e r ~ D e s ~ \mathfrak { F l u g z e n t g , ~ }}$ welditer ber erite war，ber ein fadmerer＝als＝ Suft iflugzeng flog，modurcib bas beutige Flug＝ wejen möglidid gemaddt wurbe．
$\mathfrak{M a b a m e}$ Marie Curie，welde mit ibrem Manne zujammen ein Werfahren zur शbjon＝ Derutg won Rabium erfand，modurch basjelbe handelsgebräuctifich gemacht murbe und fehr nüblictife Berwenbung in ber BeGandlung won frebs uno anderen firanffeiten fand．
（5ugliexno Mlarconi，Exfinder her brabt＝ Ioien Telegraphie．

Dr．See De ऊ̌oreit，delien aus brei Ele＝ menten beitehende eleftriictue Röhre ber（6rumb＝ itein ber groben Radioinduitrie bon beute ift，
 film geleittet hat．
（Feorge Eajman，ber burd feine Erfinbung
 graphie und Wandelbilder möglidy macfite．

Dr．Extifu Thomion，eleftrijdjer Ingenieur， legte burd ieine Erforidhung auf bem ©ebiete ber ©segenitrömung ben ©sumbitein zur $\mathfrak{H e =}$ bertragung uno sent（bxebrauch der Eleftrizi＝ tät．Su gleicter Beit ift er ber Bater bes elet＝ triifcten ©difneizborgetjens，und burch biefes mie＝ Der Der fitlle 飞rbauer Der Sendfăuier aủ Stabl．

Dr．§rits şaber und ©arl Boid，welde int Diente ber groben $\mathfrak{F}$ ．©5．©Ghemifalien Berei＝ nigung von Deutiduland fteken，Gaben bie Pro＝ Duftion bon innthetifdem Nitrogen aus ber 2uft butch ben birctten innethetifofen $\mathfrak{A m m o =}$ nia＝$=$ Prozés in fold groben singen möglict gemadit，Dã $\mathfrak{H} d f e r b a u$ und $\mathfrak{z n b u i t r i e}$ ganz bon ben naturlicfien Nitraten in ©hile unab＝ Gängig fint．

Sr．Reo．S．Bäfeland，ebenifer，welcher bas Bafelite unb Belox zu photographifden Biwecten erfand．

E゙eorge ©laude，franzoitifther Erfinder und İngentur，welcfer sie Methode zur Berfliif＝ figung bon Dxygen umb anderen（6ajen und bie Neon eleftrifide Rampe erfand，und jekt an ber Methode arbeitet，wie Treiblraft bon Der $\mathfrak{Z e m =}$ beraturberidfiedenheit be M Meere马 zu geminnen ift．
 procéb，＂eine Galbe Tonfärbung weldfe für it＝ Yuitriente Reproduftion verwandt foirb，und taujenomal täglida überall beim $\mathfrak{D r u d f e n ~ b o n ~}$ Magazinen Berrwensung finbet．

Eine Gruppe von §ngenieuren ber Bell＝ Telephone Rejearch Saboratorien unter ber Reitung bon Dr．ફૂerbert ๕．§ves，ভofn beふ borgenannten Exfinder马．
 Elettric，＂melctuer eine $\grave{X}=$ Etrablen $\mathfrak{B i r n e}$ ，bie feinen Ramen führt，erfant．

Dr．Frieberid Bergius，beutider ©bicmi＝ fer，weldjer ein ${ }^{2}$ erfahren erfanb，tomit jebt Del bun ber תofle fabriziert ferden fann，wel＝ cjes zur Reinigung von ßetroleum verwendet bird und augenbliaflid）an einem neuen Ber＝
fahren zur（Selwinnung von Sohlenitoffinybraten bon Solzabfällen und anberen zellutofen Stof＝ fen arbeitet．
$\mathfrak{D r}$ ．Midfael $\mathfrak{J}$ ． $\mathfrak{B u p i n}$, melder burd feine ©rfinbung bon einer gelabenen ぶnbuttionsrolle für Zelephonverbindung，Die Gejpräche über תontinente wermittelt，und wom Einmanderer zum Grfinder emporitieg．

Dr．F．（6．Eottrell，melder ein Berfabren zur eleftrifdjen Reintgung ber $\mathfrak{L u f t}$ bon Demt feinften Staub exfanb．

Dr．William M．Burton，weldjer burd bas Sufteilen ber Subitanzen in ßetroleum，bie ©rzeugung bon genïgent Gafolin ermöglidete， fo dáb ber ganze Weltbedarf bamit gededt wer＝ bell fann．

Sir ©harles Warion，britifther Jngenieur， welder bie Bampfurbine exfand．

Six Robert $\mathfrak{A}$ ．Sabfielo，englifder Mretal＝ Yurgitit．
（5ine Gruppe amerifanidder ©bemifer，wel＝
 Moore und $\mathfrak{D r}$ ．ひ．©f．Eottrell einidlieben， Die wäbreno bes Weltfrieges dem natürliăen
 bon Suftidiffen Berivenoung findet．
©．Franciß Jentins，Erfinder，ber an Ban＝ Delbidern und fadiovitionsuibertragungen ex＝ perimentierte．

Nr．Robert $\mathfrak{M}$ ．Verfes，ber wäbrend bes Weltfrieges，bie ßrüfungen auf ben Geifteszu＝ ftand res Einzelnen leitete und befien Methode aud）jetst noct gebräuteflich ift uno fich von gro＝ Bem Muben erweift．
©lifford W．Beers．，„Der Geift，Der fid felbit fanb，＂ber burch fein Experiment in תranfen＝
 Betwegung grünbete，melde Taujende von ber ©reifteßfranffeit rettet．

Di．S．D．§oward，Regierung＝entomologe， welder jahrelang ben Jniettenfrieg $\mathfrak{A m e r i f a s}$ Yeitete，Der die ßebölferung über Die Nötigfeit Der 2 ubrottung ber $\mathfrak{F r i f e t t e n e i n b r i n g l i n g e ~ u ̈ b e r = ~}$ zeugte，bie bie Gefundheit des Menidjen，Der Ernte und bes Biehbeitandes untergraben．

Brofefior Genrge 5c．Shull，Botanifer．
Dr．Wohn Mofler，Defien unermüblituer §ampl gegen die Blage ber Maul＝und ßlauen＝ feutbe bie amerifanifde Biebinduftrie bor aró̄en Berluften bewafite．

Dr．Marion Doriet，Siodemifer，ber ein Mittel für ©dweine gegen ©holera erfand．

Tr．Theobald Smith，Defien Mrbeit bie Ges fahr ber Hebertragung De马 Texaßfiebers auf bac $\mathfrak{B i e g}$ bejeitigte．

Dr．©afimar Funf，Ærforider Der $\mathfrak{B i t a}=$ mine．

Werr Dabia gibt ferner an，＂onß nod biele Bioniere in ber Miebizin biefer Lijte zugefügt merben fönnten，weldue fefr biel zut $\mathcal{A} u$ rot＝ tung von תranflyeiten geleiftet baben．＂
，Befannte und inidftige Mamen in Der $\mathfrak{B i f}=$ jenidaft，Esinitein，Mridelion，MiMifan，Mor＝ gan，Rutherford und viele andere find nod nidet in wer Rifte aufgeführt，ba ifre $\mathfrak{A r b e i t}$ in Den meiften ふällen nod nidyt bie Jnouftrie bi＝ reft beeinflugt Gat．Die Tatiache，dáb bjeje aber fajon ben Gebanfenfrom Der Welt in ins ren Bann gezogen baben，ift unantaitbar；und DAB feblit die beute nod idmerveritändliden wifienidaftliden Grforidungen in ber naben Bufunft induitrielle Erfolge erzielen werben， fann nidgt mebr in frage geftellt merben．＂

## Die Sauptipradjen ber Weet．

Sie Statiitifer beridyten，e马 werben in ber Welt 1500 Eprachen oder zum Teil Dialefte geiprodjen，bawon 120 in Eruropa allein．Sfaum bie Sälfte aller Spracten werben audit mefr oder weniger perfeft geidurieben．Wenn man Die Bahl Der Menidgen，Die bie Sprachen jpre＝ chen，in Betradht zieht，nimunt bie Deutiche Sprache in Europa mit etwa 80,000 Bertre $=$ tern Den eriten Rang ein；ify folgt bie ruifii idge mit 70,000 ，Die englifctue mit 45,000 ，Die franzoitifathe mit 40,000 uno bie itarieniiche mit fait berielben Bahl．Sn ber Welt im all＝ gemeinen iteht bie dfinefiidge ©pradfe mit meit＝ aut ber größten Babl won Bertretern oben an． Jhr am näduiten fteft bie englifatye，orittens bie rujifiche，viertens bie bentidfe，fünftens bie ipanifche，iectyitens bie japanifaje，fiebentens Die bengaliache in J̃ivien，achtens bie franzöit＝ iche und neuntens bie italienidue．Fait ber wierte Teil Der Bemohner ber Erve iprifatit bie dhineitidye Sprache，wäbrend bie andern oben genannten ভprachen etwas über sie ぶälfte ber Grobewotner umfaifen．

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[^0]:    ALUMNI AND EX-STUDENTS
    The Misses Elizabeth and Emma Linscheid spent the week-end of February 28-

