

L. H. ...

BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY

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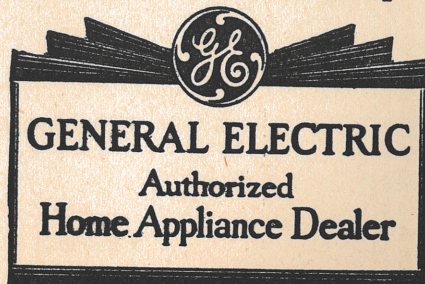
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"And The Sower Went Forth To Sow"

Edgar Schowalter
of The Kansas City Kansan

Bethel College in past years has sent out thru its educational portals 265 college graduates. Many more, possibly some thousands, who did not receive degrees nevertheless remained within Bethel's atmosphere sufficiently long to become imbued with her ideals. Thus it is no surprise to arrive at the realization that Bethel is exerting a definite influence upon the lives of former students in homes and communities the world over.

These alumni have gone out from Bethel to perform tasks and duties of varying kinds. "And the sower went forth to sow" is the Biblical injunction they are following.

How great their influence, how ably they adhere to Bethel's ideals, how much they contribute to the world in return for Bethel's contributions to them is not a matter for one of their kind to judge in these columns. It would seem more appropriate to this writer that a worthier reason for alumni members to pause would be for them to lend cheer and inspiration to those who are now within Bethel's halls and to those who help build ideals in present generation students and to those who make it possible for Bethel to continue as an institution.

Thus it seems entirely in keeping that members of the alumni group send messages of themselves and of their work back to these thru the columns of the Bethel College Monthly. It was for this purpose and reason that a few alumni members ac-

cepted the request of the Monthly's editorial board to edit the January number.

The Monthly has been carrying messages out from Bethel to the alumni membership, to friends of the institution. Now it is indeed appropriate that some of those send messages back—and here they are in this issue of the publication, contributions of the alumni.

EDUCATIONAL TRENDS

A college education should never be the end of an individual's learning. Graduation is, if anything, the beginning. From that point on a person is no longer under the constant supervision of able teachers. He is in the parlance of the street "on his own." Then begins the real trial of the educated person.

This brings to mind the thought that those responsible for the formative educational period, such as the college faculties, must exercise unusual fortitude in always striving to impart such foundational facts and principles that the college graduate may face life prepared. Unquestionably this is a tremendous responsibility.

That can be seen from one angle alone. Take for example the fact that the younger generation is always being taught by an older generation. Therefore, the older generation must attempt prophecy of the future with sufficient accuracy to make the teachings of today suffice students whose life's experiences will be of tomorrow.

At no time in modern educational pe-

riods have colleges and schools faced the peculiar problems created by the economic depression now confronting the entire world. Briefly, the more important aspects of the situation are these. The decline of business activity has so dried up the demands for employment of newly trained men and women of whatever walks in life, that college graduates are being turned out by the thousands into an unwelcome world. Where formerly to acquire a college training in any one of dozens of branches of specialized learning gave virtual assurance of employment, there is now almost nothing but assurance that there will be no employment.

It is a discouraging picture. But the writer who has spent his brief years since college graduation both as a teacher and as a writer had an unusual opportunity the other day to glimpse the methods adopted by able educators in whipping the depression problems.

One of these educators is a scientist. Where once his students obtained technical employment as fast as they graduated there now is only a limited demand and almost negligible pay. But this was not sufficient to discourage him. He had long before made a practical study of his tiny educational field and had decided that if

he were to be of any value to his students he would have to be able to guide them even outside his immediate field. So he trained himself to advise students how to coordinate their various studies both in his department and in allied departments, so they would become better grounded and more fully trained graduates.

In other words, this educator carried the theory of orientation into a far more practical application than most colleges with which the writer is intimately acquainted have ever done.

What's the use, for instance, of turning out hundreds of kookkeepers, let's say, when the world can use only a few dozen? Why flood the market with newspaper reporters when thousands are without jobs and starving?

Should we halt education because of a plethora of trained workers? No, certainly not that. A college education carries much more than a mere technical training. But certainly along with the technical training it is the duty of college administrators to study educational and economic trends closely enough that they and their faculties may save their graduates from the bitter disappointments that are sure to accompany when false hopes have been built too high.

A Minister Looks at His Job

Reverend Albert Penner

has been in the national eye recently thru his connection with the late President Coolidge's church at Northampton, Massachusetts. His friends have followed him with interest through Hartford Theological Seminary and two years at Marburg, Germany, to his present position.

It has been suggested that I give a more or less personal account of the life of a modern minister. About all that I can do is to share some of my ideas and experiences with you, although they may hardly be considered unique in any sense except that they are my own. Those of you in the ministry who may chance to read these words will probably be able to recount similar stories.

The demands made upon a minister today are much wider in their scope than they once were. Our highly organized and institutionalized American churches require a great amount of administrative su-

pervision quite apart from duties usually associated with the profession. The minister is, in a sense, the head of a considerable business corporation. A church such as ours has an annual budget of over \$17,000 which is apportioned to local expenses and benevolences. He is usually responsible for the religious education program of the church, which requires that he should know something about modern methods and materials. The minister, especially in such a time as this, is a sort of a welfare agent seeking to relieve distress in his parish. He is responsible for whatever community program the church may put on.

To be sure, he is still a preacher. He is probably no longer the best educated man in the community. He preaches to a highly intelligent congregation, a large percentage of whom are college trained. They may not know as much about the Bible as their forefathers did, but in general they possess a much wider fund of information. In my own case approximately half the Sunday congregation is made up of College and Preparatory School teachers and students.

This situation demands of the preacher an intelligent approach to the problems of life. He must know what people are thinking about; he must be familiar with the world in which they live.

And not only does he face a highly intelligent audience, but a highly critical one. It is not enough glibly to quote the Bible in support of any point gained. Whatever he says must bear the stamp of personal conviction gained from a personal intellectual wrestling with the issue involved. The faith that is in him will not commend itself to a modern mind unless it be reasonable.

All this demands that a preacher today must remain a constant student. He must, first of all, be a student of the Bible. That is the preacher's Handbook, it is his chief tool, it is the great Source Book for Christianity. No preacher can be a competent interpreter of Christianity who is not thoroughly acquainted with the Bible.

Furthermore, he must be a constant student of the larger field of religion. We recognize today that all religions, however primitive they may be, represent a fundamental, inborn longing of the human soul to know God. Every religious phenomenon should have something to teach one in the interpretation of religious experience today.

It is well for us to remember that the real basic conflict today is not between Christianity and other religions, between true religion and false religion. Nor is the real battleground along the line of the Modernist-Fundamentalist controversy. There is, I find, little interest in that today. The real issue of the present is between religion on the one hand and non-religion on the other; between Christianity and materialistic paganism; between faith and atheism.

And the seriousness of the situation is this—that Christian people are comparatively unconcerned about it. We are much more vociferous about the attack of the Soviets upon a religious system in Russia which was probably not worth conserving, than we are about the much more insidious spirit of paganism in our own country. It is that modern skepticism of the foundations of our Christian faith and ethics that a preacher must meet and seek to answer. Whatever he may know about other things, the preacher should be an expert in the field of religion. His people have a right to expect that of him.

A preacher today should also be a student of psychology. There are an alarming number of distraught people in our churches who are breaking under the strain of modern life. I have had a number of experiences where a better knowledge of psychology would have been invaluable. The minister, if he is a faithful pastor, will probably be the first to know his people's secret troubles.

In my first pastorate there was a man—he was a member of the choir—who asked me very urgently to call on him. I went immediately to see him and found him in great mental distress. Apparently he was worried about his son in college, but I felt that was not his real trouble at all. However, I seemed unable to get at the bottom of the situation. The man's condition grew worse and worse until he was quite out of his head. So I asked an expert psychiatrist to go with me to see the man, and in less than half an hour the whole secret was revealed. The real trouble was a secret sin, and the man could not be cured until that was uncovered. But once it was known and dragged out into the open, the man grew better rapidly.

Another very interesting experience has come to me this past year, where a better understanding of psychology and the methods of psychiatry, would have saved me and others considerable worry and work. A young woman in my church evolved in her imagination a whole elaborate kidnapping plot, even to the point of actually disappearing, causing the State police to engage in a frantic search and filling her friends and family with grave alarm, until

she was found, and the whole story finally came out.

These cases are perhaps spectacular, but I think of others where an understanding of some of the fundamental laws and methods of psychology are highly valuable pastoral aids.

A preacher facing a modern congregation must not be utterly ignorant of the developments of modern science. People today are trained in the scientific point of view, and they demand of their minister that he be at least intelligently informed about modern scientific ideas.

A minister today must read intensively and extensively. He needs the constant mental stimulation of great books. He should know the best of literature well. I remember going into the library of a minister who was fast losing hold on his people. They told me that he could not preach, that his sermons were not stimulating, that they were uninteresting, that they were all just about the same. I discovered that he had apparently not bought a new book in ten years. He spent as little time as possible in his study and as much time as possible in his garden.

I try each year to read or re-read some of the literary classics. Last summer, for instance, I read most of Ibsen's plays, and this year I have been reading some of George Eliot's novels. Then there is always a certain amount of good literature coming from our presses, books which interpret our present time and our present mood, with which one should become somewhat familiar.

A minister must also be a student of modern movements and events. It is becoming more and more necessary that the voice of the church be heard upon the issues of our political, economic and social life. It is a preacher's privilege and obligation to interpret modern events in the light of Christian teaching. There was a time when the pulpit was primarily and almost exclusively concerned with problems relating to the inner life and, what one might call, personal religion. That is still a primary concern, but we are coming to the growing realization that religion cannot be separated from the whole of life.

Some of the great historic ideals of the

Christian Church are even today not recognized by many Christians as belonging to the Christian tradition. I am thinking, for instance, of the ideal of Peace. Isaiah proclaimed the coming of the day of Peace, and Jesus is hailed as the Prince of Peace. The Mennonite Church has been one of a few which has for years held high the ideal of Peace. In spite of this, however, people do not instinctively identify agitation for peace with the Christian Church.

This past Armistice Day we held a Peace Parade here in Northampton, in which the churches of this and surrounding communities cooperated with various college groups and others. Immediately there was an outcry from certain highly patriotic and conservative organizations that this was simply socialistic or communist propaganda. It is to the disgrace of the church that people, when they hear of peace propaganda, should think of communism before they think of Christianity. That is one of the pressing reasons why the Church should speak with more boldness upon modern issues. And if we need to speak about Peace we need to speak about the problems of crime, mob violence, social justice, race relations, poverty, wealth, the movies, etc.

How wide and vast the preacher's field of study is! His job is never done, and to do it with any degree of efficiency takes time and constant application. For myself, I try to devote my whole morning to undisturbed study. I endeavor to husband my time so as to give a portion of it to the cultivation of my own spiritual life by the reading of the Bible, of prayers, or of other devotional literature. A portion of the time goes into general study, and, of course, sufficient time must be allowed to prepare for the immediate tasks, the Services on Sunday and during the week. My ideal is to keep the morning hours sacred; to see no callers and to answer no telephone calls.

I have thus far said very little about a very important phase of the minister's task—his personal relations with the people. The only way in which he can hope to know them is to meet them in their homes and at their work. There are special things which bring him into contact with his peo-

(Continued on page 11)

Jottings From the Pen of a World Traveler

Otto Kliewer

After his graduation from Bethel College Mr. Kliewer taught successfully in Wellington (Kansas) High School, was proprietor of a grocery store, and later a salesman. The most interesting events of his career, perhaps, have taken place during the trip, brief views of which follow.

It is surprising what erroneous ideas are formed of different countries from geographies, pictures, novels, etc. For instance, I had always pictured Java as a semi-civilized South Sea Island, probably covered with coffee plantations, ruled by overseers who held a whip hand over brown-skinned natives. Imagine my surprise to see a country about the size in area of New York State, with a population of about forty two million, of which twelve million are Dutch, the most thickly populated area in the world. The cities of Sourabaya, Samarang, and Batavia are beautiful and modern in every respect, with homes that would compare favorably with any residential districts in our cities. At Samarang, we hired a native driver to take us inland about eighty miles to Bourabador, where we saw the excavated ruins of an old Buddhist temple. On the way we traveled over splendid concrete roads, passing bamboo thickets, banana and cocoanut groves and through rice fields, where the natives, mostly women, stood up to their knees in mud and water, planting the rice shoots from which comes the greatest percent of their food. The native houses looked comparatively clean and instead of thatched roofs, most of them were tiled. The natives themselves looked well kept.

The temple, built to honor Buddha, in about 700 A. D., stands on the apex of a small hill and is 500 feet square and between one hundred fifty and two hundred feet high at the central dome top. It is covered with many bell shaped domes, in each of which is a life sized stone image of Buddah. The outside walls were covered with intricate carvings, depicting the life and events of that period. This huge temple was completely covered at that time by the natives, when invaders threatened to overpower them, and was excavated by Sir Stanford Raffles, about twenty five years ago. In the distance on either side can be seen the tops of active volcanoes, which

when erupting deal death to the natives.

The Dutch, who own the Island, unlike the Americans, are good colonizers, and when they leave Holland, they come with the intention of making Java their home. This in part accounts for the great progress made.

Just about a year ago, on a very cold night, I started from Wichita, by plane, on the first lap of our trip around the world. In New York we boarded the S. S. Silver-sandal, an English twin screw motor vessel, making it our headquarters for the next three months.

Our itinerary included various cities on the east coast of the United States, the journey through the Panama Canal (an achievement of which every American can feel justly proud) and around to Los Angeles and San Francisco on the west coast. From there we crossed the Pacific, going through terrific storms the entire voyage. After some interesting experiences in Japan, we went on to Shanghai and Hong Kong, China, the Philippines, Java, Sumatra, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Djbutti Africa, through the Red Sea and Suez Canal to Port Said and thence to Genoa, Italy. We toured Italy quite extensively, visiting such interesting places as Florence, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, the Isle of Capri and Venice. After a beautiful trip through the Italian Alps we reached Vienna, which enchanting city we enjoyed for about two weeks.

In all countries we visited in Europe we noticed the large number of men in military uniforms; to say the least, they seem to believe in preparedness.

Although Italy, under Mussolini, is rapidly coming to the front, there is a marked difference in the appearance of the country when crossing the border from Italy into Austria and then Germany. Farms are better kept and the houses and buildings painted and in good repair.

Unfortunately our stay in Germany was

cut short, but during that time we noticed no disturbances such as we read about in the newspapers here. On every side the swastika was much in evidence and the brown-shirted Hitlerites everywhere. Although nearly all the Germans are hard hit financially, they firmly believe in Hitler and with their natural thriftiness are slowly seeing the light of better days.

We left Hamburg and stopped at Havre, France; then sailed through the English Channel, across the Atlantic Ocean to land at Baltimore in our own country.

Another great surprise to me was Singapore, the crossroads of the world. I had always pictured Singapore from tales and picture shows as a sort of hell hole of the world. This may have been true at one time, but it certainly is a quiet, respectable city now. The British have everything well regulated and comparatively sanitary. It has many beautiful buildings and the streets are well paved. They are patrolled by big Sike policemen, who wear

turbans and brown uniforms and do not hesitate to use their clubs with great efficiency when the need arises. I'll never forget the day I hired a rickshaw coolie at a stipulated price to take me to the Seaman's Institute. After our arrival I paid him the agreed amount, whereupon he started a rumpus and demanded more, a trick they try on foreigner's occasionally. One of these policemen came up and without any hesitation hit the coolie over the head with his club knocking him down. That settled the question and without further adieu the native picked himself up and was on his way, leaving me standing with open mouth and not a little sorry for the poor fellow.

When all is said and done, the real advantage of a trip around the world is to see how the other half lives, and then to come back to the good old U. S. A. and realize absolutely that it is the only country in which an American would be satisfied to live. For, with all its faults, real or imagined, there is only one United States; no other country can compare with it.

Practical Sociology in the Virginia Coal Fields

Dr. C. C. Regier

Dr. Regier received his educational impetus at Bethel. Kansas University granted him his Master's Degree, and the University of Iowa bestowed a Ph. D. He taught at Bethel in 1911-12, 1913-14, and 1918-1919. For the past five years he has been in Montgomery, West Virginia.

In the fall of 1931 rumors reached us of a tent colony of evicted coal miners at Ward. Ward is a coal camp, of which there are many in West Virginia. Such a camp may have as many as two or three thousand inhabitants. The peculiarity of such a community is that it is entirely dependent upon some coal company. A company starts a mine in some "hollow" (a narrow side valley which often has a creek and may be ten or twenty miles long), builds long rows of company houses for the miners, and starts operations. Usually the company keeps a store at which the miners must do their trading. I say *must*, for often the miners receive their wages not in money but in scrip. Scrip is imitation money which is good at the company store but nowhere else. In this way the company derives a double benefit from its employees, first as workers, and secondly as traders. And

prices are usually high at the company store. Of course the company owns all the land round about, sometimes as much as ten or twenty thousand acres. There is always a school, and sometimes a junior high school. Neither is religion overlooked, and you will find at least one church—occasionally a non-denominational one—in every good-sized coal town. Also there is the company physician who looks after the health of the workers and their families. Does anyone imagine that these miners and teachers and clergymen and physicians are free to do and say what they please? They live in a system of industrial feudalism.

We had never seen Ward, although it is only eight miles from Montgomery and less than two miles off the Midland Trail, which is the automobile highway running along the Kanawha River, and touching both Charleston (the state capital) and Mont-

gomery. So one day during the Christmas season of that year, we took our old Buick and went to see for ourselves. Sure enough, before we came to the town of Ward, we passed about forty tents strung along the banks of the creek. We stopped to take a few kodak pictures, not knowing whether the inmates would resent this or not. To our surprise, the women and children opened the flaps of the tents, and looked out, showing no resentment. Presently a few men appeared, and I began to ask questions. They took me to the tent of Mr. Conner, who in turn introduced me to Jean Shifflet, the chairman of the local union which had waged this unsuccessful strike resulting in their eviction from the company houses. The tents had been furnished by the labor union and by a philanthropically-minded rich woman in New York. But what was in the tents besides people? Hardly anything. A few rude pieces of furniture, an old bed or two, some older bedding, a few kitchen utensils, and a crude stove constituted the equipment. Some families had no mattresses or springs in their beds, and some tents were without stoves. Without stoves in winter time! Fortunately there was a coal supply—of a sort. These unemployed could go to the slack piles and dig out pieces of coal that would burn, and with a good fire a tent can be kept comfortably warm even in cold weather. The problem, then, was to get stoves. Some families were so poorly provided with clothes that the children had to stay in bed a good part of the time; and we have seen children barefooted in winter time. On cold days they had to sit around the stove to keep the feet warm.

The pitiful stories we had heard and seen haunted us on the way back and for the rest of the winter. On New Year's Day of 1932 Donald and I loaded our coal heater (which we were not using at the time) on the car and went to the tent colony. We met Mr. Conner and Mr. Ballard and asked them who was most in need of a stove. Conner said Ballard needed one badly. The latter replied that he did not wish to beg, but he admitted that it was true. His wife was ill. They had four or five little children and no decent stove to heat their shack—not a tent in this case. We left the stove

and the few pieces of clothing we had brought with him and his family. They were grateful but not very demonstrative. None of these coal miners are very demonstrative.

About this family I must insert a special paragraph. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ballard were sickly. Mrs. Ballard would say if she could only get a bottle of tonic, the kind she once had, she would feel much better. Having been evicted by the coal company, they received no attention from the company physician. But such a bottle of medicine cost seventy-five cents, and that was more money than they possessed. It is no exaggeration to say that for the lack of fifty cents or a dollar some of these people have to die. We took her to the Salvation Army clinic in Charleston for a free examination, and bought her some medicine. We thought she was improving, but one day when we called on them, we were told that she had become insane and had been sent to an asylum, where she still is. Mr. Ballard and his old mother tried to provide for the children. He was nearly blind for a while but recovered partially. Finally their children were sent to the poor farm, sickly Mr. Ballard went forth to find work elsewhere, and what has become of his mother we do not know. In her despondent moments Mrs. Ballard would say, "If only Mrs. Regier would come."

Other families were equally destitute, and the problem was how to provide relief. A colleague of mine, Dr. R. H. Vining of the English department of New River State College, expressed the desire to be taken down to size up the situation. The first visit almost made him sick. He could think of nothing else. Being New Englanders, he and his wife wrote to friends and acquaintances in Connecticut and Massachusetts asking for supplies. The result was that numerous large boxes of clothes and shoes arrived which we took down and distributed—or rather, turned over to the school teachers and local tent committee for distribution. Stoves and mattresses, however, we had to beg or buy ourselves. As soon as it became known in the colony that we distributed things, people would come to us whenever we appeared on the scene, and ask whether we could help them

to this, that, or the other thing—always the barest necessities of life. When new babies arrived, there was sometimes nothing but newspaper to wrap them in. This touched some of the mothers of even Montgomery when we told them about it, and half a dozen layettes were prepared here and sent to expectant mothers.

What was of much greater help to these people than the support which came from a few "over-paid" professors was the aid that came from the county and the Friends' Relief. The county gave small quantities of groceries to each of these families, and the Friends furnished a warm meal—in the grade school—for each undernourished school child every day. (More than half of 370 children in school were undernourished.) This was during the winter of 1931-1932. After that the Friends withdrew on account of lack of funds. The county has since changed its form of relief from groceries to money. Each family receives about three dollars a week, and some of the families are large.

The outer appearance of the colony has greatly changed since 1931, but it is still there. In the spring of 1932 we had heavy rains, and one night when the creek overflowed its banks the tent inhabitants had to wade waist-deep to the road in order to save themselves from possible destruction. After that most of them moved their tents to higher ground on the side of the hill. They are now entering their third winter in their little, windowless abodes. The canvas is wearing through, their clothes and bedding are in bad condition, and there is no money for replacements. Yes, the spirit, too, is wearing down. In the beginning it was a new experience, a sort of romance, but all that is passed. By this time they are very tired.

Why do they not go back to work? This is impossible. No one will give them employment. Their places have long ago been filled by imported miners. They are regarded as dangerous agitators and are on the black list. Even people who have no direct connection with coal mining are filled with prejudice against them. Here in Montgomery people generally make fun of these "Reds" and "Communists" in the tents. Shortly after we had begun to show

our interest in them, President C. H. Martin of our college called me into a room, closed the door, and asked what Dr. Vining and I were up to at Ward. He said a group of Montgomery business men had called on him and informed him that we were cooperating with "Communists" there, and that Montgomery resented it. I said we had tried to find some Communists but had been unsuccessful. After he had satisfied himself that we were carrying on our relief work independently, he did not seem to mind it so much. The virtue of brotherliness, you see, is a matter of opinion. It all depends on whom you would befriend. If it is a member of the ruling class, you are a good fellow, if it happens to be an under-dog, then you are a dog yourself.

The man who has interested us the most in that group is Jean Shifflet, to whom I have already alluded. He is a native West Virginian with little school education, but he has ideas and ideals, and is a man among men. He is about forty years old and has a good wife and eight children. One of his children died of dysentery last year, and another was born in the tent. He is a good strong worker and has tried incessantly to find employment but without success. Everyone knows he is a good worker, but he has the reputation of being an agitator and that is enough. (A labor agitator is one who tries to raise the standard of living among the laboring class, and tries to hold the employer to some sort of agreement) He reads and thinks. Last year he once told me he had done more studying during the preceding two years than in his entire life before. He is an active Socialist, and a severe critic of our whole capitalistic profit system, yet I have never seen him in bad temper. Once when I was starting to leave, he stopped me to ask whether I could let him have any more back numbers of The Christian Century and Reader's Digest. The day before Thanksgiving this year, we brought another batch of clothes from New England to his tent, but the thing which seemed to interest him most was the pamphlet by Upton Sinclair, The Way Out, which I gave him. This man, I think, is a more prophetic type of the future citizen of the collective cooperating society than the man who tamely submits to

all kinds of indignities and injustice and never protests.

One discouraging thing about charity and relief work is the realization that it is largely a waste. It may be good and necessary at times, but it is only patchwork. It is not constructive. It leaves our lopsided and unjust system of distribution intact. For that reason—and others—I have never allowed these unfortunate people to take much of my time. Effective and social-minded teaching has always seemed much more fundamental to me. If we can make the young people realize that "laissez-faire" and "rugged-individualism" have run their course, and that cooperation and collectivism are at hand we have laid the foundation for future progress.

A person might think that in a state where there is so much misery and so much unemployment the public at large would be sympathetic with the unfortunates, but that such is not the case in West Virginia I have already indicated. It seems that our whole system of education—schools, churches, the press, the cinema, the radio,—is capitalistic. The teacher who takes his democracy seriously, and who would apply it to industry as well as politics will, therefore, have to be tactful. (Quite a big order for me!) The encouraging thing about this is that the students, especially the more intelligent ones, readily respond. This is also true with such social problems as international peace. But here I must illustrate

the danger in my position. In October, 1929, since it had been announced that the state would pay expenses of faculty members attending conventions, I went to President Martin with a program on peace which had been arranged by the National Council for the Prevention of War and asked whether the college would pay a part of my traveling expenses to Washington, where the meeting was to be held. On the program were professors from some of our leading universities, some prominent diplomats, and some professional peace workers. Mr. Martin looked at the program for a few seconds and then burst out, "I wouldn't give five cents for all that stuff. No, sir. There's too much loose, womanish talk along that line. That is what produced the late war. I am absolutely and bitterly opposed to it." How much can the instructor accomplish when the administration entertains such orthodox views? Mr. Martin, I might add, has recently died, and we now have a new administration in New River State College. Besides this, I should state, that there has been no inference with my class-room work during the six and a half years that we have been here.

The members of the new administration have themselves been engaged in relief work in other parts of the state. They are in sympathy with our attempts to relieve distress, and with our efforts to hasten the day when this condition of affairs shall no longer be.

A MINISTER LOOKS AT HIS JOB

(Concluded from page 6)

ple, a wedding in the family, or a death. It is his privilege to see his people in their joy and in their sorrow, and all of these experiences should be in the background of his preparation and preaching. Last Sunday, for instance there sat directly in front of me a young woman whose husband I had buried the day before. And to my right sat a young father whose six year old son we had laid to rest the week before. They were there expecting a word that would give them help and strength to go on.

In order to learn to know my people I

try to give four afternoons a week to regular, systematic calling upon the members of the parish. Most of them are perhaps largely of a social nature, I admit, and yet they afford an opportunity to make one's way into the homes and the hearts of people, to gain their confidence, and in a day of need, to be of some help.

The task of the ministry is of infinite variety and interest. It is never monotonous, it is never the same. I like my job. I have no desire for any other. My only desire is that I may be good minister of Jesus Christ.

Coast and Geodetic Survey

J. A. Duerksen

The writer of this article graduated in 1922, a typical product of Professor Richert's department—a mathematical "shark". His home is in Washington, D. C.

"Lower the life boats", resounded the stern command of the captain of the ship. The ship had met with a terrible disaster. It had struck a jagged rock and was doomed to sink within an hour.

There are many jagged rocks and reefs just beneath the surface of the ocean, and these hazards the Coast and Geodetic surface locates and record on its charts, in order to protect future mariners from similar catastrophes.

More than one hundred years ago, under Thomas Jefferson's administration, the president and Congress recognized the necessity of accurate coastal charts, showing the coast line and the depths of shallow coastal waters, in order to promote increased ocean trade and passenger travel between the United States and Europe. Consequently, Congress established the Coast Survey at that time, for the purpose of carefully chartering the shore lines and recording the depths of water in harbors and channels and over parts of the shallow continental shelves along the shore lines of the United States and its possessions.

For a proper survey of harbors and coastal waters, it is expedient to locate each sounding exactly in position. In other words, each sounding must be shown accurately on the chart, or else it is of very little or no use to the mariner. In shallow water, close to shore, the following procedure is common for charting the ocean bottom. A series of signals are established on the land near the shore. The geographic positions of these stations are carefully determined by a land survey, usually triangulation. Then a sounding boat or ship runs numerous lines of sounding at desirable distance apart, and locates these lines by making frequent simultaneous observations of the angles between three of these stations. Each such set of observations determines the exact location of the ship at any given time. At the same time, the lead line is dropped in the water at frequent intervals and the depths recorded on the chart.

In deeper water, echo sounding has almost completely supplanted lead sounding, principally for two reasons: first because in deep water the ship can go at full speed during echo sounding, but must come to dead stop for lead sounding; secondly, because echo soundings are practically continuous, while lead soundings must be spaced at great intervals for economic reasons.

The principle of echo sounding is very simple. A sharp sound is emitted from the ship. The sound is propagated through the water to the bottom of the ocean and from it is reflected back as an echo to the surface, where the ship automatically records it. Knowing the speed of sound in sea water, the depths can be computed from the time interval between the instant the sound was emitted and the instant the echo was received. In fact, fathometers have been developed which automatically give the depths directly in fathoms. They are based on the principle just cited.

The fathometer is not only valuable as a surveying instrument, but it has become quite important for navigation purposes, especially during foggy weather, when no observations can be made on celestial objects. Where the ocean bottom has been well charted, a navigator can often follow his course quite accurately by watching the depths which his fathometer indicates. The correspondence with the depths shown on the chart indicates where he is located.

Up until about a decade ago, the horizontal control for work far off from shore, where shore objects are not visible, was difficult and slow, and more or less inaccurate due to poor location of soundings. In the last few years an entirely new method has been developed. It is called radio-acoustic-ranging. Several stations are established on the shore and its position is determined. Each station is connected with a hydrophone placed in the ocean nearby and has automatic radio sending device. A bomb is thrown overboard from the ship, and explodes in the water. The sound trav-

els through the water until it strikes the hydrophone of the shore station; this causes the radio device to send radio signal instantly, which the ship receives. From the time interval between the shooting of the bomb and the reception of the signal from the station, the distance from the shore station can be computed. When the distances from two such stations are known simultaneously, the position of the ship is determined.

Even after a careful hydrographic survey has been made, navigation is still not safe; there is still a possibility that there may be sharp pinnacles, or what may be called steep mountain peaks rising from the ocean floor, which may have been missed between two consecutive courses of echo soundings. To find these a wire drag is used. Two launches proceed parallel to each other at a distance of half a mile apart with a cable stretched between them. This cable is held by a series of floats and weights, so that it moves at a fixed depth below the surface. Any obstruction, that this cable strikes will be discovered. After such a final survey, we may say, that the particular ocean area is practically safe for shipping.

Many duties have been added to the Coast Survey since its organization; such as prediction of tides, basic control surveys for horizontal and vertical surveying, study of terrestrial magnetism and earthquakes. Consequently, the name has been changed from Coast Survey to Coast and Geodetic Survey, so as to include the additional activities.

Ordinarily, we think of tides as being due merely to the attraction of the sun and moon, but they are greatly affected by the shape of the coast line and the configuration of the ocean bottom. They are also affected by winds and currents. There is a very large difference between the heights of high and low tides for different parts of the coast. For example, in New Orleans, the difference amounts to only about a foot, while in the St. Croix River in Maine, the difference amounts to over 20 feet. The largest average difference between high and low tides in the world is in the Minas Basin, Bay of Fundy, Nova

Scotia, where the average difference is 42 feet.

Since there are so many factors entering into the shape of the tidal curve at each station, it is impossible to predict tides on a purely theoretical basis. In practice, a long series of observations are made for a given station; the tidal curve thus obtained is then harmonically analyzed for the various tidal influences, such as the daily variation of the attraction of the sun, the daily effect of the moon, moon's variation in declination, sun's variation in declination, variation of the distance of the sun from the earth, trade winds, currents, etc. After this harmonic analysis has been made, the height of the tide can be computed several years ahead for any hour of any day for that particular station. About 1910, a tide predicting machine was developed at the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which automatically adds up all the separate influences that cause the tides and has thus reduced the amount of work involved very greatly. Tide prediction is very important for navigation, especially in shallow wharriors, where there is a large variation of tides. The larger ships can enter many shallow harbors only during high tides.

This brings us to geodesy the division in which I work. Geodesy is the measurement of the size and shape of the earth's surface. This division consists of precise leveling, precise horizontal surveying, and gravity measurements.

Gravity measurements are made by swinging a pendulum freely in a high vacuum case. That is, there is no driving mechanism for keeping the pendulum swinging. The pendulum is started swinging and then left swinging from its own momentum for 8 to 12 hours. The amplitude becomes and smaller during this interval, but the pendulum does not stop. The exact number of swings are recorded for a given interval of time. This is done for both the base station in Washington and the field station. From the difference of the number of swings in a given timed interval, the gravity is computed for the field station. For example: a pendulum making 57,502.5 swings in 8 hours at Washington will make 57,468.3 swings on Pikes Peak. This means

that a person who would weigh exactly 150 lbs. on Pikes Peak using a springs balance would weigh 150.177 lbs in Washington.

The leveling of the Coast and Geodetic Survey consists in determining the elevation of marks along lines extending across the country at frequent intervals, thus forming a so-called level net. The accuracy of leveling may be illustrated in this way: There is a Coast and Geodetic Survey bench mark at the base of the standpipe (city water works) in McPherson, elevation 1495.791 feet: the bench mark at the Firsh Presbyterian Church in Hutchinson is 1532.415 feet. The difference of elevation between the two stations is 36.624 feet. If a Coast Survey engineer reobserved this line, he would check this difference by at least 1 inch.

This system of leveling, after it has been adjusted by what is ordinarily called "Least squares method" will furnish the basic control for all level work in the United States. Bench marks are set in many convenient places over the whole country, such as cement culverts, post offices, court houses, schools, churches, etc. These bench marks are very valuable to the local surveyor.

The horizontal control is done by a method known as triangulation. This method is especially adapted for large area surveys. It consists of a chain of stations forming triangles and quadrilaterals. The stations in this chain are set at distances of 15 to 30 miles apart. At each station all angles are observed between all contiguous stations. About every 100 to 200 miles, the distance between two consecutive stations is measured very accurately. Also the direction of this line is determined by observation on Polaris. After a smooth mathematical surface, called the ellipsoid, which fits most nearly to the size and shape of the earth has been adopted, the geographic position of each station is computed on this ellipsoid.

This chain of quadrilaterals or triangles which form the basic control are generally run in north-south and east-west directions at distances of about 50 miles apart, thus forming a sort of checker board system. Since all the angles are measured as well as frequent bases and directions and since closed loops are formed, there are more observations than are absolutely necessary for computing each triangle. This means that

there will be small discrepancies between the various measurements, since no measurement can be made absolutely perfect. Both for convenience of having a unified absolutely consistent system and for obtaining the most probable values for each station, the least squares method is used for computing the triangulation. This method involves setting up equations to make all values consistent in a particular chain of triangles, and then solving these equations. Quite frequently the number of simultaneous equations for a single chain of triangles, 200 to 300 miles long, will be from eighty to a hundred.

After the main triangulation net is adjusted, second-order triangulation which is slightly less accurate is run criss-cross through each loop. When the work is completed, no point in the United States will be more than 15 miles from a triangulation station.

Just as in leveling, each station is marked. Usually, a concrete slab or post is set in the ground and a bronze marker or table is embedded in it. Any local surveyor can depend on this mark as being accurate and permanent, and any local survey tied to it is permanent. Even if the mark should be destroyed for some reason or other, it can always be reestablished from other stations in the immediate vicinity.

Necessarily, all computation of the basic control must be made on the curved surface called the ellipsoid. The average surveyor, however, interested only in local surveys, can always use the method of plans surveying without any material loss in accuracy. In order to make our basic control more readily available to the local surveyor, who, in general, deals with plane surveying, the Coast and Geodetic Survey in cooperation with the states, is now computing all triangulation on the basis of plane coordinates. This will make the basic control so simple, that any surveyor can use these stations for tying in his local surveys with very little computation.

* * *

Die when I may, I want it said of me, by those who know me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower when I thought a flower would grow.

—Abraham Lincoln

Program for the Bible Week at Bethel College

February 11 to February 16

Rev. M. C. Lehman of Goshen, Indiana is to be the special lecturer for the Bible week at Bethel College this year. Having spent some fifteen years in foreign countries, Rev. Lehman is well acquainted with world affairs and will bring spiritual messages of a high order. He will speak twice a day—in the forenoon at 9:30 (except on Sunday when he will deliver the Sunday morning sermon at the regular time) and in the evening at 7:30. The general public is invited.

The Forenoon Series

College Chapel, 9:30-10:30

- Sunday, Feb. 11: The Mystery of Life and its Practical Solution.
 Monday, Feb. 12: The Heavenly Vision.
 Tuesday, Feb. 13: The Fellowship of Christ.
 Wednesday, Feb. 14: The Plane of Christian Living.
 Thursday, Feb. 15: How May We recapture the Power and Glow of the Early Church?
 Friday, Feb. 16: The Call of the Cross.

The Evening Series

College Chapel, 7:30-9:00

- Sunday, Feb. 11: Recent Trends in Religious Thought.
 Monday, Feb. 12: What About Modern Missions?
 Tuesday, Feb. 13: Some Defects in Contemporary Civilization.
 Wednesday, Feb. 14: The Church and Modern Life.
 Thursday, Feb. 15: Mennonite Faith and World Problems.
 Friday, Feb. 16: The Mennonite Student's Call to Service.

Besides these lectures by Rev. Lehman special courses on a popular level will be offered beginning Monday and ending Friday. These courses are designed especially to meet the needs of certain groups as indicated below:

- 2:30 to 3:30, a course for ministers on modern social movements and their religious implications by Dr. E. L. Harshbarger. (Meet in Room 12)
 Monday: Communism.
 Tuesday: Fascism and Hitlerism.

Wednesday: Socialism.

Thursday: Recent American Trends.

Friday: The Peace Movement.

2:30 to 3:30, a course of Bible discussions based on some letters of Paul in charge of various ministers. (Meet in Chapel)

Monday: Galatians, by Rev. J. H. Epp.

Tuesday: Philippians, by Rev. P. H. Unruh.

Wednesday: Colossians, by Rev. J. J. Plenert.

Thursday: Titus, by Rev. P. R. Lange.

Friday: Philemon, by Rev. P. P. Wedel.

3:30 to 4:30, a course for Sunday school superintendents, teachers, and others interested by Dr. Ed. G. Kaufman. (Meet in Room 12)

Monday: The Educational Function of the Church.

Tuesday: The Aims of Christian Education.

Wednesday: The Content of Christian Education.

Thursday: The Method of Christian Education.

Friday: Christian Education as Spiritual Engineering.

3:30 to 4:30, a course for church choir directors, accompanists, and others interested by Prof. W. H. Hohmann. Some attention will be given to Gaul's "Holy City". (Meet in Chapel)

Monday: Hints on Music Appreciation.

Tuesday: Essentials of a Church Hymn.

Wednesday: The Importance of Intonation.

Thursday: Expression and its Significance.

Friday: Interpretation and its Achievement.

The friends of Bethel College have through the years learned to look forward to the offerings of the annual Bible Week with great expectations. Everyone is heartily invited to attend as many of the meetings as possible. We hope too, that the courses offered will meet with a general welcome and good attendance. Bethel College is anxious to serve its constituency and this area in general. May our Heavenly Father richly bless us all as we meet together in His Name during the days of the Bible Week to learn from Him.

« « Alumni and Ex-Students Notes » »

The Alumni Editorial Board

Acknowledges thankfully the twelve fine articles sent in for this particular issue. These contributions were all "so well done" that more space will be required than anticipated. Readers may look for further treats in the regular numbers of the Monthly until June, when the second Alumni Edition will appear. Look for "Wyoming Echoes" by Sherwood Stacey; "The Value of History to the Layman" by Dr. O. H. Wedel; "The Famous Shaker Heights" by A. G. Linscheid; "Welfare Work in the Indian Service" by Laura Dester; "Reflections of a Young Lawyer" by Adolf Krehbiel; "Archaeology and Life" by Emil Haury; "A Bethelite in Mexico" by Hazel McAllister; and "The Mecca of Biologists As Seen by a Graduate Student" by Dr. D. S. Pankratz.

On Dec. 10, 1933, Albert D. Schmutz (Ac. and Mus. '07) was "Guest Conductor" at the First Symphony Concert given by the Emporia State Teachers' College Symphony Orchestra. The program included the following numbers composed by Mr. Schmutz: "To the Birds and Flowers" for contralto and strings; "Psalm 13" for contralto and orchestra; "Silent Night" (paraphrase).

Harry R. Haury of Morehead, Kansas, visited with his parents in Newton during Christmas vacation.

There were rumors that Miss Johanna Schmidt of Goessel, Kansas, returned missionary from India, was not going back to the field after her furlough. Now we know why not, for on Dec. 19, 1933, a marriage license was secured for Edgar E. Frank of Mendon, Ohio, and Johanna Schmidt of Goessel.

P. R. Schroeder (C. '12) conducted meetings at Goltry, Oklahoma, during the month of December.

Laura Dester (C. '20) is at present in government employ at Washakie, Wyoming. She is making a survey of Indian boarding schools since the government is gathering data before changing from a system of boarding schools to one of day

schools where the children will stay at their own homes. Laura visited with her parents at Deer Creek, Oklahoma, during the Christmas holidays.

Dorothy Dester (C'33) has spent some time in Wyoming keeping house for a lady employee of the government at Washakie, Wyoming. She also came home to Deer Creek, Okla., at Christmas time and is remaining at home since her father's health is failing.

Walter E. Ratzlaff and family of Meno, Okla., spent two weeks in December in Kansas visiting at the home of his parents and other relatives and friends.

Rev. Philip A. Wedel (C'23) has held series of meetings in several churches, among them Hillsboro Mennonite Church, Alexanderwohl and Arlington.

"Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Manning (nee Augusta Balzer C'24) in Africa a daughter, on Oct. 12, 1933, who has been named Grace Irene".

On Dec. 16, 1933 J. E. Regier (Ac.'11) and family moved from 507 E. Fourth St. Newton to the Bethel College Campus where they will make their home in the house they recently bought from Rev. J. M. Suderman (C'21). The house was somewhat remodelled and put in first class condition before the Regiers moved in.

Marion Unruh was dangerously hurt in an airplane crash near Hutchinson, Kansas, on Sunday Dec. 10. Mr. Unruh's fifteen year old brother Richard was killed in the crash. Mr. Unruh was a Bethel College student in 1928 and 1929. He was in the army air corps for one year and was pilot of the plane at the time the accident occurred on Dec. 10.

Miss Hazel McAllister (C'17), former instructor at Bethel College, recently returned from Puebla, Mexico, where she served on the staff of the Methodist Normal School. She calls herself an "undesirable alien" for she was given thirty days notice to leave the country. The Mexican government recently adopted an anti-religious policy and their first step seems to be to eliminate missionaries whose contracts expire by refusing to renew the contracts.

Miss Mary E. Hooley was called to West Liberty, Ohio, on Saturday Dec. 9, 1933 by a message telling of the serious illness of her father, Joseph A. Hooley, who passed away early Monday morning after only a week's illness. The first intimation of her father's illness had come to Miss Hooley only a few days before when a letter stated that he was suffering with a painful carbuncle. The next day a message stated that he was ill and both lungs were affected. Another message 24 hours later requested her to come at once. Miss Hooley's mother died two years ago. Our sympathy to her in this new loss!

When Miss Marie J. Regier (Ac. '19 and C. '26) visited the college campus this fall she addressed the Oriental History class at the college on "A glimpse of China".

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Riesen celebrated the formal opening of their grocery store at 1014 Pine St. Newton, Kans., on October 14, 1933, and are now busy serving their customers with quality food supplies.

Edgar P. Schowalter (Ac. '22) and Neva Dunkelberger Schowalter (Mus. '20) attended the Kryl Concert at the Bethel College Chapel on October 29, 1933.

Robert G. Gronewald, former Bethel instructor in Sociology and Economics, is at present studying at the Sorbonne in Paris. He sends greetings to his Bethel friends and states that his year "goes quite pleasantly". Earlier in the fall he was in Rome. A year ago found him in Berlin studying "die sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Lagen... und auch die deutsche Sprache."

Mr. Carl J. Neufeldt and Esther Miller Neufeldt are living in Partridge, Kansas for the second winter where Mr. Neufeldt is the Principal of the graded schools.

Marguerite Schmitt is teaching in Evanston, Illinois.

Helen Schmitt is teaching reading and music in the Junior High School of Maywood, Illinois. Her address is: 1922 So. 5th Ave., Maywood, Ill.

Margaret Plummer is employed by the United Press in Kansas City.

Rudolf Voth of Buhler is teacher of music at Hoxie, Kansas.

The appointment of Jonas W. Graber (Ac. '14) of Kingman, Kansas as state director of the National Recovery Council of

Kansas "now seems certain". Mr. Graber was state budget director under Gov. Woodring and has served as a member of the board of directors of Bethel College, to which he was reelected at the last annual meeting of the corporation with the highest number of votes cast for any one candidate.

Katherine Ratzlaff is teaching at Meno, Oklahoma.

"Waldo Wedel (Ac. '26) writes relatives here that he has given up his teacher's fellowship at the University of California at Berkeley for the present and has accepted a position as assistant archaeologist with a group sent out by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. There are about 200 men in the group and they are doing some excavating at Taft, Calif., the project being financed under the civil works administration. Mr. Wedel expects to return to Berkeley and resume school next fall. . . ."

George Wise is a law student at Washburn College at Topeka, Kansas. He is also one of the clerks at the Hotel Kansan at Topeka and since he could not come home at Christmas time his father and mother went to Topeka to be with him.

Dr. J. H. Langenwaller (Ac. '00) of Friends University, Wichita, Kansas was the special speaker at a series of evangelistic meetings held in the Brudertal Mennonite Church near Hillsboro, Kansas during the week beginning December 26.

Rev. Walter Bynum underwent major surgery at Axtell Christian Hospital, Newton, Kansas on Dec. 13, 1933. He has since gone back to his home in Hesston, Kansas.

Albert Eck (C.) is principal of the Meno, Oklahoma Bible Academy this year.

Meribeth Haury of Halstead (daughter of Cora Molzen Haury Dyck C '18) and her sister Augusta Dyck (daughter of Albert Dyck Com. '06) recently appeared on the Vesper service program given by the rural schools of Harvey County, Kansas at the Newton City Auditorium. Meribeth played the 'cello while her sister played the viola. The selection they played was Nevin's "The Rosary".

Karl Kliewer (C '29) just recently completed work at the Business Preparatory School of Wichita receiving a diploma in a federal tax course.

Betty Heffelfinger has taken the position left vacant by Anna Marie Haury's resignation at Christmas time.

Sister Margaret Richert, who is Head Nurse at the Goessel Home for the Aged, had the misfortune of stepping into the elevator shaft and falling ten feet. As a result of her fall she broke her right knee cap and her left shoulder which will mean at least six weeks of enforced vacation.

Rev. Edgar Toevs recently made a visit at Aberdeen, Idaho to visit his sick father. On his way back to Pandora, Ohio, where he is pastor of the Mennonite Congregation, he stopped with friends at Newton, Kansas.

Victor Haury who attends medical school at Minneapolis, Minn. visited his

parents in Newton, Kansas during the holidays.

On Saturday, Dec. 23, 1933 at the Newton Methodist Church occurred the marriage of Miss Sara Shirk and Mr. Cecil Danner. Mrs. Danner has taught several terms in the rural districts. They will make their home one mile east on Twelfth street, Newton, Kansas.

A TIP FOR STUDENTS

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