

**BETHEL
COLLEGE
MONTHLY**



NEWTON, KANSAS
JUNE, 1931

GOERING BROS., General Agents Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Railroad Loan Bldg. Newton, Kansas	Newton Electric Shop J. H. Warhurst, Prop. Everything Electrical Phone 398 314 Main St. Newton, Kansas
--	---

Janzen Bros.

Jewelry - Leather Goods - Silverware
 Repairing - Engraving

Newton 614 Main Kansas

CALL AT

WILL MAY

GOOD SHOES FOR EVERYBODY

We Invite you to Visit
Phil Anderson's
New Store

Newton Kansas
 North of Regent

When you think of
BUILDING MATERIAL
 think of
NEWTON LUMBER CO.

AMERICAN ACE

"THE FLOUR OF THE NATION"

The GOERZ FLOUR MILLS CO.

Newton, Kansas

J. H. ENNS, M. D.

H. RICHERT, M. D.
 Eye, ear, nose and throat
 Over Midland National Bank
 Newton, Kansas

Smith's Drug Store
 The Nyal Store
 515 Main St.

Newton Kansas

**THE REGIER LOAN AND
 ABSTRACT COMPANY**

Loans — Insurance — Abstracts

Newton Kansas

The Rich-Ficher Motor Co.

Willys-Knight and Whippet Autos

Newton Kansas

**Graber Hardware and
 Implement Co.**

STOVES—CUTLERY—PAINTS

Newton Kansas

The Rich Mercantile Co.

Maytag
Aluminum Washer

Bethel College Monthly

Published ten times a year, in the interest of Bethel College.

Price of Subscription, 50 Cents a year.

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

(Entered as Second-Class Matter at
the Newton, Kansas Postoffice)

Volume 36

Newton, Kansas, June 15, 1931

No. 10

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

Although the class graduated from Bethel College this year was the smallest in number for some years, the attendance at the final commencement exercises on Friday morning, June 5, was larger than usual. The main floor of the city auditorium was almost filled, with a few score of balcony seats in addition.

The class of 1931 was composed of ten men and four women, thirteen of whom received the Bachelor of Arts degree. The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon one member, Moses H. Voth. One member, Miss Alma Water, was admitted to "The Order of the Golden A" in recognition of meritorious scholarship throughout her four years in College.

Dr. V. F. Schwalm, President of McPherson College delivered the commencement address, choosing as his subject "The Limitations of a Materialistic Education." Dr. Schwalm used the following quotation from Tennyson as a basis for the development of his theme.

Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell;
That mind and soul according well,
May make one music as before, but vaster.

The speaker opened his discourse by indicating that the purpose of education is to develop personality, and that the education which will properly perform this function must answer three tests. "Is it creative? Is it serviceable? Does it result

in a life that is satisfying to the one who lives it?" He went on to show how the tremendous increase in scientific knowledge has brought us such a variety of inventions that we have machines to do everything; it has lessened poverty and disease, and accomplished much else that is highly desirable. But science has not done all for humanity that its enthusiasts promised. It has become apparent that it cannot produce the vaster, richer life men require. "Empty lives are just as empty when filled with things; the satisfying of physical cravings and social desires is not enough. Increased leisure has not brought increase in cultivation of the spiritual nature. Man gives the best account of himself when life is not easy; growth comes from struggle."

"While science is able to find order in the universe, it does not discover for us the meaning of life. Religion is that which puts sense, worth, dignity, joy, hope into living. The souls of men are tired and surfeited with life; man's deepest need is spiritual power. The denominational college exists to help young men and women to a scale of values—the abiding values of life."

The address was both inspirational and forceful.

FACULTY NOTES.

Our president, Dr. J. W. Kliewer, will spend a part of the summer on the campus. During the latter half of June he will be visiting churches in Eastern Pennsyl-

vania. June 19—21 he will deliver addresses at the Young People's Retreat of the Eastern District Conference, to be held at Green Lane, Pa., near Philadelphia. On June 22 he will speak at the Quarterly Ministerial Meeting of the Eastern District Conference at the Zionsville Church. After that he has appointments at the following churches: Schwenksfeld, Zionsville, Quakertown, Landsdale, and Philadelphia First Church.

Dean Peter S. Goertz and Abraham Warkentin left Newton on June 5 to attend the Northern District Conference at Marion, S. Dakota. They will visit churches in S. Dakota and Minnesota, returning home after three weeks.

D. H. Richert expects to spend the summer at Colorado University once more to wrestle with mathematical formulas.

J. H. Doell, A. P. Friesen, and A. J. Regier are attending Kansas University, at Lawrence, Kansas. Mrs. Regier and the children are accompanying Professor Regier this summer.

J. E. Linscheid and family left the campus on June 1 for Iowa City, Iowa, where Mr. Linscheid will continue his studies at Iowa University. Professor Linscheid will return to his teaching again in September.

J. J. Voth expects to have a real vacation this year. With his family he will make an automobile tour to Manitoba and the Pacific coast states.

Miss Mariam Penner will enjoy her vacation in Kansas and Minnesota in the company of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Penner, lately returned from India.

Mrs. Mamie Phillips will attend summer school at Columbia University and remain for the fall semester.

Coach Otto Unruh has begun the summer by having a tonsil operation at the Bethel Hospital.

J. M. Hofer is planning to enroll for the second term at the University of Chicago after he has finished his teaching in the Bethel Summer School.

Miss Wilhelmina Bixel has gone to her home at Bluffton, Ohio.

Russel E. Anderson will study at Northwestern University, and at the Bush Conservatory in Chicago.

P. J. Wedel and J. F. Moyer are attend-

ing to the duties in their respective offices. J. R. Thierstein is director of the summer school; A. J. Graber, J. M. Hofer, Walter Hohman, Mary E. Hooley, and Otto Unruh are members of the teaching staff. Helen Riesen, Librarian, is serving summer students and doing further work to make the content of the college library more accessible to Bethel students.

Samuel Burkhard, a former instructor at Bethel College, now Acting Head of the Department of Education in the Arizona State Teachers' College at Tempe, Arizona, is teaching in the summer school at the Kansas State Teacher's College, Emporia, Kansas.

RIP VAN WINKLE

The Senior Class of 1931 chose Joseph Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle" as its class play. The performance, which was given before a large house at the city auditorium on Wednesday evening, June 3, was a very successful one.

The text of the play follows, in general, quite closely the original story as written by Washington Irving about 1818. On its first publication by the author the narrative so completely captured the popular fancy that it was staged several times within the author's lifetime, in London, Philadelphia, and New York. The writer of the first American play based on the story is not known. Finally Joseph Jefferson, the actor, in collaboration with Dion Boucicault, dramatist, brought out the first version of the present famous play. It is said that Jefferson practically made the play his life work from that time, changing, revising, subtracting and adding as seemed best until he gave us the present version in 1895. It is considered one of the most notable of all American plays.

All the details of the story contribute to the development of one central idea — the relentless way in which life moves on regardless of the individual who goes to sleep and is left behind.

The leading part in the play was carried by Moses H. Voth, who very successfully presented "Rip." Miss Alma Waltner acted well the difficult part of Gret-

chen, his querulous, sharp-tongued wife; and Henry Ewert served as the villain, Derrick Von Beekman. Lesser roles were assumed by other members of the class, and two campus children were used for child parts.

The success of the play was due in no small measure to the faithful and consistent efforts of the coach, Professor A. J. Graber, as well as to members of the class who participated.

ALUMNUS HONORED

A distinct honor was paid to one of Bethel's alumni at the final commencement exercises at Kansas University, June 8, when Miss Elma Richert was named among those who had been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. This rare distinction is granted in recognition of high scholarship; hence it is a real credit to any student.

Further testimony of the merit of Miss Richert's work at the University during the past year is evidenced in the fact that she was recently appointed a member of the teaching staff in the Department of Germanic Languages and Literature at the State University, in which department she has done graduate study during the year.

Miss Richert was graduated from Bethel College a year ago, and was at that time admitted to "The Order of the Golden A." She now holds the Bachelor of Arts Degree from Bethel College and the Master of Arts Degree from the University of Kansas. Her many friends will take pleasure in Miss Richert's good fortune and hasten to offer congratulations.

ALUMNI AND EX-STUDENTS

Miss Esther Bestvater received her Bachelor of Arts degree from the College of Emporia on June 2. She has accepted a position as teacher of music, English, and latin in the high school at Turon, Kansas for next year.

Mrs. Thomas Berry of near Garden City, Kansas—formerly Miss Martha Schrag of Moundridge—died in a Garden City hospital on May 14 from burns received in a gasoline explosion. Her infant son of a few months was also burned quite severely and is now being cared for at the Bethel Hospital.

G. A. Haury and family have returned to their home on the campus after a residence of several months at Tulsa, Oklahoma, where Mr. Haury's business had taken him for the winter and spring seasons.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Linscheid of Cleveland, Ohio expect to spend the latter half of June visiting Mr. Linscheid's relatives at Arlington, Kansas. For the remainder of the summer they will be engaged in some form of educational and recreational camp work in New England.

The Misses Florence and Mildred Haury have gone to Claremont, California to be with their sister, Anna Marie, at Pamona College during the closing days of the school year. Miss Haury was a member of the Junior Class at Pamona this year. After a brief visit to points in S. California the three sisters will return home together.

Miss Helen Ruth is a surgical patient at the Halstead Hospital.

Missionary and Mrs. P. A. Penner of Champa, India landed in New York on June 2. They arrived in Lawrence, Kansas four days later and remained to attend the graduation exercises on June 8, at which time the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon their daughter, Miss Mariam Penner. After a brief visit with Mrs. Penner's relatives at Moundridge the Penner's will go to Mt. Lake, Minnesota for an extended visit.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Isaac attended the final commencement exercises at Kansas University, June 8.

Miss Anna Epp of Newton is attending the summer school at Emporia Teachers' College.

Rev. H. P. Peters of Natalia, Texas is spending several weeks with relatives in Newton and vicinity.

Karl Kliewer, clerk at the Kansas State Bank, was unable to do his work for four or five days early in June because of an infection on his right hand.

Eric Penner of Halstead is ill of a serious nerve affection. After three weeks at the Halstead hospital he is able to be at his home again, but his condition is such that he will be unable to do any work for some weeks.

Mrs. Dwight Eels of Chicago—formerly Miss Elizabeth Stewart—has returned to

Chicago after a three weeks' visit with her parents. Mrs. Eels was called home on account of the serious injury of her mother in an automobile accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman O. Miller of Preston, Kansas recently spent ten days visiting Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown of Newton. Mr. Miller has been superintendent of schools at Preston for five years, but he goes to Coldwater, Kansas to serve as head of the school system there for the coming year.

Olin Ediger, who attended the Kansas State College at Manhattan during the past year, will remain in Manhattan for the summer, having secured a full time job there in a shoe store in which he has had part time employment during the school year. He will resume his studies again in the fall.

Waldo Wedel visited his parents on the Bethel campus, May 23-31, then returned to the University of Nebraska to receive the degree of Master of Arts in archaeology. He will have charge this summer of a field expedition to explore Indian sites along the Loup River in Nebraska.

Shirley and Kenneth Byler of Chicago spent May 30 and 31 at their home in Newton.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Rich and daughter Mary Louise are visiting Mrs. Rich's parents at Mt. Lake, Minnesota for several weeks. About the middle of June they will start on a motor trip to the Pacific coast.

Miss Ruth Kliewer left her home on the campus on June 5 to go to Berkeley, California, where she will begin a year of graduate study in German at the University of California. She will visit enroute with friends in Arizona and S. California.

Kenneth Haury was a graduate of the School of Business at Kansas University this year.

Menno Krehbiel of Moundridge suffered death as the result of a tragic accident which occurred to him on June 3 while he was working alone at the plant of the Polar Ice Co. in Moundridge. The exact nature or cause of the accident will never be known, but evidence seemed to indicate that he must have been caught in the machinery somehow. Though his skull was

badly crushed, he lived until the following day, when he died at the Halstead Hospital. Mr. Krehbiel took his freshman work at Bethel, then spent two and a half years at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. He had just returned home from school on May 30, and had worked only two days before the accident happened.

Elizabeth Nickel, Lydia Siemens, and John Jantzen, all former Bethel students, and teachers in Hillsboro during the past year, are on the college omnibus tour through the East. They started on May 23 and are scheduled to return home soon after the middle of July.

Miss Hazel Kitch of Partridge, Kansas, and Mr. Lester Bauer of Hanston, Kansas were married on May 31, D. D. Eitzen officiating.

Miss Mildred Hearting of Halstead, who recently completed the course in nursing at Manhattan, has gone to Omaha for a short term of special study.

Dr. Arnold Isaac of Goessel will go to Chicago for several weeks of study during the early part of the summer. Dr. Rudolph Unruh, who has just completed his medical course, will take care of Dr. Isaac's practice in his absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Baumgartner will go to Ft. Collins, Colorado soon to attend summer school at the Colorado State Agricultural College.

Rev. and Mrs. A. F. Tieszen and daughter, Barbara Lucile, spent May 16-21 visiting campus friends. They were enroute to Denver, Colorado to attend the commencement exercises of the Ilaff School of Theology, where Rev. Tieszen was to receive the degree of Doctor of Theology, on June 3. The Tieszens plan to spend the summer in S. California.

Rev. P. E. Franz has returned to his former pastorate near Buhler, Kansas.

Miss Mary Funk has completed the course in library science at Oklahoma University.

Miss Lena Buller of Buhler, Kansas was married, on May 9, to Mr. J. R. Wedel also of Buhler.

Miss Irma Schmidt and Mr. John Schmidt, both of near Walton and both

former students at Bethel, were married on May 12.

Miss Ruby Young of Newton was graduated from the course in dramatic art at the Wichita College of Music and Dramatic Art, June 8.

THE SOCIAL WELFARE WORKER

Laura Dester

Ida County, Iowa is one of twenty counties out of ninety-nine Iowa counties which has a County Welfare worker appointed by the County Board of Supervisors. Ida County has no poor farm, consequently its expenditures for outdoor relief is approximately \$20,000 annually.

The conditions of the past year have brought social service work to the attention of many who, heretofore, were not aware of the fact that social service represents one of the great and one of the growing tax expenditures in the American states as well as in Europe. Whenever the money is well spent, this is a sign of progress, for rising public expenditures for social welfare are an expression of public interest for the handicapped members of the community, for whom a young and wealthy nation should show grave concern. It is scarcely necessary to stress the fact that we have an enormous amount of unemployment now in the United States. Everyone knows that it challenges our ability to deal with it adequately. But because our senses may be dulled by the magnitude of the unemployment problem, we need from time to time to visualize its extent and meaning. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company makes a conservative estimate, on the basis of its research, that there were 5,000,000 unemployed persons in the United States in December, 1930. We have had an opportunity to note some of the effects of unemployment in Ida County the past winter.

What does unemployment do to a man? We are not speaking now of the man who does not want to work; that is, the man who has the idea that the world owes him a living and that if he "plays his cards" correctly he will get a living for himself and his family without working. He is, indeed, a menace to society and it is pathetic that such an individual must be tolerated.

For this type of individual we must do the best we can and hope that we can do some constructive work on his children that they will see the advantage of being independent rather than dependent.

Let us glance for a moment at the man who has reached the age of fifty. He has met with adverses; his wife may have been ill for several years and he has been forced to leave the farm. He comes to one of our towns and wants to work as a day laborer. Labor becomes more scarce; the man in town has felt the depression and is hiring less of his work done. When he hires a laborer he prefers the man who is twenty-five or thirty years of age. Our fifty year old man finds no work. It takes only a few weeks or months for him to exhaust his credit. He cannot borrow from his relatives. What does he do? He finally takes the step he least wanted and applies for county aid. What shall we do for this man? Treat him so severely that he never wants to ask for aid again? That will be cheaper for a time but there is danger ahead. Antagonize this man and he will certainly not remain the desirable citizen he has been. There is an even greater reason why we should avoid letting this man become embittered, — namely, his children. The progress of humanity — of human beings themselves, rather than of the materials which we sometimes call civilization — depends primarily upon the manner in which the tendencies of childhood evolve the adult personality. It will cost money to keep this man's home from being broken. If we want to preserve his morale we will have to keep him up to his standards. Food and shelter are insufficient to accomplish this. Our fifty year old unemployed man needs sympathy and understanding. He needs to have pointed out to him the dangers of becoming a public charge, and he needs assistance to become adjusted.

Suppose we take the other method and "treat him rough". We give him sufficient food but give him to understand that he is undesirable. He becomes embittered towards the officials but is helpless, so he takes it out on his family. We will have domestic troubles, perhaps a broken home, and eventually crime and delinquency. We

admit that the above may be an extreme case, but we do not admit that human life is not valuable. If it is, then let us preserve it.

History of criminal treatment has shown us how difficult it is to rehabilitate an individual who has once become sufficiently abnormal that he must be institutionalized. Our state institutions are filled and the expense paid each year shows the necessity of careful thought and study. This is the place for social welfare work to enter. It is not a panacea form of treatment which will cure all social evils, but it does have a method of treatment. Welfare workers are trained in social case work—which means that each human being who is in some form of distress must be individually studied. That is case work, to take the social history of each individual. This will reveal many causes of the individual's breakdown.

This brings us to one of the real difficulties of doing social work in a county the size of ours. Our investigations take time. We are trying to find out the real person, and that is not always the person the community thinks he is. The community may either like or dislike the individual. Some people will insist he should be helped; others will say he should not. He may be called worthy or unworthy. The welfare worker may be criticized, but the real dilemma exists in the fact that the man too often will not arise above the level which the community has set for him. Let us all be cautious and remember that from the financial viewpoint alone, it pays to keep an individual from going down. Crime and disease will follow if we do not, and both are expensive.

We have had many difficult and complex situations in Ida County, Welfare work is entirely dependent upon the attitude of the community. It is our opinion that Ida County caught the vision many years ago and does not believe in short-sighted economy. We have certainly had the best of cooperation from the taxpayers, the business men, the schools, and the medical profession. However, there is yet much distress in Ida County. Let us all remember that as long as there is one man in our county who is sick, then Ida County is not

well. When there are children living under immoral circumstances, then no child in Ida County has absolute protection against immoral influences.

We have dealt with unemployment, with the professional pauper, with the immoral mother of a large family, with the unmarried mother, and with the delinquent child, not once but several times in the past year. We shall continue to have these conditions, so let us continue to cooperate that these situations may be relieved. It takes time and effort but human life is worth saving, and prevention is cheaper and less painful than is the cure.

The one point that we wish to make is that in dealing with human beings we must, if we wish to have permanent results, deal with each distressed individual as a distinct problem. That is social case work.

JOHN DEERE

By J. M. Hofer

Every farmer boy has noticed the name "John Deere" on his father's gang plow and tractor, painted in large red letters against a background of green. The boy knows that the John Deere plow is the best plow on the market and has earned its leadership because of better construction and better working qualities. "Why is this name. 'John Deere' on the plows?" inquires the lad of his father. "Well, he is the one who invented this plow," is the reply. This is about all the information that the average farmer possesses of one of the world's great inventors and benefactors. With the aim in view of making known more generally the true worth and splendid achievement of the man who gave to the world the first successful steel plow, this brief sketch of the life of John Deere is presented.

John Deere was left an orphan at the early age of eight. His father, William Deere, was lost at sea, while on a trip to England in 1812.

As a boy, John Deere received a common school education. He was sent to Middlebury College in 1821, but left soon after to apprentice himself to Capt. Benjamin Lawrence to learn the trade of a blacksmith and thus assist his mother in making

a living. During the four years of his apprenticeship under Capt. Lawrence, he received annually, \$30, \$35, \$40, and \$45, respectively, for his services. Through his natural ability as a mechanic and his industry, he soon became noted as the best blacksmith in the community and beyond. He did carpenter work, wrought iron work, and general blacksmithing. He made pitchforks and shovels. His pitchforks, especially, were known as the best to be found because he introduced the idea of grinding the tines, making them easier to use.

It was in 1837, that a young man of thirty-three was making his way westward from Vermont over the Erie Canal and via the Great Lakes to Chicago, thence overland to Grand Detour, a small, pioneer hamlet in Northern Illinois. He too had heard of the golden opportunities of the New West and proposed to seek his fortune in that region. He carried with him a cash capital of \$73.73, the savings of many years of hard toil and sweat, earned at the forge of his little New England blacksmith shop. He also had a good blacksmith's outfit and some household equipment.

Two days after his arrival in Grand Detour, he set up a blacksmith shop, building his forge by hand from rocks gathered from a neighboring hill. Here he was kept busy shoeing horses and oxen and repairing the plows of the pioneer farmers, who were rapidly settling up the New West. Day after day John Deere heard the complaint, "No plow will scour in this heavy, sticky soil after the first breaking." The farmers had brought their plows from the East, where they had formerly lived, mostly wooden plows with iron-tipped shares and iron-patched moldboards. These plows had worked fairly well in the lighter and more friable soils of New England. But in the sticky soil of Illinois they would not scour.

John Deere was a man of vision. Here were the great plains of the West and their vast agricultural possibilities. "Why not experiment with a plow that will scour," he thought. It was a challenge to him, and he set to work to invent the plow that necessity demanded. From four o'clock in the morning until ten at night, John Deere could be heard hammering away, ceaseless-

ly, improving and perfecting the plow that was to make him famous as "the man who gave to the world the steel plow." Finally, he began to realize that a steel moldboard in place of the wooden moldboards stripped with iron would solve the problem. The only steel available was an old and broken piece of a discarded saw-blade. This he picked up, heated it, and over a log, shaped it into the one-piece moldboard and share. From wrought iron he made the landslide and standard. After the beam and handles were made from white oak rails, the plow was completed and taken to the east side of Rock River to be tried in a field owned by a Mr. Crandall, where all other plows, so far tested, had failed to scour. A large number of farmers from the surrounding community had come to see the trial. Most of them were skeptical and thought that this trial would add just another failure to the already numerous ones experienced on the Crandall farm. Soon John Deere came along, hitched one of Crandall's horses to the plow, then taking hold of the handles himself, he began to move slowly down the field. A clean-cut furrow and a clean-shed furrow slice of black, greasy soil marked the path. The spectators began to shout their approval after a few rounds of the field. The plow problem of the West was solved. Mr. Crandall wished to keep the plow, but John Deere took it to his shop to be used as a pattern. Swinging it on his shoulders, he carried the new implement to his blacksmith shop and began his great work of manufacturing steel plows.

During the following year (1838), John Deere manufactured three steel plows in addition to his regular work as blacksmith for the community. His wife and family were still living in Vermont, for they were not yet fully decided whether they would permanently locate in the West. During the summer of 1838, the entire family arrived from Vermont in Grand Detour and the father, mother, three daughters and two sons were happily reunited after being separated for a year. One of the sons, Charles, the future president of Deere & Co., was an infant born shortly after his father had left Vermont. The mother had frequently walked beside the wagon on the long journey, carrying the little one in her

BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

arms, for he preferred traveling in his mother's arms rather than in the jolting wagon. "Here John, take your boy," were the first words of greeting from Mrs. Deere, as she met her husband, adding humorously, "I have carried him all the way from Vermont." The wagon-train in charge of Mr. Peek, a brother-in-law of Mr. Deere, had traveled from Hancock, Vermont, to Buffalo by wagon, then by steamer to Detroit and then overland by wagon to Grand Detour.

During 1839 ten plows were made, and by 1842 the annual output had been increased to one hundred. They were sold for \$10 each, guaranteed to work, with the promise that the money would be refunded if not satisfactory.

As the manufacture and sale of plows increased, new difficulties were encountered. Grand Detour had limited transportation facilities for steel and coal. Waterpower possibilities were inadequate. One day a farmer from near Moline drove into Grand Detour for some blacksmith work. He informed Deere that he was from Moline and told him of the immense advantages at Moline for manufacture of implements.

In 1847, John Deere moved his business to Moline and there began the manufacture of farm implements. Within a few decades, he was to make that town one of the world's greatest manufacturing centers of farm machinery. During the first year at Moline, 700 plows were turned out. This number was increased to 1600 in 1850 and 10,000 in 1857.

The method of selling the plows was to send out a man with a team and wagon-load of plows, peddling them out as he traveled along, for there was no railroad into Moline until 1855, when the Rock Island R. R. reached the city.

The business after 1858 was one of gradual growth and expansion. Charles Deere, who in 1858 had completed a business course in Chicago after attending Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, was now taken into the business and the name Deere & Co. was adopted. Besides plows, various other implements such as harrows and cultivators were manufactured.

The Civil War period was one of pros-

perity for the American farmer. Prices were high and grain was in great demand both at home and abroad. After 1865, the veterans returned home and were offered farms in the West by a grateful government. European immigration too poured into the western states to build new homes on the fertile plains. Railroads were being constructed. In this vast transformation of turning buffalo grass lands into golden fields of grain, no one played a greater part than the plowman of Moline. In 1875, the number of plows produced annually reached 75,000 and the sale of them amounted to \$1,250,000. Riding cultivators were introduced in 1867, the sulky plows in 1874, and shortly after, the gang plow made its first appearance.

John Deere died at his home in Moline May 17, 1887. He had lived to realize the growth and expansion of his work as plow manufacturer beyond his fondest dreams. From a small shop that produced three steel plows in 1838, the production had increased to 75,000 per year in 1875. The West owes a great debt to the man, who made possible the preparation of the soil so that the vast fields of golden grain could be sown and then harvested. John Deere ranks with Cyrus Hall McCormick, J. J. Hill and other great developers of the West. The hundreds of thousands of John Deere plows that today are turning the furrows of the world's fertile fields are a lasting monument to his contribution to civilization.

Men do less than they ought unless they do all that they can.

—Carlyle.

There is a proper dignity and proportion to be observed in the performance of every act of life.

—Marcus Aurelius

What is not good for the swarm is not good for the bee.

—Marcus Aurelius

Many a man fails to become a thinker for the sole reason that his memory is too good.

—Nietzsche

Deutsche Abteilung

Das achtunddreißigste Commencement.

Die Schlußfeierlichkeiten nahmen ihren Anfang mit dem Bakkalaureats = Gottesdienst am Sonntagabend, den 31. Mai. Präsident J. W. Kliever hielt die Predigt. Der Kern seines Gedankengangs war: Kraft, die von Christen ausgehen sollte. In Lukas 8, 46 heißt es von Jesu, er fühlte, daß eine Kraft von ihm ausgegangen sei. Und er sagt zu seinen Jüngern, sie sollten angetan werden mit Kraft aus der Höhe. Wir wollen versuchen, die Hauptgedanken wiederzugeben wie wir sie aufgefaßt haben.

Es mag fast etwas entheiligend klingen, wenn man das auf College Graduanten bezieht. Und doch hat man ein Recht von jungen Leuten, die in einer christlichen Schule ausgebildet worden sind, zu erwarten, daß sie in dem Wissen, das sie angesammelt haben, eine Kraft besitzen, die sie billiglich zum Nutzen der Menschheit anwenden sollten. Wissen ist Kraft und wenn es Wissen richtiger Art ist, so wirkt es Vertrauen.

Ein christlicher Student sollte gelernt haben Gott und sein Walten in der Natur, in der Geschichte, im Menschen zu erkennen. Wenn die Christen so leben, wie ihr Meister sie gelehrt hat, dann haben sie Kraft, die sie zum Wohl anderer anwenden können.

Man denke an den Aberglauben vergangener Zeiten, an unglückliche Tage, Kobolde, Hexen und dergleichen. Man denke an die Furcht, die die Menschen ergriff bei kommenden Sonnen- oder Mondfinsternissen. In Afrika tötete man die Kinder, wenn sie nicht zur richtigen Zeit zahnten. Man lebte in Furcht, im Aberglauben, weil es am nötigen Wissen fehlte.

Die Menschheit hat Kraft erlangt dadurch, daß sie die Kräfte der Natur zu kontrollieren gelernt hat. Wenn ihr wahre Nachfolger Jesu Christi seid, dann sollte eine Kraft in euch sein und durch euch in die Welt hinausgehen.

Man denke an die Qual einer Operation ohne anästhetische Mittel. Man schaudert, wenn man hört, daß es Zeiten gab, wo man wirklich glaubte, Teufel durch die Applikation glühend heißer Eisen austreiben zu können.

Es ist Kraft in jungen Leuten, die wissen, Kraft manchem Uebel abzuwehren. Gibt

es nichts mehr für euch zu tun? Ist das Feld schon abgeräumt? Gibt es keine wichtigen Probleme mehr, die der Lösung warten?

Verdacht und Argwohn in den Herzen der Menschen dürften Hauptursachen von Zeiten der Depression sein, wie wir sie jetzt erleben. Bei uns ist Ueberproduktion, in andern Teilen der Welt fehlt es am Allernötigsten. Es sollte genügend Kraft in geschulten jungen Leuten vorhanden sein, um manche der ökonomischen Probleme auf die richtige Weise zu lösen. Die Menschheit muß einer gemeinsamen Verpflichtung bewußt sein, die nicht ignoriert werden kann. Die Wohlfahrt der Menschen auf der andern Seite der Erdkugel übt ihre Wirkung auch auf uns aus. Junge Männer und Jungfrauen sollten hinausgehen, um das Band der Freundschaft, der Angehörigkeit enger zu knüpfen. Euer Wissen, eure Bildung muß euch anspornen zum Helfen, zum Dienen.

College Studenten, die meinen das Bestreben beim Examen hänge davon ab, ob man pfiffig genug sei, es zu verdecken, stehen sich selbst im Licht. Solche faule Ethik taugt nie. Ihr habt schöne Gelegenheit, eure Kraft dahin anzuwenden, daß derartige falsche Auffassungen der Ethik ausgerottet werden.

Wie soll dem Verbrechen Einhalt getan werden? Durch äußere Gewalt oder durch moralische Beredung? Welches ist der richtige Weg? Stellt euch auf die Seite der wahren Streiter Jesu Christi, arbeitet mit geistlichen Kräften. Beobachtet Gottes Gesetze, Gottes Pläne und arbeitet in der Richtung! Dorthin neigt sich der Sieg. Tretet in den Kampf des Lebens zum Wohl und Heil der Menschheit. Ein Mensch, der den Weg der moralischen Ueberführung einschlägt, muß ein festes Gottvertrauen haben, muß aber auch Menschen vertrauen.

Der Fall von Professor Macintosh und Fräulein Bland, denen das Bürgerrecht verweigert wird, weil sie sich weigern Kriegswaffen zu führen, beweist aufs neue die Wichtigkeit richtiger Erziehung. Fünf Oberrichter nahmen Stellung gegen die beiden, vier für sie. Wenn ein guter, christlicher Lehrer dem einen Richter, der den Fall entschied, in seinen Anabenjahren die Ueberzeugung hätte beibringen

können, wie unchristlich es sei, Menschen abzuschlachten, dann wäre die Sache anders entschieden worden. Wie leicht kann es dazu kommen, daß ihr jungen Leute einmal die entscheidende Stimme abzugeben habt, oder jemand, den ihr zu unterrichten habt.

In unsern religiösen Kreisen brauchen wir Kraft, um neues Leben in unsre Umgebung zu bringen. In früheren Zeiten führte man unter Christen denominationelle Kämpfe, in neuerer Zeit sind es doktrinäre oder Bekenntniskämpfe. Da kommt es oft vor, daß wir dem religiösen Leben Nachschub leisten wollen, wenn wir es selber nicht im richtigen Maß besitzen. Kraft kann nur von solchen ausgehen, die ein Leben in Christus und mit Christus führen. Möge das bei euch stets der Fall sein und möget ihr so recht nützlich werden.

Am Montag abend gab die Klasse in „Interpretative Reading“ ein Programm, woran die folgenden Studenten teilnahmen: Vernon Keffner, Albert Friesen, Dorothy Murphy, Clarence Schmidt, Dorothy Dester und Albert Janzen. Die Leistungen waren allgemein gut.

Am Montag und Dienstag vormittag gab es noch Schlußexamen. Am Dienstag nachmittag hatte das Direktorium eine Sitzung und es fanden einige athletische Spiele statt. Am Abend gab die Senior-Klasse ihr Klassenprogramm, wie folgt:

Musik	Quartett
Albert Eck, Henry Ewert, Peter Thiesen, Henry Becker.	
Klassenprophezeiung	Frieda Schirmer
Piano Solo	Esther Both
Klassengedicht	Albert Friesen
Klassentestament	Alma Waltner
Musik	Quartett

Beide, Frä. Schirmer und Frä. Waltner, machten ihre Sache sehr gut. Erstere hatte ein großes Album, worin die Glieder der Klasse in einer Zukunft von dreißig Jahren ausgestellt waren und allen, so schien es, war es gelungen, sich zu ehrbaren Stellungen emporzuarbeiten. Auch Miß Waltners Verteilung der Güter der Klasse an ihre Nachfolger, die Juniors, war recht originell und sinnreich.

Am Mittwochabend führte die Senior-Klasse ihr Klassenspiel auf. Die Geschichte Rip von Winkles, die der amerikanische Dichter Washington Irving in einem Roman erzählt hat, wurde in Dramaform nach

der Version von Joseph Jefferson recht wahrheitsgetreu und anschaulich aufgeführt. Die Szenerie, das Heim Rip van Winkles, die Raatskills Berge, der Gewittersturm, ja selbst der See zwischen den Bergen, die der Direktor Prof. A. J. Graber meisterhaft darzustellen wußte, machte das Ganze sehr realistisch. Die Teilnehmer machten ihre Sache meistens sehr gut. Besonderes Lob gebührt den Hauptcharakteren: Moses Both als „Rip“, Alma Waltner als dessen Frau, Gretchen, und Henry Ewert, der als Beckman den Bösewicht spielte. Aber auch Henry Becker, der als Cocles ihm beistand, Daniel Eck als Nikolaus Vedder und die Kinder Paul Goertz und Winifred Megier und ihre Vertreter als junge Leute, Albert Friesen und Elisabeth Hoover, machten ihre Sache recht gut. Das Auditorium war ziemlich mit Besuchern angefüllt. Der schöne Abend half mit, viele herauszulocken.

Der Donnerstag vormittag war reserviert für Klassen-Wiedervereinigungen, aber es ist scheint's nicht viel daraus geworden.

Donnerstag nachmittag um zwei Uhr folgte die Alma Mater Versammlung. Dr. Kiewer führte den Vorsitz und machte eine passende Einleitung. J. A. Dirks, Präsident der Klasse des Jahres 1921 gab einen Bericht über das Tun und Treiben der Glieder derselben und las einige Briefe. Wie immer sprachen sie von Wohlwollen und Anhänglichkeit der Schule gegenüber. Er konnte auch berichten, daß die Beleuchtung der Bibliothek, die sie in 1921 unternommen hatten, vervollständigt werden soll.

Bei dieser Gelegenheit wurden die Preise und Ehrenzeichen für hervorragende Leistungen in Athletik, Debatte und Vortrag ausgeteilt und die Studenten auf der Ehrenliste kundgegeben. Amelia Müller, Mae Mills, John F. Schmidt und Morris Hogan erhielten silberne Ehrenzeichen in der Debatte, David Wedel und Rudolf Both goldene. Morris Hogan bekam die Auszeichnung im Vortrag. Auf die Ehrenliste zu stehen kamen:

Society of Golden A: Alma B. Waltner.

College Seniors und die Zahl der Ehrenpunkte fürs vergangene Jahr: Frieda Schirmer 88.

College Juniors: Florence Ames 76, Linda Balzer 79, Mollie Becker 86, Elisa-

beth Gaurh 90, Ruth Siebert 78, Harold Loemen 80.

College Sophomores: Gilda Ediger 70, Edwin Friesen 78, Viola Glenn 71, Vivian Glen 71, Anna Goering 88, Betty Heffelfinger 66, Edna Regier 76, Carrie Schmidt 70, John Schmidt 79, Rudolf Both 70, David Wedel 81, Nellie Woodward 76.

College Freshmen: Vera Carlson 66, Hazel Coulson 79, Glenn Fuller 90, Clemens Kaufman 63, Louise Krebiel 72, Beulah McCain 70, Mae Mills 75, Amelia Mueller 88, Alma Ortman 84, Lois Richert 82,

Im Anschluß hieran fand die Alumni Gesichtsigung statt, mit Paul Baumgartner als Vorsitzter und Helen Riesen als Schreiber. Zuerst wurden die Glieder der Klasse 1931 aufgenommen und willkommen geheißen. Hierauf gab der Klassenführer J. F. Moyer seinen Bericht, wie folgt:

Receipts:

Balance, May 1930	\$ 64.87
Membership dues	185.00
Alumni Banquet	123.00
Home-Coming Banquet	53.25
Gymnasium Pledge	10.00

—————
\$436.12

Expenditures

Postage and Printing	\$ 24.00
Alumni Banquet	121.19
Home-Coming Banquet	46.57
Chapel Seats	190.00
Refund	4.00
Balance May 1, 1931	50.36

—————
\$436.12

Man besprach man die Frage, was mit dem Ueberfluß in der Kasse zu tun sei. Mehrere Pläne wurden vorgebracht, aber man einigte sich schließlich dahin, das Geld zur Neuanschmückung der Speisehalle im Kosthaus zu verwenden.

Da das College große Mühe hat, die nötigen Gelder zum Unterhaltungsfund und zur Deckung der laufenden Kosten zu bekommen, so wurde beschlossen, der Alumniverein solle in aggressiver Weise teilnehmen und ein Programm auf mehrere Jahre zu diesem Zwecke ausarbeiten. Der Vorsitzter soll ein Komitee von fünf Gliedern ernennen, das einen dahingehenden Plan zu entwerfen hat.

Auch der Plan des Direktoriums, diesen

Sommer unter den Alumnen und Erststudenten eine Sammellekampaagne für \$10.00 pro Person zu unternehmen, unterstützte man bereitwillig.

Am Donnerstag abend versammelten sich etwa 145 Alumnen und Erststudenten zum Alumni Bankett. Unter der umsichtigen Leitung von Mrs. Phillips wurde ein feines Mahl serviert und zwar in unserem eigenen Kosthaus, was jederman schätzte. Als Toastausgeber fungierte Rev. F. J. Isaac. Alumnus J. G. Franzen von Hillsboro erwiderte auf den Toast, „Was wir taten, aber nicht hätten tun sollen“; Dr. A. M. Lorenz aus McPherson, „Was wir hätten tun sollen, aber nicht getan haben,“ und Miß Cecelia Pearson, Glied der austretenden Klasse, „Was wir tun wollen.“ Alle Sprecher machten ihre Sache gut.

Auf das Bankett folgte dann im Freien, auf dem athletischen Feld, das Konzert der vereinigten Chöre (Glee Clubs) vergangener Jahre. Ein Massenchor von etwa fünfundachtzig Stimmen gab das Programm. Der Männerchor sang drei Stücke, der Damenchor zwei, der vereinte Chor zwei und das College Quartett vier Lieder. Etwa fünfhundert Personen hörten das Konzert an. Unter der tüchtigen Leitung Prof. Hohmans und Prof. Andersons brachten diese meist geübten Sänger uns wahren Genuß. Erhaben schön war das Piano Quartett der Fräulein Florence Ames, Hazel Crouch, Linda Balzer und Irene Urban.

Freitag vormittag, beginnend um 9:45, fand das Commencement im Newton Auditorium statt. Präsident W. J. Schwalb von McPherson College hielt die Festrede. Das Thema derselben war: The Limitations of Materialistic Education. (Die Beschränkungen einer materialistischen Erziehung). Er bezog sich auf ein Schriftwort im ersten Buch Moses, das in der freien Uebersetzung in der er es gab etwa so lautet: „Möge das Wissen in uns mehr und mehr zunehmen, mehr Gottesfurcht in uns wohnen, damit unser Inneres Musik mache wie zuvor, nur erhabener, gewaltiger.“

Er zeigte, daß die materialistische Wissenschaft leider das Leben der Menschen nicht wahrhaft bereichert habe, wie sie es in Aussicht gestellt hat. Sie hat uns wohl größere Bequemlichkeiten und größeren irdischen Wohlstand und Luxus gebracht; das innere Leben aber, das geistliche Leben, hat sie arm, leer gelassen. Sie ist nicht im Stand, uns die höhe-

ren, bleibenden Genüsse des Geistes, das wahre Glück des Herzens zu schaffen.

Die Wissenschaft hat uns die Ordnung, das System des Universums aufgedeckt, die Gesetze der Natur festgelegt, leider aber nicht ihre Bedeutung. Sie hat uns unzählige kunstvolle Werkzeuge, wunderbare Kräfte in die Hände gegeben, leider aber nicht ihre Bedeutung, nicht die Fähigkeit, die Kunst, sie richtig zu kontrollieren. Sie bringt den Menschen aus dem Gleichgewicht, macht ihn einseitig, fesselt ihn ganz an Materielle, an das Vergängliche.

Angeichts dieser Tatsache ist es absolut notwendig in der Erziehung mehr Gewicht auf die Bildung des innern Menschen zu legen. Wir müssen mehr Religion üben, mehr die innern Werte aufzubauen suchen, damit der Mensch das richtige Gleichgewicht gewinnt. Daher die große Wichtigkeit des Einflusses der christlichen Schulen, der christlichen Colleges.

Der Redner sprach einfach, deutlich und mit Ueberzeugung und seine Gedanken fanden viel Anklang.

Nach dieser Rede wurden den Graduanten die akademischen Würden zugeteilt und ihnen die Diplome überreicht. Zum Schluß sang die vereinte Versammlung das Bethel Schlußlied: Gott mit uns, bis wir uns wiedersehen.

Trotzdem es eben geregnet hatte und das Fahren nicht überall leicht ging, hatte sich doch eine recht zahlreiche Zuhörerschaft eingefunden.

Die Folgenden sind die Graduanten mit ihren Titeln, Haupt- und Nebenfächern:

A. B. degree: Henry D. Becker, Aberdeen, Idaho, German, English; Aaron Bergen, Newton, Kas., History, Biology; Henry W. Bergen, Ensign, Kans., Mathematics, Physics; Albert Eck, Ringwood, Okla., History Education; Daniel Eck, Ringwood, Okla., History, Education; Frank J. Enns, Newton (Inman) Kas., Philosophy and Religion, Bible and Theology; Henry Ewert, Hillsboro, Kas., History, Social Science and Economics; Albert Friesen, Henderson, Nebr., Biology, Education; Elizabeth Hoover, Preston, Kas., Home Economics, English; Cecelia Pearson, Halstead, Kas., English, History; Frieda Schirmer, History, English; Peter Thiessen, Hillsboro, Kas., German and Philosophy, Education; Alma Waltner, Moundridge, Kas., Mathematics, Physics and German.

B. S. degree: Moses Voth, Canton, Ks. Chemistry, Physics.

Ernest S. Anderson beendet sein Studium diesen Sommer in der Sommerschule und wird sein Diplom im August erhalten. Er zielt auf den Grad: B. Mus. Ed., Bachelor of Music Education.

Bethel in seinem Schüler geehrt.

(Uebersetzt)

University of Kansas

Lawrence, Kans., den 6. Juni 1931.

Mein lieber Thierstein!

Je älter ich werde, desto mehr bin ich überzeugt, daß „denen, die Gott lieben, alle Dinge zum besten dienen.“ Dein letzter Brief mit der Meldung, daß der Plan, Miß Elma Richert in Newton als Lehrerin (des Deutschen) zu plazieren, fehlgeschlagen habe, hat auch mich aus der Fassung gebracht. Ich fühle, daß sie nicht zu ihrem Recht gekommen sei, und daß einer jungen Dame mit ihrem Talent und Charakter, die Gelegenheit ihre Gaben zu bewerten nicht vorenthalten werden sollte. Ich fing darum an, die Lage in unserm Department zu studieren und in einer Konferenz mit Dr. Thurnau wurde beschlossen, daß wir unsern deutschen Austauschprofessor entbehren und Miß Richert an dessen Statt anstellen wollten fürs kommende Jahr. Ich freue mich, Dir dieses berichten zu können und teile mit Dir die Genugthuung über die so gesückte Anstellung. Wir sind alle stolz auf sie und fühlen, daß wir durch ihre Zutat zu unserm Lehrstab nichts verloren haben. Du wirst Dich weiter freuen zu hören, daß sie heute nachmittag in den Ehrenverband der Phi Beta Kappa gewählt worden ist. Dies sind große Ehren, die ihr erteilt worden sind, aber sie ist ihrer wert und wird dadurch nicht verdorben werden. Nicht wenig Kredit für alles dieses kommt Dir zu, für den Unterricht, denn sie unter Dir erhalten hat. Und dein Interesse für und Vertrauen in sie hat ihr den Weg zu ihren Errungenschaften gebahnt. — Ich gratuliere Dir!

Ergebenst, Dein E. J. Engel.

Folgendes erschien am 19. Mai im „Newton Kansan“:

Bethel College Studenten in dramatischem Klassiker.

(Uebersetzt.)

Schillers Maria Stuart, die Montag abend im Stadt-Auditorium aufgeführt wurde, war

ein weiterer dramatischer Erfolg der deutschen Abteilung von Bethel College.

Diese Abteilung hat in den letzten Jahren mehrere deutsche Stücke von großem literarischem Wert aufgeführt. Des schlechten Wetters wegen war die Zuhörerschaft nicht so zahlreich wie in vergangenen Jahren, aber dennoch hat eine nette Anzahl der Dramatisierung beige-wohnt.

Anna Goering war eine reizende Maria Stuart u. Helen Giebert eine stolze, Ehrfurcht gebietende Königin Elisabeth. Beide trugen ihre schweren Rollen besonders gut vor. Auch die andern Teilnehmer an dem Stück machten ihre Sache gut, Esther Voth als Hanna, Henry Becker, John Krehbiel, Peter Goering und Paul Berger als englische Lords; John Becker als Paulet, Morris Hogan als Melvil und Harold Naglaff als Scheriff.

Die Szenen: Elisabeths Entscheidung, Maria müsse hingerichtet werden, Marias Abschied vor der Hinrichtung und die Schlussszene waren besonders effektiv.

Viel Kredit muß Dr. J. R. Thierstein dem Direktor der Aufführung und Leiter der deutschen Abteilung gezollt werden.

Während der Pausen sangen Linda Balzer und Katherine Naglaff schöne deutsche Solos, das College Quartett sang zwei feine Lieder und Morris Hogan trug drei deutsche Gedichte vor. Ihm gebührt seiner guten deutschen Aussprache wegen besonderes Lob.

Besuch in der nördlichen Konferenz

Die Prediger = Professoren P. S. Goerz und Abr. Warkentin reisten am fünften Juni ab nach Marion, S. D., um dort vorderhand der Sitzung der Nördlichen Distriktkonferenz beizuwohnen und ihr mit Vorträgen zu dienen, und dann weiter die Gemeinden in den Nordstaaten zu besuchen. Besuche unter Brüdern tun ja immer gut und in diesem Falle gilt es besonders, das Freundschaftsband mit den Geschwistern in jenen Gegenden neu zu knüpfen. Ein Schreiben von Rev. Warkentin enthält folgenden freundschaftlichen Gruß von mehreren früheren Bethelstudenten unterschrieben. Daß wir uns darüber sehr freuen, brauchen wir wohl kaum zu vermerken. Das Schreiben lautet:

„Gelegentlich der nördlichen Distriktkonferenz in der Salem-Zions Gemeinde bei Freeman, S. Dak., erinnerten wir Unterzeichneten uns der schönen Tage und Jahre in Bethel

College, und wir grüßen hiermit alle früheren Lehrer und Schulfreunde aufs herzlichste.“

C. B. Friesen, Edward Duerksen, Edythe Goering (Mrs. John P. Miller — 1925), J. J. Dyck, Mt. Lake, Minn. (1908—13), L. G. Linscheid (1923—27), Butterfield, Minn., P. R. Schroeder (1907—12), Freeman College, A. W. Friesen, Henry J. Ewert, Dolton, S. D., Jonas Kaufman (1900—13), Edwin P. Graber (1925—29).

Übungen im deutschen Aufsatz.

Die folgenden zwei Arbeiten sind deshalb besonders interessant, weil sie gewisse Charakteristiken und Tendenzen anzeigen. Das erste Gespräch ist im Plattdeutschen, wie es bei Mountain Lake, Minn., gesprochen wird, verfaßt und hält sich rein ans Deutsche, zeigt noch keine Vermischung mit dem Englischen. Das zweite Gespräch ist im allemanisch-schwäbischen Dialekt, wie ihn die sogenannten Schweizer bei Pretty Prairie, Moundridge und in Süddakota sprechen und weist schon eine starke Neigung nach dem Englischen hin auf. Jenes zeigt ein zäheres Halten am Hergebrachten, dies ein Ausstrecken nach dem Neuen an.

Eine Telefonunterhaltung.

Ruth Giebert

Grade legt Frau Schmidt ein geflicktes blaues Hemd weg, da läutet das Telefon. Rasch geht sie die Neuigkeit zu hören. Mit den strengen Worten: „Lensch, nu oba gaung stell!“ nimmt sie den Hörtrichter und hält ihn ans Ohr.

„Gello!“ schreit sie.

„Best du daut, Schmedtsche?“ hört sie sagen. Gleich erkennt sie die Stimme der Frau Dick und dann folgt eine lebhaftere Unterhaltung.

„Jo, daut sie eck. Na, want schaußt du vondoh, Dicksche? Hast du et jea drock?“

„Du weist je daut jeft emme fehl toh done. Beta wull sonst Holt foge, oba he fingt kene Hesp. Es juhn Hauns tus?“

„Neh, de es met Schmaunt noh Staudt jifohre. Wegen dem Regen kunne se vondoh nusch hute done. Es juhn Holt dreck?“

„Wie uns hast et nich want geregent. Daut wud aul toh foge gone. Wud he Lufftt haf?“

„Na, eck woa emal sehne. Wacht en Wet.“

— Want denkst du sach eck nu groß verbie fohre? Derkes mett ehre bliß blanke niege

Koa en sohn schradliche Blott."

"Neh, saig ain. Sah de ne niege Koa? Du mehnt doch Knals Derkes?"

"Jo, wist du daut nich?"

"Neh, eck haud noch nuscht geheat. De ole Koa wea doch noch got genoch. Waut ment font raigt?"

"So hast du noch nich jeheat, Derkes Klos moekt op de Somma Kjaft. Nu hast de Ola am dije grote Koa gekoft. Doamett mutt he nu en aullem Wajh en Wada fohre. Mi kaun et je ewrigens endont senne."

"I, mett wem befriet de sich oba? En woa iwell he dann han tracke?"

"Neh oba, daut wetst du noch nich? Na, mett Schmett Siebats Trinke, en op de ole Obrum Reinasch Farm welle se wohne. Klos haft et disse Dog auch noch sea drok."

"Daut kaun mer woll senne. Eck wull noch froge wo diene Kidel uht kohme. Eck frech von dree Klucke beatich."

"Na, miene Klucke wulle nich jette. Eck frech von saß blos festig en nur has de Naute mit noch acht genohme. Dit naute Wada es uck so schljacht fea de kleene Dinga."

"Oba Schmedtsche, unze Klos schleit aliv. Eck mutt Meddach mofe. Waut moekt du toh Meddach?"

"Eck wull Kiele en Schinkeslesch mofe. Waut moekt du?"

"Eck woa kommt op woime en een Bet freschet Fleisch brode. Wie kene noh Meddach je noch mea nobre Eck mutt gone."

"Na ja, eck uck. Dann audfjeh."

Und damit gehen die beiden Frauen wieder an ihre Arbeit.

Ein Telephongespräch.

Mma Waltner

Der andere Tag hat ich wolle der Phon juße. Ich hebb der Resiewer in die Höh un was denkscht hör ich? Uf fors, die Frenie red schunn widder mit ihre Tochter, der Lyhdi. Wann selli zwe Weiber mol anfangen zu redde, dann brauchst gar nett warte uf der Phon, weil das nemmt et lieht e Stund bis sie fertig sin. Ich hat grad nett viel zu mache, bei han ich grad genum un die Weiber abgehocht. 's hat paar mal rin gerung, aber sie henn sich nett groß gestört. „Die Lein is bizzie,“ sacht die Frenie un redd weider. „Was machen die Kinder?“ froht sie.

„O, sie sin sunscht oll reit aber 's Mariche hufcht noch e bissel.“

„Ich kann nett versteh was das Kind sich im mittele Summer verküht. 's is vielleicht Seefiewer, oder is sie nett mit dem gebodert?“

„O, ne, der Doktor sacht 's is nix Schlimmes, ich soll nure ufbaße mit ihre. Was machen er, Ma? Wenn er eieres Korn schunn in gekennt?“

„Ne, ich hat wolle heit Kommitag, wann nix in der Weg kummt. Hoscht du schunn?“

„Ich denck nett, daß ich das Jahr rinn du. Letstcht Jahr is mehr aber jeders Glas verdorb. Es war mer furchbar schad. Ich han ach so, so viel Arbeit, daß ich nett wees was anfange.“

„Was hoscht du ach immer ver Glück. Vielleicht hott's nett lang genug gekocht.“

„Jo, ich han's vier Stund gekocht, aber 's Feier war mer emol aus gang. Ich han schon am demm die Schuld gebb.“

„Ich glab nett, daß ich mich das Jahr wider quele deet. Du hoscht ach so plendi zu mache. Wenn die Kids schon Schulreck?“

„Ne, die muß ich noch die Woch neh. Ball fangt ach die Schul an.“

„Schiffen er der Johunn das Jahr?“

„I wees net. Mehr hadden erscht gedenkt, aber er is jo nurre fünf un iwertt noch genug arie. Abber scheints er will jo.“

„Ich glab nett daß ich ihn schicke deet. See, kumm mol herr die Woch somm Tetm un bring dei Zeig mit, da helf ich deer neh.“

„Oll reit, ich schur du das.“

„Was aber gut uff an der Effer. Ich hann geschter widder geleht, wo zivee zamme gejast sin. Wenn das junge Volk ach nett immer jah niht wie so Spikbube.“

„Oh, ich werr schon nett stark fahre.“

„Well, ich muß geh Dinner mache. Was kochst alleweil?“

„'s nix zu koch, im Garte is nix meh, do. Wenn er noch was im Garte Ma?“

„Ich han e paar Bohne, aber sonscht schon nix meh. Well da Guddbei, un schaff nett zu hart.“

„Gudd Bei.“

Die wunderbarste Geschichte der Welt.

Als der amerikanische Missionar Chamberlain in Gaiderabad das Evangelium verkündigen wollte, drohte der Pöbel ihn zu verjagen. Sie erhoben Pflastersteine wider ihn. Da bat er sie, ihnen eine Geschichte erzählen zu dürfen. Sie stimmten zu, und während sie ihn

umringten, noch immer die Steine in den Händen, erzählte er ihnen von Jesu wunderbarem Leben, besonders von seinem Leiden und Sterben. Während er noch redete, warfen sie die Steine in den Munnstein; dem Manne, der am lautesten sein Blut gefordert hatte, liefen Tränen die Wange herab. Als Chamberlain schloß und sagte: „Wenn ihr jetzt wollt, steinigt mich,“ antworteten sie: „Wir hatten keine Meinung, daß du uns eine so wunderbare Geschichte erzählen würdest?“

Was ist Christentum?

„Was ist Christentum?“ fragte jemand achselzuckend einen gläubigen Christen. „Nach den Erfahrungen, die ich mit manchen frommen Leuten gemacht habe, muß ich gestehen, daß mir das Christentum durchaus nicht imponiert.“ — „Denken Sie sich,“ antwortete der Gefragte, „wir besuchen einen Künstler in Rom und fragen ihn: Was ist Malerei? Würde er uns wohl zu einem Messer führen und uns auf dessen traurige Malereien hinweisen, um uns einen Begriff von dieser Kunst zu geben? Nein, sondern er würde uns vor die Werke eines Raphael und Michel Angelo stellen und sagen: Das ist Malerei! Und Sie haben einige Leute kennengelernt, die sich für fromm ausgaben, ohne es wirklich zu sein, und nach diesen Zerbildern beurteilen Sie das Christentum? Ich weise Sie hin auf die vielen Männer und Frauen, die durch das Evangelium zu einem Leben der Wahrheit und Gerechtigkeit gelangt sind. Auf diese Meisterwerke der göttlichen Gnade blicken Sie, wenn Sie wissen wollen, was Christentum ist.“

Der Hauptfehler des Menschen bleibt, daß er so viele kleine hat.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MAY, 1931

We herewith present a list of contributions received during the month of May and up to June 10th. In spite of the continued depression, the amount received in contributions is considerable.

Hairy Memorial Endowment Fund.

Kliewer, Rev. H. J. ----- \$ 5.00
MacAllister, Hazel ----- 10.00

\$ 15.00

Immigrant Student Aid Fund.

Gnadenberg Men. Church --- \$ 11.40
Johannesthal Men. Church 12.05

Pretty Prairie Men. Ch. -- 12.98

\$ 36.43

Current Expense Fund.

Banman, Jacob F. -----	\$ 50.00
Bartel, Peter -----	50.00
Bethel College Church -----	68.75
Buhler, J. J. -----	10.00
Buller, Rev. P. P. -----	10.00
Duerksen, Gerhard -----	10.00
Duerksen, G. D. -----	5.00
Duerksen, Gustav -----	10.00
Entz, Rev. J. E. -----	10.00
Epp, Cornelius -----	2.00
Flaming, J. G. -----	2.00
Gnadenberg Menn. Church -----	26.65
Goertz, P. -----	20.00
Goertz, R. A. -----	10.00
Harms, Rev. G. N. -----	10.00
Loewens, Gerhard -----	50.00
Loewens, Henry D. -----	7.00
Nickel, J. P. -----	10.00
Pankratz, A. L. -----	1.00
Pankratz, J. D. -----	5.00
Pankratz, J. G. -----	5.00
Pankratz, John M. -----	25.00
Reimer, H. J. -----	5.00
Reimer, J. C. -----	25.00
Reimer, W. J. -----	1.00
Richert, D. H. -----	10.00
Richert, P. C. -----	10.00
Schmidt, Sister Anna -----	360.00
Schmidt, D. L. -----	25.00
Schmidt, G. M. -----	10.00
Schmidt, Helena -----	2.00
Schmidt, Jacob -----	2.00
Schmidt, Johann -----	5.00
Schmidt, John J. -----	15.00
Schmidt, Peter -----	10.00
Schmidt, P. B. -----	5.00
Schmidt, P. U. -----	50.00
Sichar Menn. Church -----	2.50
Unrau, Rufus B. -----	3.00
Unrau, Mrs. W. B. -----	6.00
Unruh, Mrs. Anna -----	5.00
Unruh, C. F. -----	2.00
Unruh, John J. -----	20.00
Unruh, William -----	25.00
Unruh, W. W. -----	5.00
Voth, Mrs. Henry -----	2.00
Voth, Henry C. -----	100.00
Voth, H. J. -----	2.00
Wedel, Rev. C. C. -----	10.00
Wedel, Katie -----	5.00

Wedel, P. C. -----	10.00	Woelk, Mrs. Justina -----	.25
Wedel, Susie -----	5.00	Total -----	\$1,179.15
Weinbrenner, Robert -----	20.00	Gratefully acknowledged,	
West Zion Menn. Church -----	24.00	J. F. Moyer, Business Manager.	

TEACHERS PLACED

The following is the report of the Bethel College Teacher Placement Bureau for the spring semester, 1931.

(Several of these have secured their positions without the aid of the Placement Bureau)

Name	Position	Place
Alvin Becker	Rural District 23	Harvey County
Henry D. Becker	German, History, Bible	Inman, Kansas
Aaron Bergen	Biology, History	Andover, Kansas
Henry W. Bergen	Mathematics	Wilmore, Kansas
Lillian Bestvater	Rural District 85	Butler County
Sara K. Buller	Fairview School	Reno County
Ruth E. Challans	Latin, Commerce	Genda Springs, Kansas
Daniel Eck	Rural	Ringwood, Okla.
Albert Ewert	Rural District 99	Marion County
Henry Ewert	History, Man. Training, Coach	Goessel, Kansas
Edwin Friesen	7th & 8th grade	Lehigh, Kansas
Viola Glenn	Rural District 61	Harvey County
Vivian Glenn	Rural District 17	Harvey County
Walter Graber	Coaching	Macksville, Kansas
G. A. Nachtigall	Commerce	Sylvia, Kansas
Cecilia Pearson	English, Biology	Sylvia, Kansas
Willard Peters	7th & 8th grades	Udall, Kansas
Annie Plett	Rural District 151	Reno County
Edna Quiring	1st & 2nd grades	Hesston, Kansas
Martha Quiring	Rural District 123	Marion County
P. F. Quiring	Principal	Goessel, Kansas
Evelyn Ratzlaff	Rural	Page City, Kansas
Alice Reimer	Rural District 5	Harvey County
Martha Reimer	Rural District 45	Harvey County
Helen M. Rupp	Rural District 78	Harvey County
Ruth Sauerwein	Rural District 16	Harvey County
Beulah Schmidt	Rural District 78	Harvey County
John F. Schmidt	Rural District 70	Butler County
Lloyd Schmidt	7th & 8th grade	Tampa, Kansas
Martha C. Schmidt	Rural District 57	Harvey County
Theodore Schmidt	History	Plains, Kansas
Edna Schroeder	Rural District 92	Marion County
Gladys Smith	Rural District—	Harvey County
Alida Stucky	Rural District 44	Harvey County
Emma Unruh	Rural District 50	McPherson County
Elizabeth Vaughan	Rural District 59	Harvey County
Esther M. Voth	Lower grades & music	Lake City, Kansas
Moses Voth	Mathematics, Ind. Arts	Winona, Kansas
Alma B. Waltner	Mathematics, Science	Buhler, Kansas
Glenna Williams	Rural District 42	Harvey County
Rudolph Wiens	German, English, Music	Pretty Prairie, Kansas
Nellie Woodward	Rural District 25	Harvey County
Lawrence Zuercher	Rural District	Harvey County

HORACE W. REED

The House of Good Clothes

THE KANSAS STATE BANK

THE BANK WITH THE CHIME CLOCK

C. F. Claassen, President
 C. B. Warkentin, Vice President
 C. W. Claassen, Vice President
 Glenn Miller, Cashier
 J. J. Ediger, Asst. Cashier
 Geo. D. Deschner, Asst. Cashier
 Theodore Harms, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS
 C. B. Warkentin
 S. A. Hanlin
 J. G. Regier
 O. Moorshead
 Ezra Branine
 Dr. Max Miller
 Walter Reese
 G. G. Derby
 C. F. Claassen
 C. W. Claassen
 Glenn Miller

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$120,000.00
 "Security" "Convenience" "Service"

The Midland National Bank

Newton, Kansas

CAPITAL and SURPLUS \$100,000.00

H. E. Suderman - - President
 J. C. Nicholson - - Vice President
 John O. Getz - - - Cashier
 W. F. Decker - - Ass't Cashier
 Carl K. Suderman - - Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS

J. C. Nicholson, G. W. Young, H. E. Suderman, H. G. Hawk, Dr. R. S. Haury, Walter J. Trousdale, John O. Getz.

YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED

M. E. Wallace

All Kinds of Harness, Saddles and Leather Goods, Gloves, Luggage of All Kinds, Ladies' Hand Bags a Specialty

612 Main Street Phone 351

You will like the drinks and service at our Fountain.

Reese Drug Store

Newton 511 Main Kansas

BETHEL COLLEGE

The oldest Mennonite College in America

Accredited by the State of Kansas

J. W. Kliever, D. D., President

Newton

Kansas

DUFF & SON

HOUSE FURNISHERS
Undertaking and Embalming

ADDRESS: 124-126 E. FIFTH

NEWTON, KANSAS

Richard S. Haury, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Newton, Kansas

McGRAW & WOLFE
COAL and ICE
312 MAIN STREET
Newton Kansas

Enns Super Service
EVERYTHING AT ONE STOP
Newton Opposite Court House Kansas

Dickey's Jewelry Store
The best place to buy
WATCHES and DIAMONDS
Expert Watch Repairing

Over a Half Century of Service

Mennonite Mutual Fire Insurance Company

The oldest fire insurance company in the state. Is doing a conservative business, paying just losses promptly. Its policies are protected by a strong reserve.

Jan. 1, 1931 Membership	-----	11,291
Losses Paid during year	-----	105,436.33
Cash Reserve	-----	303,547.96
Risks	-----	\$55,024,652.36

G. R. Toevs Realty
Real Estate, Loans, Insurance
Agent Mennonite Mutual Fire Ins.
Notary Public. Phone 1111
Over First National Bank

Lehman H. & I Co.
Hardware - Plumbing - Heating
Implements - Radios
Newton Kansas

THE CLAASSEN INVESTMENT & LOAN CO., INC.

Kansas State Bank Building
Farm & City Loans Newton, Kansas Investments
Abstracts Insurance

Arnold G. Isaac M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Goessel Kansas

W. F. SCHROEDER, M. S., M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Newton Kansas