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# Bethel College Monthly 

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## RING OUT, WILD BELLS

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky, The flying cloud, the frosty light: The year is dying in the night; Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new, Ring, happy bells, across the snow: The year is going, let him go; Ring out the false, ring in the true.
Ring out the grief that saps the mind, For those that here we see no more; Ring out the feud of rich and poor, Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out false pride in place and blood, The civic slander and the the spite; Ring in the love of truth and right, Ring in the common love of good.
Ring out old shapes of foul disease; Ring out the narrowing lust of gold; Ring out the thousand wars of old, Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free, The larger heart, the kindlier hand; Ring out the darkness of the land, Ring in the Christ that is to be.
-Tennyson.
We return to the familiar lines of Tennyson as our foreword for 1932. How fitting his expression to our day! The personal and social evils of which the poet wished to rid the world then are still with
us. Nor were they new in Tennyson's day; they are age old. Man's progress to higher levels seems an almost imperceptible rise as the centuries pass. Yet the conflict between opposing forces apparently waxes keener from year to year. "Foul disease" is rapidly being conquered by the application of science; and we dare hope it will be possible in time to win men from the "narrowing lust of gold," The old motto, "Live and let live", is not good enough for our day; and we dare to believe that the increased application of scientific method to human problems is now resulting in changes of a psychic and emotional nature which give the lie to the old time conviction that human nature cannot be changed. Unless catastrophe overtakes us first, the nobler version, "Live and help live," must supersede the old. Thus the "thousand years of peace" draw nearer. Impossible dream? But dreamers reach goals before doubters. It takes faith to build a world!

## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR DECEMBER 1931

In the past we have reported all new pledges together with cash donations, without making any distinction. We have long felt that this was hardly fair toward those who make cash contributions. Therefore we have decided that it would be a better to list new pledges separately. We will also add payments made during the month on pledges given previously. On this basis contributions for December are as follows:

| New Pledges Received. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Boese, Dr. Adolf | 500.00 |
| Riesen, Helene | 1,000.00 |
|  | \$2,000.00 |
| Cash Gifts and Cash Payments on | Pledges |
| Abra | 4.00 |
| Baumgartner, Paul | 50.00 |
| Bergman, Marie | 25.00 |
| Bethel College Menn. Church | 65.00 |
| Boese, Rudolf L. | 65.00 |
| Brown, Dr. Fred | 25.00 |
| Claassen, E. L. | 10.00 |
| Doell, G. W. | 16.50 |
| Crabbs, A. B. | 1.00 |
| Dalke, H. | 6.00 |
| Deckert, P. J. | 31.00 |
| Dunkelberger, Francis | 6.00 |
| Emmaus Mennonite Church | 2.00 |
| Enz, Paul | 4.50 |
| Epp, J. H. | 1.55 |
| Gerig, Nicholas | 14.50 |
| Georz, R. A. | 20.00 |
| Haury, Florence | 10.00 |
| Hebron Miennonite Church | 24.18 |
| Jantz, Elmer H | 31.50 |
| Janzen, J. B. | 3.00 |
| Jantzen, A. T. | 4.00 |
| Kraus, F. E. | 10.00 |
| Krehbiel, Clara S. | 25.00 |
| Langenegger, Ernest | 3.00 |
| Lichti, Wilma | 198.60 |
| Merriam, C. L. | 10.00 |
| Murphy, W. R. | 6.00 |
| Nelson, H. J. | 5.75 |
| Nickel, Elizabeth | 104.25 |
| Pankratz, David | 5.25 |
| Paulus, Lydia and Gertrude | 32.50 |
| Perner, A. A. | 1000 |
| Penner, Rev. H. D. | 5.00 |
| Penner, H. H. | 5.00 |
| Regier, C. W. | 10.00 |
| Regier, J. E. | 50.00 |
| Rempel, Mrs. Augusta | 262.50 |
| Rempel, G. G. | 22.00 |
| Rempel, Herman | 5.00 |
| Rempel, W. P. | 5.00 |
| Richert, Carl J. | 7.50 |
| Richert, Rev. P. H. | 10.00 |
| Rilling, Mrs. Fred | 20.00 |
| Ruth, Elizabeth | 55.00 |
| Ruth, Oscar P. -- | 10.00 |

Schilling, Herman ..... 5.00
Schmidt, A. G ..... 3.35
Schmidt, Sister Anna ..... 10.00
Schmidt, J. D. ..... 13.50
Schmidt, Wm. ..... 1.00
Schmutz, Clara ..... 10.00
Schowalter, Abr. ..... 12.50
Siemens, Lydia Ann ..... 20.00
Smith, Elrick ..... 20.25
Staufer, John ..... 25.00
Stucky, Dr. B. J. ..... 100.00
Stucky, B. L ..... 10.00
Stucky, Japhet ..... 100.00
Toews, A. K. ..... 42.00
v. d. Smissen, Sisted Hillegonda ..... 5.00
Voth, A. S. ..... 10.00
Voth, J. A. ..... 3.50
Voth, Menno D ..... 12.50
West Zion (Berean S. S. Class) ..... 34.00
Thierstein, J. R. ..... 10.00
Wiebe, Rev. Jacob ..... 33.75
Wiebe, John D. ..... 5.00
White, Chalcea ..... 5.00
$\$ 1803.43$

If the above method of listing contributions had been followed since August 1st, the totals for the first five months of the fiscal year would be more than $\$ 9000.00$ in new pledges and about $\$ 8500.00$ in cash gifts and payments on pledges. All gifts are gratefully acknowledged.

J. F. Moyer,<br>Business Manager

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, author of IN HIS STEPS or WHAT WOULD JESUS DO? will deliver his lecture on The Outlook For a Warless World, at the Newton City Auditorium, Sunday, January 17, at 2:30 P. M. Dr. Sheldon has given this address more than eighty times in the past three years.

Bethel College has been fortunate this year in securing the services of Missionary P. A. Penner, and Rev. A. E. Kreider of Bluffton, Ohio for the Special Bible Week program. Mr. Penner will speak in the German each day at 3:30 P. M., and Mr. Kreider will give two addresses in English, at $2: 30$ and $7: 30 \mathrm{P}$. M. The meetings will open on the evening of February 10 and continue to the evening of February 17.

## ALUMNI AND EX-STUDENTS

Miss Elizabeth Penner attended the Quadrennial National Student Volunteer Convention held at Buffalo, New Work, during the last week of December. Miss Penner made a few stop-overs enroute to Buffalo, having spent Christmas Day with her sister, Mrs. Harold Barton, at Wood River, Illinois, and Sunday, December 27, with friends in Chicago.

Waldo Wedel, student and assistant instructor at Nebraska University, and Margaret Wedel, student at the Emporia Teachers' College, spent the holiday season with their parents, Professor and Mrs. P. J. Wedel.

Rev. and Mrs. P. A. Penner and Miss Mariam Penner drove to Mountain Lake, Minnesota to spend the Christmas vacation with friends there.

Professor J. H. Doell and family, who are spending this year at Lawrence, Kansas, called on campus friends December 30-31.
O. R. Osburn and family recently moved from Arkansas to Alamo, Georgia. Mrs. Osburn will be remembered as Miss Hilda Wedel.

Miss Alice Martin of Salina, Kansas, enjoyed a motor trip through parts of Texas with a number of her teacher friends during the Christmas vacation.

Mrs. J. M. Regier of Reedley, California who was called to attend at the bedside of her mother, Mrs. Jacob Lohrentz of Moundridge, arrived the day after her mother's death. Mrs. G. R. Gaeddert of Chicago arrived before Thanksgiving to assist Sister Marie and Sister Agnes during the last month of their mother's illness. Mrs. Lohrentz died on Friday, December 18, after more than a year's illness.

Miss Laura Dester celebrated Christmas with her parents and sisters at the home of Dr. E. G. Kaufman and family on the campus. Miss Dester has engaged in rural social service work in Ida County, Iowa for a number of years but has accepted a similar position, with an increase in salary, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, for the coming year.

Miss Florence Haury and Mr. Walter Enns, both of Newton, were married in the college chapel on Tuesday evening, Decem-
ber 22 , in the presence of about 150 friends and relatives. Since her graduation from Bethel College in 1928, Miss Haury has been a teacher in the Newton City Schools; Mr. Enns is a member of the Enns Super Service Company on North Main Street. Mr. and Mrs. Enns are at home to their friends at 950 East Seventh Street.

Miss Margaret Pankratz of Moundridge was married, on Sunday, December 27, to Mr. John Oliver Ash of Roxbury, Kansas, the Reverend P. K. Regier officiating. Miss Pankratz was a teacher in the schools of Marquette, Kansas, and she will continue her duties to the end of the year.

Miss Marie Frey of Newton was married on December 19 to Mr. Macloran Temple of Peabody. Miss Frey was employed in the college administrative offices for two years, in 1925-' 27.

Miss Ruth Dick of Newton and Mr. Willard Peters of Lehigh were married on Christmas eve at Udall, Kansas. Miss Dick has been teaching since her graduation in 1927, and Mr. Peters has been in the schools of Udall for six years. The couple will make Udall their home.

Miss Regina Kliewer of Whitewater was married to Mr. Oscar Schmidt of Gotebo, Oklahoma, December 13.

Miss Esther Pankratz came home from Ansted, West Virginia, where she is teaching, to spend her vacation and to be present at the marriage of her sister, Miss Margaret Pankratz.

A son, Laurence Jennings was born to Mr . and Mrs. Stanley Smith of Pullman, Washington, November 22. Mrs. Smith was formerly Miss Carol Knostman, Instructor in Home Economics at Bethel College from 1922-'24.

Miss Minnie Richert is teaching grades four to eight in a government Indian school at Dulce, New Mexico. She writes interestingly of her work among the Apache tribes and of the weekly climb she enjoys in the hills and mountains in the midst of which the small village of Dulce lies.

Arthur Byler of Crete, Nebraska, and Shirley and Kenneth Byler of Chicago paid a brief visit to their parents during the Christmas holidays.

Paul Kliewer returned to Chicago on

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

Sunday, December 27 after celebrating Christmas at home.

Miss Mildred Hearting is a member of the hospital staff at Memorial Hospital, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

A son, John Mark, was born to Rev. and Mrs. John Suderman at the Bethel Hospital, December 12.

Miss Hazel McAllister is resting at Gaudalajara, Mexico, near Pueblo, after a brief illness.

Miss Florence Krehbiel spent several days visiting her parents and other home friends during the holiday week. Miss Krehbiel holds a clerical position in a hospital at Great Bend.

Miss Anna Marie Haury returned home from California in time to attend the wedding of her sister, Florence, and to spend the holiday season with relatives.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Harms of Newton, December 28.

Miss Ruth Knott of Hesston, teacher in the schools of Lyons, Kansas, has announced her engagement to Mr. Fred Janssen.

Elizabeth Ruth Qoyawayma, a Hopi Indian who attended the Bethel Academy was married last June to a Mr. White, Cherokee. Her home is at Oraibi, Arizona, but she is now teaching in a government school at Farmington, New Mexico.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Miller of Hesston, at the Bethel Hospital, January 1.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Coulson of Newton, January 3.

Miss Wilma Lichti of Medford, Oklahoma, has announced her engagement to Mr. Albert Jantzen of Paso Robles, California, Mr. Jantzen is now a student at Bethel College.

## SOME ENGLISH CELEBRITIES I MET

> By Ernest E. Leisy.

The man whose name is more constantly before the public in our generation than any other is, I think without question, that of George Bernard Shaw. Not only do Americans read eagerly the scathing things he says about them; the English themselves hardly let a day pass without some word about "GBS". Call him "devil's advocate" or "sage", what is there about this man's
personality that makes such excellent "copy" for the daily press? I had often wondered, but this summer I met him most unexpectedly, face to face, and in the course of about an hour had a chance to learn what he is like.

It came about in this way. About the middle of August I went from Oxford to the drama festival at Malvern, not far from Stratford, to see the revival of early English plays. Shaw, as it happens, is a kind of patron of this festival, and has each year supplied it with an original play. This year, owing to his trip to Russia, he did not have a play ready in time, and there was doubt whether he would appear at the festival at all, and indeed the first week of performances passed without his presence. When I arrived at the resort in the late afternoon to attend a performance of "Ralph Roister Doister" and of "Hyckscorner" that night, I learned that if Shaw would appear at the play, as he might, since it was rumored he was in town, he would take a seat in the balcony, and his entrance would be greeted by a round of applause.

With this in prospect-a prospect which, by the way, did not materialize that nightI went to the town library, where I understood an exhibit depicted various stages in the development of English drama. As soon as I entered this small room, about twenty by forty, I saw a ruddy-faced, white-whiskered, slender man in raincoat and knickers, intently inspecting the exhibits in a glass case before him. At once I asked the attendant, "I'sn't that Bernard Shaw?" and I was assured with a wink that it was.

Shaw took a minute interest in the old play-bills, posters, early editions of plays, miniature pageant-wagons, and replicas of Elizabethan theaters, which filled the room, and when he had made the round, came back to look through his tortoise-shell glasses at certain things again. Presently Allardyce Nicoll, a noted authority on drama, and his wife came in, and Shaw engaged in animated conversation with them cancerning the exhibits, some of which the Nicolls had set up, and which he admired very much.

During a momentary lull I ventured to introduce myself, and found Shaw not only
most cordial, but soon had a taste of his ready wit. I asked him when he was coming to America. He replied, "Why, you all come to me"-a fact which my presence, of course, substantiated. When Dr. Nicoll and I spoke of having books published by the same publisher, Shaw said, quick as a flash, "Yes, and he's robbing you both"-a point that no one who has written a book is likely to condradict.

The next half hour passed all too quikly. Shaw did most of the talking. I was impressed by his intricate knowledge of plays, not only of our own day, but concerning conventions of the eighteenth century drama, and effective situations in obscure miracle plays of the sixteenth century. He spoke with zest, with frequent gestures, and in a well-modulated, sibilant manner. Sometimes his steel-blue eyes contracted as he indulged in a witticism, but he was as often enthusiastic as sarcastic. He is having a good time with life and thoroughly enjoys being "GBS."

When a young woman had the temerity to ask him for his autograph, he told her he was not autographing in Malvern. Then he related how a short time ago a London clubwoman had written him for a donation to some charitable cause or other. He replied that he could of course not meet the many requests for donations that were made of him. A few days later he was surprised to hear from the woman who said she had sold his letter for several hundred dollars and had applied the money to the fund in question. Shaw clearly admired the woman for outwitting him, as he told the incident with relish.

I believe that Shaw, despite the seventyfive years, is good for twenty-five more. He is six feet tall, I should say, and as straight and lithe as a sapling. It was a pleasure to converse with him, and the fact that I came upon him quite by accident lent even more charm to the interview.

In contrast to the self-possession of Shaw is the timidity of John Masefield, the poet-laureate. In "Who's Who"" Masefield gives his adress as London, in care of his publisher, but I had not been in Oxford long before I learned that he lives on Boar's Hill, on the southwestern outskirts of this an-
cient seat of learning. Not that Oxford was excited about Masefield. The previous poet-laureate had lived there also, and Oxford has a way of being complacent about such matters. But a news item disclosed the fact that a thief had broken into the Masefield house one night and had stolena first edition? No, only an old gramophone and a few records!

I had understood that the Masefield's were not inclined to hold open house, and after this episode I was not altogether unprepared for the conversation I had with the poet one morning-over the telephone. Our talk went something like this:
"I'm an American professor who would like to see you a few minutes, say this afternoon, if it is convenient, since I will be on the Hill."

Back came a high-pitched voice, "I'm sorry, I cahn't do it; I'm full up; it's no good."
"Well, how about tomorrow?"
"Tomorrow's full up, too."
"Very well, then."
"Good morning."
Nevertheless, when I stopped at Hillcrest, the poet's tree-embowered two-story brick-house on Boar's Hill, Mrs. Masefield acceded to my request to show our group the little theater in which the poet experiments with plays, but which he uses mainly for readings from his poetry to select audiences during term-time. The playhouse seats perhaps fifty people. It was somewhat disarranged, but there were costumes and settings in a small ante-room, and here was a six-foot boat which Masefield made for his son when last they put on a performance of Aristophanes's "The Frogs". Though they had revived a number of Shapkespeare's plays, Mrs. Masefield explained that it was rather hard to get Oxford men out so far for rehearsals and that therefore the hall was being used mainly for readings from time to time. There are many roses and shrubs around the somewhat plain, many-gabled countryhouse of the poet, but the rather disarranged furniture within, with a few wrapped packages on a table, and a suggestion of fishing-tackle somewhere about, conveyed the idea that its owner has been a sailor rather than a tidy landsman.

Quite the contrary is the impression one has of the home of Robert Bridges, whose widow still lives, less than a mile up the road. As one turns through the wooded lane and opens the gate to Chilswell, one feels that this beautiful stuccoed house covered with ivy, led up to by graveled walks lined with cedars neatly trimmed, is indeed an ideal retreat for a poet. A short distance from the house is a garden-seat, from which vantage-point one may see in the valley four miles away the spires of Oxford gleaming in the dim afternoon sun. Close at hand is a rockery with lily-pond, and everywhere are flower-bordered walks. Mrs. Bridges is perhaps twenty years older than Mrs. Masefield, rather gray and less blowsy. She most graciously took us over the place, and into the study, which is connected with the house by a long corridor. -Here the walls are lined with books, and there are paintings of the poet's ancestors. Two grand pianos indicated that this was the scene of many delightful family gatherings. Now the room is seldom used; several crates of oranges on the floor testified that this was a good place for storage. In the corridor outside was a work-bench and a desk used by the poet on winter afternoons. "This hillside," said Mrs. Bridges, "was given up as unimprovable when we built this house in 1907. Here we have lived since then, with the exception of the year 1924, when we were in Ann Arbor, Michigan." Oxford people recall Bridges as a somewhat "seedy-looking" old man; but he was very fastidious about the format and printing of his books. Someone related an anecdote about his American trip. It seems that when the poet laureate arrived in Ann Arbor, the reporters at once pounced upon him for an interview, but could get nothing out of him. Next morning the headlines read, "King's Canary Won't Chirp".

There is not time here to tell about Winston Churchill, the novelist who was on our boat; nor of a well-known baronet, a famous archeologist, who had us in to tea after we had met him quite by chance; let me conclude by taking you to the south of England where on the outskirts of the rustic town of Dorchester is Max Gate, the
home of the late Thomas Hardy.
Everyone who has read "The Return of the Native" cherishes the hope at some time or other of seeing Egdon Heath. When I stopped at Hardy's home on my way there I realized that I had no credentials with me; and I understood that the house was not being shown. Nevertheless, I took a picture, and when I heard a stir at the garage, I asked the chauffeur whether he thought Mrs. Hardy would see me. He saw no reason why she wouldn't, though she was about to drive out; when he brought word that I might come, I was naturally delighted.

The widow of the Wessex novelist is a short, dark-eyed woman, grey, yet decidedly younger than her late husband. She was once his secretary and possesses considerable business sense. When I told her we use several hundred copies of "The Return of the Native" each year at S. M. U. she expressed her appreciation, but wished it were one of the later books not out of copyright. A glance round the room sufficed to indicate an ideal home, with cozy furniture, a fireplace, bric-a-brac, many pictures of the heath country, and books everywhere. I asked whether a writing table in the room was the one on which Hardy wrote his books. "No," she replied, "would you care to go up to the study? I've opened the windows to air it out. You are the first person I am taking up there; it isn't shown."

Here were several cases of books by most of the English poets, and on the wall was his violin with broken string, and a road map of England with Hardy's penciled memorandum of distances to various places. On the table were old pens, a worn eraser, an old pair of scissors, and a piece of moulding on which he pinned his sheets of manuscript rather than use a clip. An upright microscope Hardy had made himselflike these other poets he "was handy with his fingers."

Mrs. Hardy called attention to a book of ballads that had belonged to the author's grandfather and from which songs were inserted in several of the early novels. She showed me the manuscript of "Under the Greenwood Tree", and pointed out a favorite passage in Hardy's Bible describing how
after the wind, the earthquake, and the fire there came a still small voice. This passage has been worked into the memorial window of the church beside which Hardy's heart is buried.

As it was raining, Mrs. Hardy took me to the church in her car, and then to Hardy's birthplace at the edge of Egdon Heath. This thatch-roofed house, with its fine English garden but rather cramped setting, suggested to me that much of Hardy's gloom may have come from this dark house where the sun has so little chance to peer in. The heath to the back is an undulating area, perhaps ten miles square, with heather, ferns, small cedars, and hawthorn. With shadows crossing in the late afternoon, the heath seemed indeed a sentient being. My shoes might be wet after such a day, but my heart beat high. I love the Hardy country!

## BOOK REVIEW

Unlike much of our comtemporary fiction, THE MAGNIFICENT OBSESSION, by Lloyd C. Douglas, depicts characters under the sway of a great ideal. A son of wealth, who starts life in a no-account fashion, is by accident the occasion of the death of Dr. Wayne Hudson, a great brain surgeon and no ordinary person. His death brings deep sorrow. It seems ironical that the surrender of such a life should be the price demanded to save the life of "drunken young Bobby Merrick with the rich grandfather". Bobby Merrick is shocked into a sense of his nothingness and resolves to atone for the sacrifice of Dr . Hudson by giving the best that is in him. He rises to the occasion, and through indomitable purpose he achieves and discovers how rich and rewarding life may be.

The author's thesis seems to be that living can be effective and satisfying beyond our fairest hopes or imaginings, that life can be glorified-when man learns the secret of building his personality into the lives of others through a generous, wholly unselfish giving of his love and his means to those from whom he cannot hope for return. The message is old; it embodies the teaching of the Christ. But the author gives it a rare presentation that is fresh and stimulating so that the truth of the
principle is burned into our minds anew.
While the denouement of the plot is a bit artificial, the characters are sufficiently real; and the novelist excels in ability to maintain the element of suspense. He holds the reader until he has demonstrated his great idea.

## PEACE OR WAR?

There are two errors into which it is easy to fall in connection with the study of the peace movement. The first is the conviction that there is no use working for peace because it cannot possibly be achieved. The second is that there is no use working for peace because it is coming anyway.

Peace is within reach for the first time in history. Instantaneous communication between the responsible heads of governments and simultaneous distribution of information to the people of all nations is now possible. Internal relations can be watched and guided from day to day. Machinery exists for the peaceful settlement of disputes. There is ready at hand an organized peace movement, capable of concerted action.

Yet the threat of war persists. Men continue emotionally ready for war, for one reason, because, as psychologists point out, war offers an established channel of release for the creative energy and desire for power frustrated by the daily routine of present industrial conditions. Economic rivalries are such as have led war in the past to grow more rather than less intense. The amount of money and the number of men devoted to war purposes steadily increase.

What is it that makes possible such parallel development between the forces making for peace and the forces making for war? In the first place, as long as the movement toward peace is to a large extent a negative movement designed to avoid war, it can do little to weaken the emotional appeal of war. To enlist men's emotions, to engage their spirit of adventure, the peace movement must include within its conscious reach world projects and world plans which will mean progress for all mankind and which can be carried out when peace is assured. Only with the establishment of peace will international cooperation necessary to solve such problems as worldwide

## BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

depression and unemployment be possible．
In the second place，the machinery of government is heavily weighted on the side of war．Statesmen who recognize the neces－ sity for world peace and seek to promote it work against tremendous odds because of the ever present official influence on the side of preparation for war，and the lack of adequate machinery of government for car－ rying out their purposes or means of edu－ cating public opinion in support of their plans．

Progress toward peace therefore depends upon organized support by that part of the government which is unofficial，the citizens themselves．Not a single effort of any in－ dividual can be spared．Nor can it be fore－ told what individual＇s effort may make the difference between peace and war at the next crisis，what votes may put in power a statesman who will turn the tide toward peace，or what example or what words may inspire a leader who will rouse the nations out of an inertia which means war，by opening their minds to the possibilities of peace．
－Florence Brewer Boeckel．

## Die arone beutifie Drack．

© o nenne ich uniere faföne，tiefe，beilige Wutteripractie．

そranzötifid flingt wie ein elegante马 Streituprchefter，ञtalieniich bat mehy Eello ba＝ bei uth fonores Blect．2fber bie beuticue Eprache ift ein 〇orgelipiel．Sidet dan fie fü＝ Ber fingt als ber gallifiche ober boller und me＝ Yodiöjer als ber römifale Mitnd．Sie．Gat we＝ niger bont einen，aber mekr bon allem，fie ift reidyer an Tönen，an Wanblungen，und wor allen an sompofitionsmöglichfeiten．§ranzö＝ fifach ijt ein ebler $\mathfrak{B}$ arf，Stalienifal ein grober， beller，bunter Bard．Abber Deutich ift beinabe
 bolf，fo ohne groben Durchgang und boch taut＝ fenopfasig．Sim Banf fann mant fich nicht ber＝ irren，in ber italienifichen Waldbelle nidat io leidyt uno gefährlich；aber in Deutid fant ei＝ ner in bier，fünf mimuten im Difficht wer＝ fifminden．Darum，weil Der Weg io fohwie＝ rig facheint，fuchen bie meiften möglichit gerab＝ linig Ginourchatmaridieren，was eigentlich ge＝ gen bie Ratur biefer Spractle ift．Sie will ge＝ wiß eine Şauptrichtung，aber labet buxd fint

bald aus ifr heraus，bald wieder in fie ginein．
Sun follte man meinen，weil baß Deutich biel fompliziexter alz unfere sachbaripractien
 geleyrt mid gelernt．Ahber baxin iit fich Yeiber die ganze Welt einig，daß gerade das begen＝ teiel geidfieft．Die Deutiche Sparache war umb ift heute nodi bas axchenbrödel Der Schule．

Das Geigenipiel Yeyrt bid ein Geiger，bas Rlaiver ein $\mathfrak{B l a n i f t}$ ，und je mehr but aus bem Stumpern zu cinem erniten Mufifer erwachien willft，um to bofffommenter mutz dein sheifter fein．Wituft but gar bas suitrument beberr＝ fichen，fo mukt bu einen Seerridfer zum Rehrer haben．

Yfer für bas mächtigite umb fithierigite §nftumtent，bas Dogelfipiel ber beutichen Spra＝ che，foll bas nieft gerten．Ridat bie groben Didhter und bie תöntge ber Brofa Yehren uns Deutich，nidyt einmal igne ふünger und Jün＝ gersjünger，felten folche，die mit bejonderer Gntage und ergriffenteit an biejem §njtru＝ ment fubieren，fondern ieder Beliebige，foenn er mur bie fofforzen und weiben Taften und Daraus bie Tonleiter fent，Gält fich fïr beru＝ fen，fibt muf ber 〇xgelbanf tud ichändet mit feinem armieligen æingeridulag biejes Ssunder
 birbt und macht ふerderber．

Sad weip wohl，in ber erlementaridule gibt
 Die ©frammatif fribt jeffier alle Beit weg．Atber ift es ben ummöglich，Dem Rrimärictuiter fation bier Das grammatifalifathe in guter fornt zut geben？Sit es bor allem unmöglich，fiction Den Schulfnirps mit allen Mritteln zu überzeugen， baß̉ er ichreibe，wie er redet？Welch ein Deutich getwänne man！Demn bas Deutich，bas wir reben，gerabe wir Mundartler ber Schrociz，ift ein munderbar echtes，gejundes， tapferes Deutid．Man Göre adht＝，zebnt， zゅölf＝，bierzehnjöhrigen תindern zu，ein wie prachtooll itiliftifides Deutich fie reden，ein treffendes，plajtifdes，ftreng geformtes．Sealb ift es trabitionelles erbee，balb inftinftive $\mathfrak{A n}=$ Yage，bis bie Sdfulung und futtur es mebr oder weniger wersiarbt．©h，wem biefe Spra＝ die bull Erbgeidymad Dem sinde fönte erbat＝ ten，wenn fie Durch fluge Anleitung in bie æe＝ Der，ins Schriftoeutiche fönte überjebet wer＝ Den，ohne baz ihr Butfer umb Salz berloren ginge，wie echt und einfach mürbe man ichrei＝ ben．（＂2tus jungen Tagen．＂）

## 젤utldte albteilumg

## Cantut $\mathfrak{B e g e b e n t i c i t e r . ~}$

Weignachten und Sehtahr Yiegen wieder hinter uns，aber bie Exinnerungen und Radh＝ flänge fino noct da．Wie fonit，fam audd bies＝ mal ber ©fyritfeition Gier auf beriditedene Weife zum Nutbruct，und ber aufridetige $\mathfrak{B e}=$ obachter twind gefteben mïfien，๖аß unire ভchut＝ Ye in folden Beiten entiditedene Bemeife bringt， dab ber Gseift und bas Beftreben ber $\mathfrak{A n i t a l t}$ derifllidy find．

Wogl bie midatigite und erhabenfe Hebung Der Worfeitzeit war bas 彐ortragen bon א̌ än＝ Deļ Dratorium，＂Der Meffias＂bon ci＝ nem Maffendion befteheno aus bumbert Sän＝ gern mit Sifitrumentalbegleitung，unter Der Rei＝ tung bom ßrof $\mathfrak{W}$ ．S2．Šobmann．Das Stird follte ant Sonntag bor Weibnachten gegeben werben，fam aber andrer Frogramme wegen
 bas bierte mal，dajb das Dratorium an dieiem Sot und unter biejer Reitung gegeben murbe und man fagte，bies fei bie beite Reiftung ge＝ weien．Der ©sejang twurde won orrl．Wilfel＝ mine Bixel auf ber Drgel und §rrl．Sinda Bat＝ zer auf Dem Sitano begleitet．Die Soloiften
 －Rois Scokman，beibes ভtubenten；Ienor，Seerr
 Derion，Singlebrer amt College．Die grobe Methodiftenfirche in Nefoton，no Daß Stüct jent fobon Das bierte $\mathfrak{J a f h}$ borgetragen murde，war gut angefüllt．Şätte man ．Somntag gejungen， Dann wäre fie zut flein gewejen．
 für 140 arme Sctulfinberauz ber Stadt war ein anderes Erreigniz，bas den Sindern wie aud Den（Sebern rectite Weit＝
 Bereine Yeiteten，wie in früberen $\mathfrak{z a h r e n}$ ，in Der Augfithrung Diefer fchönen Tat，uno die andern，nit Einifichluß ber Fafultät，halfen freubig mit．Die Stadtlegrer waren io gütig gewejen，bie Namen folder Sinber zu übermit＝ teln，Die fonjt wohl feine Efrifttagfreube ge＝ Gabt Gätten．Diejen muxben סan ©inladun＝ gen mit Eintrittほfarten zum reite geidicict． Mehrere $\mathfrak{Z}$ utos murben ausgeidicilt，um fie her＝ einzubringen．2N fie ins helferleuditete（5ym＝ nafium：eintraten，wo ein groker Weifnachta $=$
baunt ignen glänzend entgegenitrablte，wie heiterten fich ba bie jungen ©befichter auf und
 da fonmen follten，während ein $\mathfrak{D G}, \mathfrak{D}, \mathfrak{m a n}=$ cher תindeßlippe entichlitipfte．Ja，ez sar eine Szene，bie bas Šerz froh und hüpfen macht bei bem बebanfen an bie＂grobe そreube，bie al＝ Yem ßolf miderfabren iit，＂und báb man auf eine einfache，faflichte Weije folcten תinderher＝ zen einen ©seidnadef bon ber groken weih＝ nadditgabe geben fann．Ærrl．Mrariant ßenner erzäblte bie alte，immier neut Weifnadhtgge＝ fabidute in pactender Weife，Das College صutar＝ tett fang ein paax ßieder，శrx．Ruth Regier trutg ein ictünes Gebicht wor，und bann eriditen Der Weifnachotemant mit einem groben Şat＝ fen won baken．Ein jedes sind befam eine Dütte mit Najchberf，ein paar Strïmpfe und ein Spielzeug．

Man hatte bang gehabt，bas unternebmen mürbe ber gelofnappen Beit wegen nidat Yeidgt fein，aber Stubenten und Fafultät zufammen fteuerten Docil über fünfzig Dollare dazu bei
 fegnen．

Ferner murbe unter ber $\mathfrak{R e i t u n g}$ ber $\geqslant$ ． $\mathfrak{B}$ ．
 Weifradatagefaidyte baritel＝ lend，non einer $\mathfrak{A n z a h l}$ Studenten aufge $=$ führt．Die Daritellung hat fünf Teile oder Stufen．1．Die ßrowhezeiung auf bas תom＝ men Des Seilandes．2．Die Berfiindigung； 3．றie Sixten；4．Die brei תönige und 5．Die Srippe im Stall mit Maria und Jojef．Searold Soewen utb John sreffiel fellten die Brofe＝ te氏 bar；Şilba Şauty，©̌aine ভuberman，ફ̧a＝ zel Eoution，Dora Elaafien umo silba wiebe Dic Engel；Wilion Rupp，ßeter Gbering und Witliam Bebr bie Şirten；Şenxy（5acboert， Tsacob Daffe imb searold Rablaff bie brei תol＝ nige；शnna dsoering bie Maria und Waldo がriefen Den Jojef．sinter Den ßorbängen fangen mehrere ©tubenten pafiende weib＝ nactiblieder．Sum Eingang fpielte Miiß Bixel ein paar patienbe Stüffe auf ber $\begin{aligned} & \text { Drgel und }\end{aligned}$
 Das banze war imprefiito und io recht angetan， um bie beiligen Ereignifie bem Sinn malend und handelno oor 2ugen und Shren zu führen．

Yuth berbentidue Bexeingabein

Weifuachtsprogramm，wie folgt：
Gejany－Weifnacktalieder ．．．．Der ふerein
Sie Weitnadutsgefdidute，ふuf．2，8－18 ふofn Beffer
Biano Duet ．．Bauline Wiebe，CrIma Rutica mann
2Hfpracke：Der Brocef von ©hrifi Sommen mio Die Bedeutung von Weibnadeten．＂．．Reb． び．ふ．SNiji
Mäทnexquartett $\qquad$ Weinnadhtslied
Sejpräct－＂sbeben ijt feliger ale sebmen＂ Biex ßerjonen
Bejang，＂Stille Nacht＂．．．．．．．．Der Berein （rin paar Tage nadi）bem beuticken Bro＝ gramm gab bie $2 \mathfrak{b}$ teilungoex roman＝ ifden Sprachen auth ein ßragramm， bas teilmeije an Weifnadhten erinnerte．Fin Srafejter bon Mexifanern ats ber Stabt fptel＝ te vor，zwifchen mo nad ben 9fuffïbrungen mebrere Stücke．－Die 2hufiibumgen beftan＝ Den aus einem fuxzen franzöfifaten Spiel， ＂N1t Rejtaurant but Rapin Blanc，＂worin Marf Tanken，凡obert ケabburn，Samute Thieritein， 2ileen Scennejfey und शnna ßlumb bie Rollen führten；（2．）aus einer Weibnadhtsizene in Spanien，＂Rojabas＂mit skamen．Fin groper Beutel voll won Weibnadhtsgeiduenfen hing bon Der Siele．Unter Diejem fanden bie Stuben＝ ten als mexifanifale ふinder，und eins nadi Dem andern verjuchte mit verbundenen $\mathfrak{A l t g e n}$ Den $\mathfrak{B e u t e l}$ mittels einer Stange zu burchite＝ den，bis es gelang inn auf dieje Weife zu ent＝ leeren．Das Brogramm war Yebhaft mo int＝ tereffant．

## Fricontehefrehntigen int Mittelafter．

ærof．J．M．Scロfer．
Sm grojen und ganzen findet man menig won ふrieben in ber sefdictute bes Mittelalters． （semalttätigfeit und Selbjthilfe waren an ber Sagesorbmung．Das Recht ber ঞribatfeho muxde in ausgedebnteftem Maje geitbt．Itm biefen fogenannten そ̌aujtrechten uno emigen Ranfereien，to nidat ein Biel，Dodt eine Schranfe zu feken，oronte bie siarche im elften Jahrgundert ben jogenannten（5 otte sfrie＝ ben an．Sie tat diejes nidut blos unt inre Güter bor ben weltlicken Seerren zu ichüben， jondern in alfgemeinen humanitären Jntere $=$ fen．M以n boran aingen bie fiidfranzöfifchen Bifchöfe und won fier aut hat fid ber Friede vorübergehend in Den ふachbarländern bin＝ gang geichafft．Scton im sahre 990 murde
auf einer Synode in ©harrout benjenigen mit Den תirchenbann gedroht，Die Das Eigentum Der Sirche Doer ber frmen umb ber mefrlofen Rut＝ ferbauern raubten oder beichädigten．Şun＝ gexsnot und Seutden tritgen bazu bei，ben Mahnungen ser Geiftlichen Gekjor zu veridaf＝ fen．Eine werheerende şungersnot in srant＝ reid und an anderen ©tellen，bie als eine Strafe des seimmels angejejen nutude，ja fo＝ gax ein ums $\mathfrak{u b x ~} 1032$ vom simmel gefalle＝ nex Brief foll bie Beranlafiutg Dazu gegeben Gaben，den Gfotesfrieden zu etablieren．Nuf
 ten Bifibüfe unt Qebte zufanmen uno mit zum §̧inmel gejobenen şänoen riefen fie：„ひriede， گriede．＂

Sunt murbe ber Beidfluib gefaßt，daỉ an ben Tagen，bie man zum शhbenfen an bas Reiben und bie $\mathfrak{Y}$ Hferftehung bes Şerrn feiert， bon Mittwockabend bis Montag morgen jeder＝ mann unter Strafe bes Sirchenbantes alle Streithänocl ruḩen lafien nuiffic．Siemand Surfte mährend biefer Beit Maffen tragen． Montag，Dienstag umb Mittiooct biz Mbend freilidy maren bann nidat in diejen Gsoteesfrie＝ ben begriffen，und es murbe fomit nur auf ei＝ ne fegr äußerlidfe und ungenügende Betife ge＝ bolfen，aber immeryin briucte fich ber gute Bille ber fixche aus．Der Bann lautete： ＂Sie und ifre Gehilfen follen werfhitht fein， werflucht ifre Waffen umo ifre Rofie．刃hr Ros foll fein bes eines fain，Dathan und stbi＝ ram．＂Itnter Dem NuるLöichen Der Ridhter und bem miederfolten Wehuff des 彐olfes murbe ibre Seele bem Berierben gemeift．Die Man $=$ regel fand rafid）gatrfenmug，namenticid）als （Gott bas Rand mit einer reichen Grnte jegnete， int Jahre 1033．Diefes war ber jogenamte ＂treuga bei＂oder Waffenitillitand，Der fich mur auf bie weltlichen æefben bezog，bie an biejen bejtimnten $\mathfrak{x}$ agen ruben jollten．

Sod etwas anderes war der＂par bei＂，

 leute， $\mathfrak{F i l g e r}, \mathfrak{R e i f e n d e}$ ，überhaupt $\mathfrak{W e b r l o j e}$ jeber 9rat auth an ben nidgt gebundenen Tagen befriedet fein follten．Eine Shnode in Sarbon＝ ne befätigte diefe Beiffliiffe und erweiterte jie in Dem Maje，bá iie aut bie Beiten bom eriten Nowent bis zum eriten Expiphanienionn＝ tag，bon Ridjermittmoch bis ฏuajinobojomn＝ tag，bom Sonntag bor Der Šinmelfahrt bis Irinitatiz，fowie bie Marien＝und $\mathfrak{M p o f t e}$ Ifefte
aไร friedenszeiten firierte．Die ßflanzzeit im Fruithling fo wie audd bie Exntezeit im 5eerbit twar alfo fret won Siriegsgefafren．Exs fom＝ ten baher mur die fälteften $\mathfrak{x}$ age des $\mathfrak{W i n t e r s}$ und bie Keibeiten Tage bes Somuters zum Siriege berwendet werben．

2uf manden ©tellen hatte ber Gotteßfre＝
 terzeidgnuggen unierex fritiferen amerifani＝
 tier revinal meeting ${ }^{\text {a }}$
$3 \mathfrak{H}$ Gutenne，berichtet ums bex anterifani＝

 Die Mrutter Maria ifm eridjenen feien mb ifm geboten haben，allen Menichen wricien zu verfinndigen．Frriedensgejellfáaften，die man ＂Die Briibserichaft（fottes＂nannte，murben an wielen Stellen gegrimbet．Der ßapit Urban II． erflärte Den Gfotteßfrieden auf Demt fonzil zu תlermont im sahre 1095 ats miveriates（se＝ jets．

Mach Dem Jafire 1083 murbe ber Gbotes $=$ frieden in Deutichland eingefiithrt，who aud Spanien，Stalien und england freuten fid） feiner Segnungen．Seine Störung mitioe bon Der weltlicten Sbrigfeit mit Gelojtrafe und mit Reibesitrafe，und bon ber Sirche mit Dent Bann，ja fogar mit ber 9adt geabndet．Sach Dem zmöffter Safryundert fam der Gottes＝ ：friede mehor boer weniger in Bergeffenteit．

Die Mönche＝Drben des breizeynten ₹abr＝ Hublerts，unter melden bie zranzisfoner und Die Sominifaner bie wornehmiten maren，Giel＝ ten feit，Dás bie Rehren Seft und frieg un＝ vereinbar jeien．

2tad gab es int Mittelalter biele politifache Whilofophen，die in Jinterefie bes Weltfriedens arbeiteten．Dante in iemem groben Werfe ， $\mathfrak{D e}$ Mionarctia，＂geidurieben um 1315 શ．D．，und Mariilis bon Babua in＂Defenior ßaci马＂umt 1324 N．D．，beibe Gatten ben ひrieben ber Welt int 2 Hge，als fie ßläne einer Weltregienung idmmedeten．Htm den Weltfrieden zu erhalten， follte mur eine Regierning exiitieren，bie Ge＝ walt uiben jollte uiber bie gange Welt，ähnlich Der friiheren römifichen Regienung oder unieres gegenwärtigen 刃örferbumbes in ©senf，mur mehr veritärft und mehr autofratiid organifiext． Dante，etwas felbitiüchtig，glaubte，baj bie ぶtaliener bie fähigiten feien，bieje $\mathfrak{s}$ uithrerictaft in Scand zu nekmen umb ber Welt in biefer Weife ben zrieden zu erringen．
ßiere $\mathfrak{D u b o i z}$ ，ein junger normaniicher $2(b=$ vofat，ftellte in Jahre 1306 einen $\mathfrak{F r i e d e n} \mathfrak{s}=$ plan auf，in meldyem Repräfentanten bon al＝ Yen Nationen eine Ratzberfammling，bilden jollten und dab biefelbe als eine permanente Schiensiputch＝ßegörde bienen follte．

Fodiebrab bon ßögmen entmicfelte im $\mathfrak{z}$ ab＝ re 1460 einen $\mathfrak{B l a n}$ ，ber für cin internationa＝ les sarlament forgte．

Dex Scumanift Grajmus erbadfte feinen $i=$ paraten æriedensplan，tat aber biel für bas Wobl bes friedens．Jin feinem ßuthe＂Das Zob Der 刃arrheit＂fellte er bie Torkeiten iet＝ ner Beitgenofien jebr mibig bar，bejonders bie Des תrieges．．＂®rieg＂，fagte Erainuts，＂ift ge＝ gen bie Natur und Beidaffentreit bes Menicjen
 iten．＂Ery berbammte ben frieg int Namen Der Religion uno Moralität amb beripottete Die Iorbeit Des frieges und Der ©friften，bie fich an bemfelben beteiligten．

Smt groien und ganzen it bent Gefagten 3u entnehmen，báb das Mittelalter nidht onne jeine Friebensuerteistger war．©马 hat，io wie alle anbern Berioden der（5eidichte，verjucht， obmogh mur in grober Unonlffommenheit，Den föjtlictjen $\mathfrak{z r i e d e n ~ z u ~ e r b a l t e n ~ m o ~ i f n ~ z u ~ p f l e = ~}$ gen．Friede ift ein §oealebegriff und wixd， folange bie Welt itegt，audit mut als ein foldaer Gleiben．IUnmögridi ift es denielben hundert Prozent zut realifieren．Das Mittelarter fonnte aud nur，fo wie Boulus jagt，Dem föpt＝ lichen ひrrieden nachjagen，unt ifn zu exlangen．

## Der Mentuntiode $\mathfrak{L e b r e r v e r e i n t a g t ~ i n ~}$乌itiknoro．

Schon meftr als fünfzig Jahre beitegt int Sanias ein mennonitifacher Rehrerverein，wobl Die einzige Sorganifation biefer 9 art in ben Bereinigten Staaten．Der Berein hat int Berlauf der sahre，bejonders der friiberen， biel zur Şebung Des Sdfulweiens in uniern Areifen beigetragen．Der Seaptzmedf bes Strebens war，bie Rebrer in ifrem Beruf weiterzubilben，bie bentichen Gemeindeidulen zu forbern und ben Schulintereffen ibberbaupt Borichub zu leiften．Alnfänglich unterhielt ber Berein jabrelang int Sommer nadh ber Ernte ein Rehrerinititut．Buerit Datuerte es zaci $\mathfrak{W S O}_{0}=$ chen，bann eine，Dann ein paar Tage，und Gew＝ te ift es zur eintägigen תonferenz zufammen＝ geidmmolzen，bie zwifden Weifnadhten und Meujagr itattfinvet．Der Befuch ift je nach

Drt，Wegen und Wittenung unb $\mathfrak{H}$ ziefung $=$ fraft Des Brogramme ungleid）zathreidh．

Da fich bas Schulwejen im sande nack und nach erfolgreid entwicfelt unb bie $\mathfrak{W}$ ubbilbung Der Rehrer burch Den Staat gebefiert hat，io Gat audd bie Motmendigfeit für Die Nrbeit Des Bereins etwas an wert und NatBen eingebuitst． Rode wor paar Fafren bediente man fich beim Whbarten Des Srogrammis ganz ber beuticton Spraccle．Sebt ift man fait ganz zur englificten ©prache itbergegangen und hat auf bieje Weife
 beit auf jüngere Schultern iibertragen．

Die Scillibono Sibung tagte am 30．De＝ zember，unter bem 彐oriti bę Reb．伊．R．San＝ ge，in ber Mennoniten Brïderfinche in Drt． Mujuf turbe geliefert won ber Yofaten Sgocty $=$ ichute，won Bether Eollege uno ふe æolgende Æeferate über bas allgemeine Thema， ＂Soyalität＂waren worgeieher．
，WBie fönten wix unfern jungen Reuten mehr sonalität gegen unire $\mathfrak{z n}$ ititutionen bet＝ bringen？＂von $\mathfrak{D r}$ ． $\mathfrak{B}$ ．ㅌ．Schelfenberg．

Da ber $\Re$ efferent abroejend mar，überging man biefen Teil des ßrogramme fait ganz．
，EEntwidfeln bie Reiter unfrex Sfemeinden Schullonalität？＂bon ßrof．D．D．Wizen．

Da wir beabiuctitigen，diefes Referat und antib andere an anbrer Stelle wiederzugeben，fo Gaften wir uns nicht weiter Gierbei auf．Der Referent hatte mittelft $\mathfrak{F r a g e b o g e n ~ e i n ~ g a n z ~}$ Teil interefianten Materials gefammelt unid machte feine Sache fefir gut．
，Entwiffeln unire Schulen Der firche ge＝ genï̈ber $\mathfrak{L o n a l i t a ̈ t ? " ~ v o n ~ \Re e v . ~ \Re . ~ © . ~ Æ r a n z . ~}$

Yuch biejer Bortrag war interefiant und inthaltereid．
＂，hat bie Bibelafademic eine Sufunft？＂ Dies Ihema follte von Reb．N．N．Şiebert be＝ hanbelt werben，par aber abgelegnt morben． So war Reb．R．Š．Unruth in bie Rüdfe getre＝ ten umb gab unt eine gute $\mathfrak{H}$ einanderjetzung Des $\mathfrak{B r o b l e m s .}$
„Was für fpeizelle Borfeynungen treffen umire Sonferenzen，unt unire memmonitifthe Jugend auf einen etwaigen neuen תxieg borzu＝ bereiten？＂wom ßrof．D．5．Ridjert．
＂W3a马 fixt ein ßrogramm berfolgt die font＝ ferenz ber 2xlmennoniten，um＂ifre Sugeno für Den æall einer Srieģfrage vorzubereiten？＂ won $\mathfrak{D r}$ ．W．Yoder，Seßtom．

Beise Sprectien machtens git unt veritan＝ Den es，uns zum tiefen Nadfoenfen anzuleiten．

Sie Befprectung war meittens eine reae． Der Bejuch lié ziemlidu zu toüniden übrig， trobbem baß bas Wetter faforn und bie Wege gut waren．Bejonders erfreutidy war bie \｛tw wejenteit einiger Bertreter ber Mrmennoniten．

## Chtwiffelt bie seiter fttirer Osmeinden Sabulloualität？

（Gummariumt Des Referat马 bon D．D． （2itben．）

Der Referent wies baranf hin，bab es fichoterig jei in biefer Sache Ahbfunt zu be＝ fommen，weil bas feld grō̄，bie Reute fweit beritreut und er zubem fait ganz unbefant fei．
cyr habe æragebogen ausgeichict，zebn an je zefrit Stubenten und acht an je acht Rehrex Dex bret mennonitifden Colleges in Stant תamias，ßethel，ふৃeßton und Tabor，uno fünf an je fünf ßrebiegr Der brei（Semeinichaften， alfo int ganzen 69 Bogen．Won biejen famen 28 beantmortet zurüaf，zu wenige unt befinitive Schlubfolgerungen barats ziehen zu fönnen． Sieben ßrediger，fünfzegn Stubenten und feches Refrer hatten geantwortet．

Die fieben Gemeinden，beren Wrediger 2ubfunt gaben，varieren an sfieberzahl bon 212 biz 550 und baben eine（6）efant $=$ （fficederzahy von 2432．Sufammen idjuit fen fie 76 Stubenten aufs Eollege， 47 auf mennonitifiche und 29 auf nidgtmennonitijche Sdhulen．Drei ßrozent bon ben dfliebern ber fieben（semeinden befutcien ein sollege und mehr als ein Dxittel Dawon auswärtige Scifu Yen．

Muf bie Frage，wer fie beeinflubt habe， ein Enllege zut bejuthen，antworteten bie Stut＝ Dentent wie folgt：
Stubenteli ．．．．．．． 1 Bater ．．．．．．．．．．．． 1
๔．ธ．ভupt．．．．． 2 Bruber ．．．．．．．．． 1
＊rebiger ．．．．．．．．． 3 Schweiter ．．．．．．． 1
Diafon ．．．．．．．．． 1 どltern ．．．．．．．．．．． 1
Bresiger und Superintenbent ．．．．．．．．．． 1
Die Saäffe biefer Ferionen haben felber ein ©ulfege bejudt oner Gaben fonit Berbinoun＝ gen mit einem．

2uf die శrage，ob ber ßrebiger fie，zum （5nlfegebefuch aufgemuntert habe，antworteten fiebenmit Mein，fedfatit Ja．

Whf bie Zrage，ob ber Srebiger gegen
 fei，lanten bie Natworten：einer bage gen，fiebenfür umb viergletwgül $=$ tig ．

Interefiant find bie 2 ntmorten ber $\mathfrak{Z e b r e r}$. Einer fagt: „Mein, idh benfe nidyt, baß die Rei= ter in unjerm Ieil ber memonitifden (be = meinidaft Schulloyalität entfalten. Sie foll= ten in engere Berbinoung mit unixer Schule treten uno ficd verantmortlich bafür füblen, Dáb bie Schule ber Gemeinidhaft zu bienen hat."

Ein anorer: "Ebs gibt brei Mlafien bon Reitern in Der Mennonitengemeinichaft. a) Eine fleine Gsruppe, Die überzeugt ift, Daß eine Denomination nidgt beitegen fann, wem fie ih= re Jugeno nidyt in ifren eigenen Schulen aus= bilben fann. b) Eine Gfuppe bon \&eitern; die den Nitzen einer guten Bilsung einiehen, aber in Der Berantrontlidffeit ifrer Schule ge= genüber gleichgiltig find. - c): Efine (5xuppe, Die gegen höhere Bilsung ift."

Ein britter Refrer fagt: "İm allgemeinen Gabe idh) Den ©inorude, dā̄ fait alle Gemeinde= leiter uniern Schulen mehr oder meniger treut gegenuiber ftegen. Hno bod fann man nidgt bon allen iagen, baj fie fidy afttio beitreben, fie zu fördern. Die Mrjachen bafür bürften fein:
a) Einige won ifnen find berart geitellt, ban fie eine ©ollegebiloung nidgt ridftig ein= içäßen fönnen.
b) 2tnoere, nebmen 2ujtof an gewifien Hebungen und $\mathfrak{Z}$ ätigfeiten, welche bte ©olleges geftatten oder gar befiitworten.
c) Noch andere fiitlen, unire ©olleges brau= chen nicht immer bie nötige Borificht bei ber Wnitellung bon Refrfräften, Die Der Gemein= fabaft welcfer bie Edyule bient, Doch treut fein follten.
D) Wieder andere meinen, bie Eolleges machen fich ifrerieits autch ber (semeinidaft gegenuber eines Treubuthe ichutbig, indem fie feine furje mefr geben in memonitififer be= fadidfte und Gfaubenslehre."
(Ein bierter Eollegelehrex jagt: Sid) fomm midf) nidft von bem. (5edanfen losmadfen, báb Die Mehrzahl uiter Bresiger nidgt Schullona= fität aufbant. シch bafiere bieje 2hifage auf Die Beobactuing, báb mixe Brediger an ben ßredigevionferenzen und ฐahresverianmlun= gen bem Eollege gegenüber, wenn audd nidft immer eine negative, fodoch eine entichteden $\mathfrak{p a f f i n e}$ Stellung einnefmen. Jid weib mur won wenigen unter unfern Sresigern, bie juth ge Reuten berzhaft aufgenuntert haben, unfer (Sollege zu bejudten."

## (Sntmiffeln unixe Sdfulen bex תitdfe gegenitber

 \&aynlität?Rev. গৃ. ๕. Æranz.

Bebor wir eine intelligente 3 Antwort auf dieje $\mathfrak{F r a g e}$ geben fönnen, müfifen wix zuerit entidfieden, weldhe 2rxt bon Ireue ober Ronali= tät es ift, bie unfre ভchulen miner eigenen Denomination, Der Memonitengemeinicdaft int ganzen und ber cfriftlichen Sixche gegenüber entwifeln follten. Sier mollen wir gleid) aufmerfiam machen auf bie $\mathfrak{W r t e n}$ von $2 \mathfrak{Z y a l i}=$ tät, Die wix bon unjern Sdfulen nidgt haben wollen. Was die Robalität gegen unire eige= ne Denomination anbelangt, ba mollen wir feine enge, exflufide, einidarenfende, fet= tiererifche Ronarität. Eine joldfe wirft mit Der Beit tötlich. Wenn eine Denomination Selbitmord begefen will, jo broucht fie mur ei= ne folche $\mathfrak{s o g a l i t a ̈ t ~ z u t ~ p r e d i g e n ~ u n d ~ z u ~ u ̈ b e n . ~}$

Der groze 2lpoitel fagte einmar: „fieiner Yebt jich felber und feiner fitirbt fich jelber." Sies ift ein Rebensgejets. Wenn es damals wahr war, fo iit es bentzutage noch wahrer. Und biefe Wahryeit bezieht fich nidgt mur auf cinzelne, jondern auth auf ©emeinictaften mb $\mathfrak{H}$ mitalten. Die תörperjchaft, die mur Darauf bedacht ift, fich jelgit zut reben, wird über furz oder lang anffören zu Yeben. Wix mollen nidfot eine berominationelle Royalität auf $\mathcal{F D}=$ iten Der Brïbderichaft, D. 乌. eine Royalität, Die andern Denominationen gegenüber unbriiber= Yich it and handelt, eine Ronalität meleger ber Sheift ber Briiberlichfeit abgeht. Jid) glaube aud nidgt, baß umire Sauten fich ichuldig ma= chen, eine Derartige Ronalität zu entwideln. Wemn idf richtig beobachte, banm.zeigen bie met= ften jungen Reute, bie mus mienn Schuten fommen, fefr menig won einemt folchen (seijt.

2 norerjeits ift es aud ganz natürlicti und angebracht, Daß̉ unire jungen Rente unfrer Denomination tren breiben ioffen, aber nidat auf Soiten andrer Demominationen. Das ift uncfriftlict und nidet effrifusähnlitio. Wenn mir fortfahren wollen als Denominationen tho als eine memmentifache (5ememichaft zut Yeben, bann mixifen wirfit $r=$, mit $=$ und $b e i=$ einanber leben, anitatt füt $\mathfrak{t}$ nd bei uns jefbit. Hnire memmonitifche Royalität follte breit und liberal gentig fein, um zu er= fennen, Daỉ es andere Denominationen gibt, Die zur sixche jefu Efrifti gehören, grabe mie mir. Unire firchfiche Roharität jolite Demuad
barin beftehen，baß mix zuerit ehrifen find Ho bant Miennoniten．

Sachbem wir mun in beidurafter wscife angebeutet haben，welithe \｛rt won ※irablicijer sonalität wix in unjern jungen Reuten ent＝ widfelt fehen mödften，find wix in ber sage eine Untmont anf bie $_{\text {Jrage }}$ in inferm Ehema geben zut finnen．Entwiffeln unire Schulen eine firchlictye Royalität，wie wix fie eben ge＝ fennzeidnct Gaben？Enntiwideln unixe Sidulen zuallererit Irene，Sonalität gegen umire（be＝ meimitidaft？Sch glaube wir find ficfer in ber शymahme，dan fie es tur．Die meiften miferer jungen Reute Bletben bei uniern Memmoniten＝ Gemeinidaften，objabon Gin und wieber einer oder eine（und dag zuweilen bie beiten）bon umpern jungen Reuten umive mennonitifden Sreife berlafien．Sies betweift，was ichon ge＝ fagt mutbe，ban mixe Sdfulen im aflgemeinen nicft eine enge，exfluitue，feftiererifiche sonali＝ tät entwidfeyn．Wenn fie das täten，bann fürben unfue jungen Reute nidft bie（5srenzen Denominationeller Gebiete überictreiten．Wix fönten ato follen biejenigen，Die unire sireife berlafien，nicht zu febr tabeln，obichon es uns Yeid tut，wenn fie geben．Die Hrjache ibres Uebertritţ liegt in ben meiten æ̈alllen barin，
 Bere Gelegentheiten bieten，oder fie werben bin＝ ausgeitoßen．Dies ift in getifier Şinficht ein Borteil eber als ein sachteil für unfere men＝ noniten＝（semeinichaft，weil fie fich in biejer Weife mefyr unb idfneller verbreitet．Nach meinent Dafïrbalten bleiben bie meiften jun＝ gen Reute，Die unire תreife berlaffen，bem （Gseifte nact buch mennoniten，wenn autd nidit mit Samen．Sie werben anf bieje Weife eine Sraft weit iuber bie ©frenzen umirer תixche bit＝ aus und mande unter itnen werben fogar Rei＝ ter unter andern Denominationen．

Wenn es num erwiejen ift，bā̉ bie mei＝ Ften unfrer jungen Reute in Den Dienjt unirer Gemeinden treten，haben wir bas nicht unjern Sdfulen zu berbanfen？Hnire Schuten find aljo ein farfer Faftor，utm unire jungen seute für unfre（semeinidyaft zu erbarten．Jeh mage Daher bie Bebauptung anfauftellen，objichon ict feine Statiftif zum Beleg aufweijen fann，baj unire Memnoniten＝©semeinictaft im ganzen nach ber Entitehuig umixer ©olleges meniger junge Reute verloren hat als zubor．Darum bie Saluibfolgerung：Wenn unixe jutgen $\mathfrak{B e h}=$ te mixer firctie tret bleiben jollen，bann müf＝
fen wix unixe memonitichen Schutanialten int Gang halten．Itmo das fömen mix burd vereintes Wirfen tum．

Wher unfer Thema exforbert eine tieferge＝ Gende Ronalität als bie ein Mennonit zu blet＝ ben．Man fann ein Mennonit Dent Mamen nade fein und aud ein（sfied ber Stirche，und Dabet ber（Ssememidfaft Doch nicht Treue hal＝ ten．Wix fommen fomit auf bie ひrage：Ent＝ mideln unire Scfuren sieje tiefere firchlidfe Roharität，bie fict badurd fumb gibt，bafe man ein reges $\mathfrak{c}$ nterefie an ber Stirche nimmt und ernitlich bejtrebt ift，Den Bfilicften mo Berant＝ bortlidifeiten ing gegeniuber gerecht zut merden． Which bier，glaube ich，baben wir Beweife，Dáb bie meiten unferer jungen Zante，Die umire Schulen bejudgt baken，tätige uno interefiterte Yerbeiter in unjern Gememben find．Satürlidh gibt es folde，bei benen bies nidyt zutrifft， aber fie find $\mathfrak{E H} \mathfrak{m a h m e n}$ ，nidat，Regel．WSix fönen noch hinzufügent，Daß ber Dienit，Den bieje jungen Reute Der Sitche Ceiften，intelli＝ genter und fonjtreftiver iit，als er fein mürbe， menn jie unire बcfulen nicht bejutcit Gätten． Sit es nidgt Tatjache，จás fait alle MRifitonare und Reiter in umiern Gemeinden Srobufte uni＝ rer Scuulen find．Daraus wird exjichtlid． เав umire Sabulen bieje tiefer gebende，tätige und interefitierte 2 gohalität ber stixche gegen＝ über entridfeln．Andrerjeit马 icheint e马 autid， Dáb bie Ђöhere Bildung einige berjelben ge＝ gen Die Situche läfitg und gleidggültig ge＝ pracht ant in einigen ふoullen fie bon Der siturfe entfrembet hat．शber bafür fönnen wix frum bie Schulen berantmortlidh balten．（2ies iit eine Foolge ber Eigenart Des meniduliden Na＝ turells，bern bies pafifient auch bet folden，bie unfe Schuten nicht befudt baben．Die Tat＝ fache，dав bie grōe Mebrzafl unixer geichulten jungen Rente gegen iffe Sixche eine at＝ tive Sonalität befundet，iit ein Beweis，Daß unixe Schulen firchliche Zonarität entroicfeln． Dies mürbe bei unjern jungen Renten nidit Der foll fein，went fie ausfatiteßlid unire Startæuniberiitäten bejuthten．Dort wïrben fie ber ©sefahr ausgejetst jein，bas snterefie an Der תircte und ber Religion überbaupt zu berlieren．Denn bort fubieren fie inter $\mathfrak{Z e} \mathfrak{h}=$ rern，bie feinen Gebraud für Æeligion baben． Einige Derielben find ausgeiprochene atheiften und bas nicht mux im Berfeciten，fondern fie lactlen offen über ben，ber an Gott glaubt． Was ift unter folden Buitände anderes zu
erwarter, als baf unfre jungen Rente ibren d) riftl liden (6fauben über Bord minten. Unt Diefer ©befaft bu entgeben, muifien wix umive Göheren Schuten exhalten. Seier önnen wir die befahn befeitigen, wenn fie jemals auf= fonmen follte. - Jint Ridite des gejagter,
 Gen, unfre Sduluenentiot deln ber תirchegegenüber $\mathfrak{Z o g a r i t a ̈ t . ~}$

## WHAT SPECIAL EFFORTS SHOULD OUR CHURCHES MAKE TO PREPARE OUR YOUTH IN CASE OF ANOTHER WAR? <br> Prof. D. H. Richert

The first thing the Church should do is to inform the youth about the War Department's activity and the appropriations for military purposes.

COST OF ARMAMENTS
In 1931, $842,000,000$ dollars. We head a list of 60 nations in war expenditures. About 80 per cent of our Federal budget goes to past and future wars.

MEN UNDER ARMS
For the whole world, five and one-half million men are actively under arms and twenty million in reserve.

AIR FORCES
In 1930 we spent $\$ 110,000,000$ for air equipment and personnel.

THE WAR MACHINE, which includes

1) the R. O. T. C. and the C. M. T. S.
2) war games
3) war contracts, which 14,000 of our industrialists have in their safes.

The War Department sees to it that the people be made willing to maintain the machine, hence the propoganda through schools, press, church, movies, and radio.

## WHY A WAR MACHINE?

The Social Bulletin of Dec. 1, 1931 has this to say:
"The war machine is an instrument of the political state. Back of Governments are business interests bent on profit. Business does not stay at home. It ranges through the world seeking raw materials, trade routes, markets and fields for investments. It comes into competition with interests from other countries. Then each group looks to its government for protection. Hence the necessity of military
equipment. So there is a close connection between business, government and armaments."

This last paragraph reveals clearly how modern wars arise. They arise because private business interests from the various countries clash, then the armies and navies are called upon to protect big business, This then goes under the slogan "Your Country Calls You to the Colors." It is very important that the youth of to-day be clearly informed how modern wars arise, in order to make them see just what they are supposed to fight for.

## THE PARIS PEACE PACT

The churches should make it clear that war has been made illegal by this international treaty, signed by all the nations of the world except three South American States. This Peace Pact is now a part of the supreme law of the land according to article 6 , section 2, of the U. S. Constitution. The new patriotism demands that the patriot abide by the constitution. The pacifist is now on the side of the constitution. Our youth should be informed about this matter.

## WAR PREVENTION

Can the Churches do something toward war prevention? Yes, our Mennonite Churches could cooperate with the forty peace organizations, especially with the Friends Service Committee, to make a united front against militarism.

The Mennonite Churches should unite with this committee and with other pacifist groups from all Denominations and make a united protest to the President of the United States and to Congress against

1) the war budget
2) military training in schools and colleges
3) traffic in arms
4) protection of Big Business by military forces.

But what if another crisis comes? My suggestion would be that the Mennonite Churches should at once appoint representatives to join the Friends Committee, so that they together work out the program for the hour. But the minds of these Churches must be prepared NOW so that they do not waste time in the hour of stress, but should
be willing to support wholeheartedly the Peace machinery that the Friends already have worked out．

May I read a letter that I received from Mr．Pickett，the secretary of the Friends Committee：
＂My dear Mr．Richert：
I am replying to your letter with re－ gard to what the American Friends Service Committee，as the agency speaking for the Society of Friends，would do in another emergency．

We have maintained the American Friends Service Committee，which would not only be prepared to take upemergency situations which might arise in case of war， but is doing its very best to prevent the coming of another war．

As to our relation with the War De－ partment：we have no relation．We worked independently during the war．The work was financed by voluntary contributions， largely by members of the Society of Friends．

I think it would be entirely feasible for our Committee，which co－operates very free－ ly with other bodies，to work with other Pacific churches if such emergency should arise again．

I am enclosing some literature，which shows our work at the present time．

Sincerely yours，
Clerence E．Pickett，
Executive Secretary．＂
I would therefore urge each conference of Mennonites to get in touch with this committee and prepare the ground，so that in case of another crisis the Mennonites would know what steps to take，and thus be in a position to give the youth the proper counsel．

## 2ht ber Mubardt．

 2．Miof．3：5．－„Tritt nidut Gerzu，zief）beine
 Darauf bu itegit，ift heilig Zand．＂Das Wich＝ tige fier ift nidat，Dáb ber Buidi nidht brannte， fondern bab ber ©at，mo Minjes ftans，heifiger Grumb war．Seder Beruf，jeder Drt Des Wir＝ fens，wenn wir es in（Spites famen thid nact feinem willen tum，ift beilig．Bei ber शus＝
übung unirer Wfficaten，ba to uns Gott hin＝ geitellt hat，＊önnen mix grüdeficid jein．Narbeit， im ridbtigen Sinn getan，wenn audd flein umb micheinbar，bringt ©ffict und ভegen．＂ßaß willit but immer meiter fabmeifen，fief＇bas （6）ute liegt io naf）；Yerne nur bas sflitaf er＝ greifen，Denn bas gftici ift immer ba．＂Sede Stelle，jeder Wrate，in ber Welt ift beilig．だき ift ©ottes Exbe，worauf wir ftefn．Wir fon＝ nen inn Keiligen．Mander meint，mur ber Sresigerbenuf jei heilig，fei ein gottgewollter Beruf．शein auch ber Farmerberuf，Der siauf＝ แannsberuf ift Keilig．Wenigitens fönten wir ifn io machen．Der Beruf bes ভpezerei＝ warenhänolers fann grab io heilig fein wie Der Des ßrediger．

Manche meinen bas Gstuid liege in ber Menge irdijder（6üter．Rein，Der Reide ift
 Das drliud beitegt in ber treuten Grfuilling des Benufs an dem Ort，wo wix ftehen．Biele fu＝ chen bas ghliut－im æomp，in Der Fracht，im Wnichen，in ärizern Dingen．Aber ber wahre Shafefpeare oder swethe itecft nidgt im feinen ミuruseinkand，fonoern im Intialt bes ßuthes． Die beutige weyt ift im groben und ganzen nidft gliicflich．Mian trachtet zut fegr nach bemt Materiellen，nawh bergänglidfen Dingen，ftatt
 fein Reben nerliext，wird e马 finden．＂Mache ben Ort to bu bift heiliges \＆and．Sröne bein $\mathfrak{D} a=$ fein mit Gsfiut in einem gottgefälfigen Reben， in aufopfernoer，Yiebefpendender Arrbeit．Dann haft bu frieden im Seerzen mo ein sforien＝ facein umitathit bein Satupt．

Rev．Fred Mifi．

Wo feine Gerectrigfeit ift，ift feine $\mathfrak{F r e}=$ Geit，und wo feine Freiheit it，ift feine（5se＝ recthtigfeit．

Wenn mur ber Begnte Teil ber Menfoth Yeiblich geidueit wäre，fo Gätte bie Bermuft Soufnung zux Scerridgaft．

9ht deent frits man litg für ben bergang＇＝ nen Tag，Docif niemalg flug für Den，Der font＝ men mag．（ఇiudfert．）

Se mefr man idfon weib，befto mehr bat man noch zu Yernen．（§）．Salfegel．）
（5ntt ift ber תüniter，twhin fein Wert＝ zeug．（6raf Beppelin．）

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