

School and College Journal.

Vol. VI.

NEWTON, KANSAS, OCTOBER, 1901.

No. 10.

RIESEN'S

Photographisches Atelier,
Ecke Main und Broadway,
Newton, Kansas.

W. S. DOTSON

:-SELLS:-

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
Boots, Shoes, Etc.
610 Main Street, - Newton, Kan.

Man veräume nicht bei

G. R. FOLLETT & CO.

vorzusprechen, ehe man seine Einkäufe von
Eisen- und Blechwaren, Öfen,
Ackergeräte und Buggies macht.
Main Str., Newton, Kan.

One Price Clothiers and Hatters.

N. BARNUM & CO.,

517 MAIN STREET.

To be absolutely certain of securing the very best values, come to us and we will show you the difference in the prices of a strictly one price Store and what others ask.

The Lehman Hardware & Implement Co.

Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery, Stoves, Tinware, Farm Implements, Windmills, Etc.
Newton, Kansas.

DIETRICH FUNK & BERNH. BARTEL, Contractors and Builders.—Zimmer- und Baumeister.

122 E. 4th street, Newton, Kansas.
All work guaranteed to be first-class. General repairing promptly attended to.

The CENTURY CLOTHING COMPANY, Newton's Biggest, Best and Busiest Store.

We have a full line of tablets for either pen or pencil, also fancy stationery. Pen and pencils of all kinds. Big Reductions in all departments during our clearance sale.

HANLIN'S

J. G. ROGERS.

Blank Book Manufacturer and Printer.

Printing and Binding of all Kinds Done in all the Latest Styles.

All Kinds of County Supplies Constantly on Hand.

Old Books Rebound in all Styles
Gilt Edges, Marbling, etc., done on short notice.
Over Midland National Bank,
Newton, Kans.

The Midland National Bank.

Capital \$50,000.00,
Newton, Kansas.

W. J. Trousdale, Pres. J. C. Nicholson, V. P.
Don Kinney, Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. J. Trousdale, J. C. Nicholson, J. H. McNair,
Amos Hess, Don Kinney.

Does a General Banking Business

All Business, consistent with sound, conservative banking solicited.

Coal.

Nicholson

311 Main St. Phone 34.

WILL R. MURPHY, Photographer.

116 West Fifth St., Newton, Kan.
The Only Ground Floor Gallery in Newton.....

Die einzige photographische Galerie zu ebener Erde in Newton.

Western Book & Pub. Co., Newton, Kans.

First National Bank

Of Newton, Kansas.

Exchange issued on all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

S. LEHMAN, President, C. W. GOSS, Vice-Pres.
A. B. GILBERT, Cash. TH. KAESTNER, Ass't cash

Man kann Geld sparen

wenn man Möbel, Wandpapier und Teppiche bei

L. F. Schumacher & Co.,
kauft. Zeichenbestattung eine Spezialität.
705-707 Main St. Newton, Kansas
Im Opera Haus-Block.

REESE'S PALACE DRUGSTORE

NEWTON, KAN.

Pure Drugs and Fine Jewelry.

Graybill's Steam Laundry,

NEWTON, KANSAS.

117 W. 5th St. Hello 217.

M. Kuehny, Agt., Bethel College.

School and College Journal.

Will May,

Neues Schuh- und Stiefelgeschäft.

Newton, Kansas

J. J. KREHBIEL,

Nos. 128 and 130 East Sixth Street,
NEWTON, KANSAS.

Blacksmith & Repair Shop.
Schmiede u. Wagen-Werkstätte.

The Moundridge Lumber Co.,

Dealers in

BUILDING MATERIAL AND FUEL.
Moundridge, Kansas.

S. M. SWARTZ LUMBER CO.,

südlich vom Santa Fe Depot,
verkauft
Holz, Schindeln und Kohlen
zu billigen Preisen.
Newton, Kansas,

The Newton

Milling and Elevator Co.,

NEWTON, KANSAS.

We do an exchange business and
will try to please everybody.
Are always in the market for
wheat and pay the highest prices.

Wir kaufen zu jederzeit Weizen
und zahlen die besten Preise; auch tau-
schen wir Mehl für Weizen um.

B. Warkentin,

Manager.

The Goering-Krehbiel Mercantile Co.

Dealers in

Dry Goods Clothing, Groceries

MOUNDRIDGE, KANSAS.

GRAYBILL

Verkauft billig für Bar, gute, starke

Schuhe, Stiefeln, Pantoffeln.

525 Main St., Newton, Kan

P. N. WING.

HARNESS,

Sattlergeschäft, Pferdegeschirre u.

Newton, Kansas

Zu der deutschen
Material u. Specerei-Handlung
—von—

Heinrich Toevs,

304 Main Str., Newton, Kan.

findet man stets einen guten Vorrat frischer
Ware zu billigen Preisen.

H. D. WELLS,

DENTIST — Zahnarzt.

Office over (über) Barnum's Store.

NEWTON, KANSAS.

W. E. GROVE.

Proprietor of

PEOPLES' GROCERY,

Material- und Specerei-Handlung.

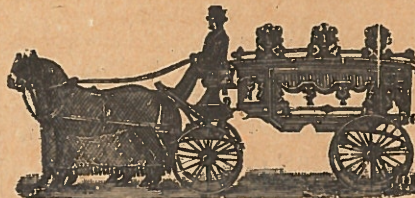
No. 502 Main St., Newton, Kansas.

DUFF & DUFF.

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves and Queensware.

**UNDERTAKING
& EMBALMING.**

Hier wird Deutsch gesprochen.



C. F. Claassen.

Land, Loan and Insurance,

532 Main St., Newton, Kan.

Verkauft auch Schiffsbillete.

S. S. HAURY, M. D.,

.....Physician and Surgeon.....

OFFICE: S. E. Corner Sixth
and Main Streets.

NEWTON, KANS.

**N. A. Mathis,
Lumber Dealer.**

No. 125 W. 5th St. Phone 323.

Newton, Kansas.

Successor to Kansas Lumber Company.

C. W. Chase.

Hauptniederlage von

Stiefeln und Schuhen

Gute Waren zu billigen Preisen.

Nichts wird misrepräsentiert.

511 Main Strasse, Newton, Kan.

MCGRAW & CO.,

Coal, Building Stone and Grain.

YARDS AND SCALES

Third Street near Newton City Mills.

NEWTON, KANSAS.

Newton Lumber Co.,

.....DEALER IN.....

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash.

Doors, Moldings, Posts, Lime, Cement,
Hair, Stucco, Plaster Paris.

Office Yards 113-116 East Sixth Street.

J. R. LOWE,

DENTIST
Corner of Main and Fifth Streets,
NEWTON, KANSAS.

Ein

Neues Buch

—für—

Agenten.

Charakter-
züge.

Eine Charakterzeich-
nung in Wort und
Bild von Sachen und
Personen, in 180 Ka-
piteln, mit sinnreichem
Bild über jeder Sache, und trefflichem Holz-
schnitt von jeder Person, deren Charakter-
züge in obigem Buche beschrieben sind.
Jedes Kapitel enthält nur zwei Seiten.
Jedes Kapitel " ein sinnreiches Bild.

Kostet nur \$1.00.

Agenten verdienen von
\$2.00 bis \$5.00 den Tag.

Ist auch in englischer Sprache zu demselben Preise zu
haben.

Man schreibe sofort für Territory an
Mennonite Book Concern,
Berne, Indiana.

School and College Journal.

Vol. VI.

NEWTON, KANSAS, OCTOBER, 1901.

No. 10.

School and College Journal

Published every month by the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF BETHEL COLLEGE,
NEWTON, KAN.

All Correspondence may be addressed to:
"SCHOOL AND COLLEGE JOURNAL,"
Bethel College NEWTON, HARVEY, CO., KAN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: 25 cents a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Newton, Kan., as
second class mail matter.

A Tribute to President McKinley.

It is in compliance with the proclamation of President Theodore Roosevelt that we are assembled here together. We unite this hour with numerous higher institutions of this country to pay our homage of love and reverence to our highly esteemed President, William McKinley. It is a most fitting expression of loyalty that colleges and universities should thus participate with the churches in the exercises appointed for this day. And it is very becoming that "Bethel", the only Mennonite college west of the Mississippi, should be among the number. Why should colleges in general commemorate the day? They should, because theirs is a position in very close touch with the national life; because they are indispensable as means and media of training for the discharge of the functions of government in an enlightened country and for an intelligent and progressive people. President McKinley was a college graduate, his able corps of cabinet officers are likewise. The National Senate and House of Representatives are largely composed of college men. And as it has been, and is now, so it will be. Between college walls now are being educated and prepared those upon whom the grave duties

and responsibilities of the nation in the future will develop.

We are met then to bring our tribute of heartfelt sympathy to one of the noblest of this country's sons. The story is yet vivid in our minds. Just two weeks ago to-day was "President's Day" at the Pan-American Exposition. The President was there, not because it was mandatory for him, but because he so chose out of devotion and loyalty to the interests of his country. Demonstrations of great joy and enthusiasm greeted him in the city on the lake, unprecedented in the annals of Buffalo. That Thursday afternoon McKinley addressed a large concourse of people. He spoke with his usual vigor and courage, but methinks little did he suspect that they should be his last words in public. I have copied the conclusion of the address. It reads as follows: "Gentlemen, let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here, may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence and friendship which deepen and endure. Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth." Could McKinley have uttered a loftier and better gospel, as farewell to his American people?

But we must go on. On the next day, Friday, Sept. 6, the President held a reception in the Temple of Music on the Exposition Grounds.

No stiff code of officialty to hedge him off, he most affectionately shook hands with the citizens—men, women, and children alike, for all were dear to him—as they passed by. All went well until 4:15 P. M. Then occurred the tragedy. A man,—nay, a dastardly villain — approached, his right hand wrapped in what appeared to be a bandage. The President reached out to clasp his hand in friendship—and quick as lightning the miscreant aimed and fired two shots at the President's heart. The foulest assassination on the pages of this country's history had been committed. One bullet had hit the breastbone and glanced off; the other pierced the stomach and probably lodged in the muscles of the back. The villain was seized and taken in charge by the detective and police force. Whether the President in the first moments fully realized what had occurred, remains conjectural, and is a secondary matter. We are impressed with the nobility of his character as displayed in his deep concern for others when we are told that his first thought was of his wife, "Do not let exaggerated reports come to her ears"; his second thought of the assassin, "Do not hurt him"; and his third thought of the Exposition, "I hope I have not disturbed it." Physicians were at once summoned, and the wounded President was taken to the private residence of the President of the Exposition, the Milburn House.

We know the rest. How a nation was awe-stricken at the report; how with painful anxiety and breathless hopes eighty millions of people watched the bulletins as they were hourly issued by the skilled surgeons and physicians; how the Christian constituency of the nation in one accord pleaded before the throne of

God, the author and preserver of life, for his recovery; how they were buoyed up in their hopes; how they rejoiced in spirits, over the favorable and encouraging reports. We now know also how, notwithstanding favorable outward symptoms, unseen forces were working at the vitals; how in those 24 hours of awful suspense from Friday morning on, the monster death was making his grim demand. We know how on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1901, at 2:15 A. M. the President breathed his last, with the assured hope of eternal life.

McKinley is no more in the land of the living, and this afternoon his remains will be brought to their last resting-place, in the city that he called his home and loved so well, in Canton, Ohio.

His death is an overwhelming sorrow to the wife left behind, that noblest of women and most patient of sufferers, Mrs. McKinley. Our deepest sympathies are extended to her this hour, and our prayer is, that Providence may give her strength in the severe ordeal that she is passing through. McKinley's untimely death is in scarcely a less degree a sore bereavement to the nation. Yea, not only this nation but the whole civilized world to-day, mourns his loss, and will for time to come. We can say of William McKinley as Secretary Stanton said when the spirit of the great martyr president, Lincoln, took its flight: "Now he belongs to the ages." The heritage he left is a splendid one. It is with some reluctance that I attempt a short eulogy, for I feel insufficient thereunto.

Were I to characterize him in one sentence, the words would be these: McKinley was a great man. That means, McKinley was a great and good man. Can a higher and loftier tribute than this be paid to any mortal? I know of no higher. All that remains to be said, must then be in the nature of an amplification of the attribute "great". McKinley's was a comprehensive mind. Large talents combined with patient, thorough study gave him a deep insight into the leading questions of the times. Not aggressively seeking to control events and affairs, as executive—he was ever ready for the emergencies when they arose, and equal to the issues when such were at stake. He was never known to shrink from the severest task and

most exacting responsibilities. To the solution of all problems of state and nation be brought a mind fertile in resources, keen in judgment, and sagacious in administration. With all he was guided by the lofty sentiment, that the courses of nations must be wrought and ordered in accordance with the everlasting principles of righteousness. In the realization of these several ends, he faced all issues and difficulties with firmness of purpose, and resoluteness of will. These qualities, which he possessed in an eminent degree, constitute him one the greatest statesmen of the nineteenth century. To such intellectual qualities he added strong moral traits. He combined personal and political integrity with a high sense of justice. He possessed lofty ideals and exemplified them in his life. He was endowed by nature with a calm temperament, a happy disposition and a kind heart—a heart that was ever considerate for the welfare of others. His wife in speaking of "the Major," says, that he never once in all her protracted illness, murmured or uttered an unkind or impatient word. Ask me, why McKinley was, and is so close to the hearts of the American people, why his name is loved in the West as well as in the East, in the South as well as in the North. I will say, it is because of his large, loving heart, which made no distinction between the humblest citizen and the ambassador from a foreign state. Above all, McKinley was a Christian. This must raise him in our estimation. Why? Because by virtue of this distinction his character with its great and noble parts, shines out in purer splendor and deeper luster.

As in life, so was he in death. With peace in his heart and serenity on his countenance, he faced the monster. But it was no monster for him. Uttering the significant evangelical words: "Not ours, but God's will be done", he bows in submission to the decree of his God. He is gathered with the saints beyond the river. There shine in brightest luster the illustrious martyr trio—LINCOLN, GARFIELD, MCKINLEY. May the precious sacrifice be not in vain.

A. S. HIRSCHLER.

President McKinley.

Our lamented President William McKinley was born in Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 29 of Jan.,

1843. From his Scotch-Irish father and his German mother he inherited many of the best traits characteristic of those races, strength of intellect and clearness of judgment, diligence and perseverance, a genial disposition, and religious fervor.

At the age of five he began to attend the village school of Niles and later continued his public school education at Poland, whither his parents had moved, in order to obtain better school facilities for their children. When not quite 16, he was sent to Alleghany college at Meadsville, Pennsylvania, but sickness soon compelled him to return. After his recovery he began to teach school at \$25 per month and "boarding around". He was thus engaged when the news flashed across the country that Ft. Sumpter had been fired upon, and that President Lincoln was in need of troops to defend the cause of the Union. McKinley was among the first to respond to the call for volunteers, and was mustered in at Columbus, O. by Gen. Fremont, who "thumped the young man's chest, looked into his clear eyes and then said "You'll do". Enlisting as a private, he was gradually promoted through the intervening grades, until he became captain of his company and at the close of the war, was brevetted major when he was mustered out of service, in July, 1865. He next became a student of the law, and in due time was graduated from the Albany, N. Y. law school and settled in the then little town of Canton, O. to wait for clients. His ability soon earned for him the partnership with Judge Belden, which continued to the time of the judge's death in 1870. In 1869 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county, to which position he was repeatedly re-elected by his fellow-citizens. At the age of 33 he was elected as a Representative to the national Congress and was repeatedly re-elected, until in the year 1890 he was defeated by a small majority in an altered district which had been gerrymandered for the purpose of securing his defeat. As he had done good service in the House of Representatives and had been especially connected with the policy which at this time defeated the Republican party, having been one of the important factors in the tariff measure which is popularly associated with his name,

he was soon called from his temporary retirement, nominated for the position of Governor of his state, and after a brilliant campaign was elected by a handsome majority, and re-elected for a second term two years later. His remarkable plurality of 80,000 at his re-election, the able administration of the affairs of Ohio, the friends won in the Harrison campaign, owing to his straight-forward, clear and able discussion of the questions then up before the country, and the skillful management of his friend Mark Hanna, not only drew all eyes toward him as a presidential possibility, but gave him a comparatively easy victory at the nominating convention at St. Louis in June, 1896. The campaign which followed proved to be closely contested, and was especially remarkable for the fact that an unforeseen question was suddenly forced before the people, and the tariff question was in danger of being swept aside for the consideration of the free silver question, which the brilliant nominee of the Democratic party had forced into the foreground. During the campaign McKinley remained at his home in Canton, receiving numerous delegations, and addressing them on the two questions which dominated the election. His dignified course met popular approval and his front-porch speeches, minutely reported by the press, largely influenced the voters, and when the election had passed, he was the chosen president of his people. Four years later the people were called upon to pass judgment on his administration of American affairs, and as that verdict resulted in his re-election we are safe in saying that his countrymen approved of his course.

It would consume too much time to enter into the details of McKinley's administration, or even to give a complete list of events in which our lamented President figured as chief executive. Only a few of the more important ones can here be chronicled.

In conformity with the promises of his party and himself as the standard bearer, the tariff was revised in accordance with the protective ideas championed by him even at the time while he was serving his state as a Representative in the lower house of Congress. The money question which had assumed such importance during the progress of the campaign was next disposed of, and the financial measures passed have temporarily at least placed the money of this

country on a firmer basis, whatever future action may be needed. The reversing of the decisions of Cleveland's administration in reference to the forest reserves, and the extension of civil service rule should perhaps be mentioned in this connection. But the most important affairs of the McKinley administrations are those which grew out of our difficulties with Spain, the immediate result of which was the annexation of Hawaii, which had been pending since the administration of President Harrison.

The causes which led to our war with Spain are so well known, that no time need be consumed in recounting them. Suffice it to say that President McKinley sought to prevent war as long as peace seemed a possibility, and yielded only when great pressure was brought to bear upon him. After war had been declared, and even when it seemed imminent, he set about with his customary energy, diligence and thoroughness to secure the best possible results for his country. The later difficulties and bloodshed in the Philippines were likewise not purposed by the President and while I am of the number who cannot indorse the policy of our country in those benighted lands, I yet feel assured that in the case of President McKinley no low motives dictated the policy pursued. The attitude of our departed President may be gathered from the following sentences uttered by him before the Home Market Club in Boston, Massachusetts.

"Those of us who dreaded war most, and whose every effort was directed to prevent it, had fears of new and grave problems which might follow its inauguration. The evolution of events which no man could control, has brought these problems upon us. Certain it is that they have not come through any fault on our own part, but as a high obligation, and we meet them with clear conscience and unselfish purpose, and with good heart resolve to undertake their solution."

So far as the President may be judged by his efforts, he was sincere in these utterances, and the civilizing work in Cuba and Puerto Rico, the efforts in behalf of education and the concern displayed in reference to the political and social welfare of the Filipinos testify to the sincerity of the President's intentions and purpose. This attitude in China has likewise proved the President a man

of peace rather than war, the American troops being ordered home first and thereby directly inducing others to leave the country where they had ceased to be useful.

Whatever, then, may be thought of the doctrines of "Manifest Destiny" and "Benevolent Assimilation", the President's sincerity in his views and actions and his benevolence of purpose scarcely admit of a doubt. And in justice to his statesmanship it may as well be conceded that from the standpoint of the world as a whole and even from the probable point of view of the future, the results of the President's policy will likely be pronounced a blessing, and will be pronounced conducive to the betterment of the world, so far as our relations affect it. We take pleasure in recalling the conciliating speech which was delivered in Atlanta, Georgia, at what proved to be a "peace jubilee" in fact as well as in name, tending as it did to obliterate the unfortunate lines of separation between the North and the South and to establish that unity for which all true Americans have yearned ever since those bloody days of civil strife.

But great as McKinley was as a statesman and executive, he was still greater as a man and it is with special pleasure that in conclusion we recall his many years of devotion to an invalid wife; his filial love displayed so beautifully toward his aged mother; and his child-like faith which could utter the words: "God's will, not ours be done;" and the touching words in reference to the criminal whose weapon was still smoking from the effect of that discharge which was so soon to prove fatal—"May God forgive him." Ages yet to come will recount the great deeds of our departed President, and glory over the fortunate results of his administration; but among those deeds and those glories there will be none whose brightness will surpass the luster of such simple and yet so rare Christian deeds and words.

William McKinley, the statesman, the president, the man, is no longer among us. To-day his mortal frame is lowered into the grave. Peace be to his ashes. But his deeds, his noble life and ennobling examples will remain as a precious legacy to his people. May they be a stimulus toward higher ideals, and nobler lives. K.

Schul- und College-Journal

Monatlich Herausgegeben vom:

Bethel College Direktorium,
Newton, Kansas

Subskriptionspreis 25 Cents per Jahr in Voraus-
bezahlung.

Bestellungen, Korrespondenzen, Adressveränderungen und Geldsendungen sind zu adressieren wie folgt:
School and College Journal,
Bethel College, Newton, Harvey Co., Kan.
Money-Orders, Wechsel und anderweitige Geldsendungen bitte zahlbar zu machen an den Editor und Geschäftsführer
David Goerz.

An unsere Abonnenten in Russland.
Bestellungen und Zahlungen auf das „Schul- und College-Journal“ können gemacht werden bei Buchhändler Leteman in Jalta, Taurien. Einzelne Exemplare kosten 75 Kopfen per Jahrgang, wenn aber mehr als zwei Exemplare in einer Banderolle an eine Adresse geschickt werden können, so kostet der Jahrgang nur 65 Kopfen.
Die Herausgeber.

†Präsident McKinley†

weilt nicht mehr unter den Lebenden. Von Mörderhand getroffen sank er dahin. Jählings wurde seine g'änzende Laufbahn unterbrochen, er durfte sein begonnenes Werk nicht ausführen, seinen vor kurzem erst angetretenen zweiten Amtstermin nicht vollenden. Er fiel als ein Opfer einer verruchten Anarchistenbande, und wurde zum Märtyrer einer gottgewollten Ordnung und Obrigkeit. Siner dankbaren Nation wird er unvergänglich bleiben als einer ihrer edelsten Präsidenten; dem Volke als einer seiner besten Söhne; der Christenheit dieses Landes als ein mutiger Bekenner seines Glaubens; seinen Familienangehörigen als ein zärtlicher Gatte und Hausvater; Den Arbeiterkreisen als ihr besonderer Freund und allen Bürgern als ein musterhafter Genosse. Möge sein Andenken im Segen bleiben in unserm Lande.

„Nicht unser, sondern Gottes Wille geschehe!“

Das waren die letzten Abschiedsworte des verstorbenen Präsidenten McKinley an seine tiefgebeugte Gattin. Diese Worte sind es wert, als ein teures Vermächtnis des Verstorbenen, nicht bloß von seiner trauernden Gattin, sondern von der ganzen amerikanischen Nation in Ehren gehalten zu werden. Mögen sie dem Herzen des amerikanischen Volkes sich tief einprägen als das würdige Bekenntnis eines christlichen Präsidenten auf seinem Sterbebette.

„Näher mein Gott zu dir!“

So lächelte bereits sterbend, Präsident McKinley auf seinem Schmerzenslager, und hat damit dieses köstliche Lied den Christen dieses Landes noch viel wertvoller gemacht, als es bis dahin schon war. Kaum ist wohl seit dem Tode des Präsidenten ein Kirchenlied hierzulande öfter gesungen worden als das herrliche Lied; „Näher mein Gott zu dir!“

Frau McKinley,

Witwe unsres ermordeten Präsidenten, erregt in besonderer Weise unser Mitgefühl. Selbst seit Jahren leidend, so daß sie bereits dem Grabe nahe gewesen, muß sie nun noch ihren Gatten überleben, der sich ihrer stets so zärtlich angenommen hatte. Mit mutiger Ergebung hat sie den schweren Schlag getragen, als man ihren Gatten, zum Tode verwundet, zu ihr brachte. Aber mehr, wie sonst Witwen einbüßen, hat sie an ihrem Gatten verloren, und die Frage drängt sich unwillkürlich einem auf: Wie wird sie aushalten im Ertragen des Schwersten, wenn ihr Gatte im Grabe ruht? Möge der Gott, welcher da ist ein Vater der Witwen und Waisen, auch ihr Trost, und ihre Kraft und Stärke sein in dieser schweren Heimführung.

Eine nationale Todtenfeier.

In Uebereinstimmung mit Präsident Roosevelts Proklamation fand am Begräbnistage des verstorbenen Präsidenten McKinley in allen Städten dieses Landes, und auch wohl in den Kirchen auf dem Lande, eine allgemeine Todtenfeier statt. Auch in Bethel College wurde an diesem Tage ein Trauergottsdienst abgehalten. Um 9 Uhr Morgens versammelten sich die Studenten zur Morgenandacht in der Kapelle, bei welcher Gelegenheit drei der Professoren Ansprachen hielten. Um halb elf Uhr begann dann der eigentliche Trauergottsdienst unter Leitung des ersten Anstalts-Predigers.

Präsident Theodore Roosevelt.

McKinleys Nachfolger als Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten ist der bisherige Vice-Präsident Theodore Roosevelt welcher sein Amt bereits angetreten

hat, nachdem er zuvor von dem Bundesdistriktsrichter John R. Hazel in Buffalo vereidigt worden war. Daß er ein würdiger Nachfolger seines großen Vorgängers sein möchte, ist der Wunsch und die Hoffnung aller wohlgesinnten Bürger dieses Landes. Gott segne unsern Präsidenten Roosevelt!

„Lieb' Heimatland darfst ruhig sein!“

Was unser Land an dem als Märtyrer verschiedenen Präsidenten McKinley verloren hat, ist allgemein bekannt, was wir dagegen von dem neuen Präsidenten Roosevelt zu erwarten haben, ist eine Frage, die sich einen unwillkürlich aufdrängt, die aber auch eine gar treffliche Beantwortung findet in der Erklärung, welche unser neuer Präsident unmittelbar nach Leistung seines Amtseides abgegeben hat: „In dieser Stunde der tiefsten Trauer der Nation wünsche ich zu erklären, daß es mein Bestreben sein wird, absolut und ohne Aenderung die Politik des Präsidenten McKinley für den Frieden, die Wohlfahrt und die Ehre unsres geliebten Landes weiter zu führen.“

Solche Erklärung ist Vertrauen erweckend und ehrt Präsident Roosevelt ebenso sehr, als er selbst dadurch den verstorbenen McKinley ehrt.

Herzlicher Dank

sei an dieser Stelle allen Gemeinden ausgesprochen, welche am Schul-Bethel-Tage des Bethel College fürbittend gedacht haben. Auch für die eingesandten Liebesgaben mancher Gemeinden und einzelner Schulfreunde sei herzlich gedankt. Es ist wohlthuend und ermutigend, wenn Gemeinden und Schulfreunde in dieser Weise ihr Interesse an unserer Schule zum Ausdruck bringen. Bethel College weiß solches zu schätzen und wird stets bemüht sein, sich dafür erkenntlich zu erweisen. Gott segne unsre Gemeinden und Schulfreunde und schenke ihnen die Genugthuung, in dem erwünschten Erfolg des Bethel College den Lohn ihrer Opferwilligkeit ernten zu können.

Der kleine Vorderschlag.

ist nun mehr zum Versandt fertig und

Bestellungen auf denselben können jetzt prompt ausgeführt werden. Dieses nette Liederbüchlein wird nur gebunden (in Schuleinband) geliefert, und zwar zum Retailpreise von 25 Cents per Stück. Leider belaufen sich die Herstellungskosten der ersten Auflage so hoch, daß auch bei Bestellungen von größern Partien nur ein kleiner Rabatt vom Retailpreise erlaubt werden kann. Um den Verlegern für ihre Auslage eine kleine Entschädigung zu gestatten, hätte der Retailpreis höher als 25 Cents gestellt werden müssen. Im Einzelversand per Post bleibt nicht einmal ein Cent per Stück übrig. Das Büchlein ist also für 25 Cents per Exemplar sehr billig und sollte sich schnell absetzen lassen. Die Auswahl der Lieder ist zweckentsprechend, die Ausstattung des Buches nett und sauber, der Druck klar, das Format passend. Das Buch eignet sich für Wochenschulen auch für Sonntagsschulen und wird hoffentlich unter unsern Gemeinden eine weite Verbreitung finden. An der Auswahl der Lieder haben sich Lehrer und Schulfreunde beteiligt, von der West. Distriktskonferenz ist sie gut geheißt worden und auch den jugendlichen Sängern wird sie zusagen. In der Reihe unsrer eigenen deutschen Schulbücher sollte daher der „kleine Liedererschlag“ einen prominenten Platz einnehmen und einer freundlichen Aufnahme seitens unsrer Gemeinden, Schulen und Sonntagsschulen sich erfreuen können.

Bestellungen adressiere man an den Geschäftsführer des Bethel College

David Goertz,
Newton, Kansas.

Der Bundesbote Kalender für 1902 liegt bereits vor und ist ein würdiger Nachfolger seiner Vorgänger in verfloßnen Jahren. Außer dem Kalendarium bringt derselbe wertvolle Mitteilungen aus mennonitischen Kreisen des In- und Auslandes, wie z. B. Illustrierte Biographien der Prediger: Peter Claassen, Newton, Kans.; Bernhard Carl Roosen, Hamburg-Altona, Europa; unsere Missionsgeschwister Penner's und Kröcker's in Indien; ferner Beschreibungen: des berühmten Gemäldes in der Berliner Kunstgalerie:

„Der Mennonitenprediger Cornelius Claas Anso und eine Witwe;“ der Taubstummenanstalt in Tiede bei Halbstadt, in Südrussland; der Mennonitenkirche bei Muntau, Westpreußen und der Missionsstation Red Moon bei Hammon, Oklahoma.

Wertvoll ist auch die Liste der Prediger der mennonitischen Gemeinschaften, nur schade, daß dieselbe aus Mangel der nötigen Korrekturen nicht ganz korrekt, also auch nicht absolut zuverlässig ist.

Das deutsche Lehrer-Institut, welches im verfloßnen August Monat bei Goessel, Kansas abgehalten wurde, hat laut des offiziellen Berichtes darüber, der in mehreren Wochenblättern erschienen ist, einen ermutigenden und erfolgreichen Verlauf genommen. Die Zahl der teilnehmenden Lehrer, welche 42 betrug, übertraf diejenige aller bis dahin abgehaltenen sieben Lehrer-Institute. Auch sonstige Besucher fanden sich als Zuhörer und Beobachter ein, so daß zuweilen nahezu hundert Personen anwesend waren. Die unterrichtenden Lehrer waren: P. R. Voth, Bibeltunde; A. S. Hirschler, Psychologie; P. H. Richter, Grammatik; W. B. Unrau, Gesanglehre; David Harder und D. H. Richter, Erziehungslehre; P. P. Buller und P. C. Giebert. Wir bemerken mit Genugthuung, daß alle genannten Lehrer, bis auf den letzten, Graduierten des Bethel College sind, und zwei derselben (Hirschler und Richter) als Professoren im College arbeiten. Ueberhaupt finden wir unter den 42 Namen der Teilnehmer am Institut, in welcher Zahl die genannten 8 Lehrer mit eingeschlossen sind, sieben und zwanzig, die wir auch in dem Studentenverzeichnis von Bethel College gehabt haben und teilweise noch haben, und der 28te mit Bethel College auch in Beziehung stehende Name ist der des Lehrers H. D. Penner, der s. Z. als Lehrer in Bethel College thätig war.

Es ist daher begreiflich, daß Bethel College an dem Erfolge des deutschen Lehrer-Instituts seine besondere Freude hat. Ist doch der Erfolg des Lehrer-Instituts auch eine schätzenswerte Aufmunterung und Ermutigung zur Arbeit, die in Bethel College gethan wird in

Ausbildung von Lehrern.

Erwähnenswert sind außer dem programmäßigen Unterricht, welcher während des Tages im Lehrerinstitut erteilt wurde, auch die an einigen Abenden gehaltenen Vorträge über Schule und Erziehung. Zwei dieser Vorträge wurden von Professoren aus der Fakultät des Bethel College (Wedel u. Kruse) geliefert.

Wir freuen uns über den schönen Erfolg des deutschen Lehrer-Instituts und wünschen demselben auch für die Zukunft ein gedeihliches Bestehen und gesegneten Fortgang zum Wohle unsres gesammten Schulwesens.

Sprecht deutsch, Deutsche.

(Schluß)

„Wer,“ sagt Herder, „die süßen und heiligen Laute seiner Kindheit, die Muttersprache, die mahnende Stimme seiner Heimat nicht liebt, der verdient nicht den Namen Mensch. In ihr athmet die deutsche Seele, schlägt das deutsche Herz, zuckt der deutsche Nerv, verkörpert sich der deutsche Mut und das deutsche Gemüt, wird Vergangenheit und Zukunft, die Welttiefe und die Weltoberfläche—alle Flüsterstimmen der Natur und Liebe, und die Donnerwetter der Ewigkeit und des Gewissens, wird das leiseste Zucken des Mundes und die göttliche Bilderschrift der ganzen Natur zur Rede gestellt.“

Schon aus Rücksicht auf das zeitliche Wohlergehen unserer Kinder sind wir es ihnen schuldig, die deutsche Sprache im Familienleben aufrecht zu erhalten. Wo die deutsche Sprache im häuslichen Kreise nicht gepflegt wird, kommt sie den Kindern bald ganz abhanden. Das beweisen uns Tausende von Beispielen. Es wird wohl kaum jemand so thöricht sein, in Abrede stellen zu wollen, daß die Kenntnis der deutschen Sprache neben der englischen in unzähligen Fällen große Vorteile gewährt. Junge Leute, die in beiden Sprachen bewandert sind, werden viel leichter lohnende Beschäftigung und später im eigenen Geschäft ein erfreuliches Fortkommen finden, als solche, die nur der englischen Sprache mächtig sind. Es giebt im amerikanischen Geschäftsleben kaum eine Stellung, in welcher die Kenntnis

der deutschen Sprache neben der Landessprache sich nicht nutzbringend erweisen wird.

Der Einwurf, das Erlernen der einen Sprache beeinträchtige die völlige Beherrschung der andern, bedarf kaum der Widerlegung.

Die englische Sprache lernen unsere Kinder, so lange sie noch jung sind, sozusagen auf der Gasse. Später in der Schule und im Umgange mit Altersgenossen vervollkommen sie sich in derselben. Wird im Hause, wie es sich bei Deutschen eigentlich ganz von selbst verstehen sollte, deutsch gesprochen, so kann die eine Sprache recht wohl unbeschadet neben der anderen bestehen. Das lehrt die tägliche Erfahrung.

Ihr lieben deutschen Eltern, arm und reich, in Hütten und in Palästen, ich bitte Euch, was ich bitten kann, verbannt den Gebrauch der englischen Sprache aus dem Familienleben. Es handelt sich dabei um unendlich viel mehr, als um die Erhaltung der deutschen Sprache. Mit ihr fallen deutsche Sitten, deutsche Gebräuche, deutsche Tugenden, deutsche Gemütlichkeit. Das sind kostbare Schätze. Welcher Vater, welche Mutter wagt es, dieselben dem eigenen Fleisch und Blut zu rauben!

Um Mißdeutungen zu vermeiden, mache ich zum Schluß noch auf die dringende Notwendigkeit aufmerksam, daß jedes Kind deutschamerikanischer Eltern gründlichen Unterricht in der englischen Sprache empfangen. Eine schwere Verantwortlichkeit laden alle Eltern auf sich, die es vernachlässigen, die ihnen überall gebotene Gelegenheit, ihre Kinder in der Landessprache unterrichten zu lassen, auszubeuten. Ohne eine gründliche Kenntnis derselben stoßen wir im täglichen Verkehr auf tausend Hindernisse. Auch ist es uns unmöglich, uns der sämtlichen Pflichten, die wir unserm neuen Vaterlande schulden, zu entledigen. Und das wollen wir mit Gottes Hilfe.

So sehr unser Gemüt sich auch hingezogen fügen mag zur alten Heimat, so fest ist unser Herz gewurzelt in der Liebe zum neuen Vaterlande. Unendlich viel verdanken wir ihm. Mit uns Millionen von Deutschen, die wie wir, eine zweite, eine bessere, eine glücklichere, eine freie Heimat fanden. In der

treuen, aufrichtigen Liebe zu unserem amerikanischen Vaterlande, und zu dessen freien Institutionen wird man uns Deutsche stets in den ersten Reihen patriotischer Bürger finden.

Fällige Zinsen.

Die halbjährigen Zinsen auf die noch ausstehenden Unterhaltungsfondsnoten sind am 1. Oktober wieder fällig geworden. Manche Unterschreiber solcher Noten ziehen es vor, die Zinsen einzuzahlen, ehe ihnen eine Rechnung darüber zugesandt wird; etliche haben schon bezahlt, andere denken vielleicht nicht gerade daran. Wir haben mit dem Aussenden der Zinsrechnungen noch etwas verzogen, um solchen, die lieber ohne Rechnungsempfang die Zinsen zahlen, hierzu Zeit und Gelegenheit zu lassen. Da wir aber bis zur Jahresversammlung, die in der Regel beim Beginn des zweiten Schultermins stattfindet, mit dem Zinsen-Conto soweit in Ordnung sein möchten, daß möglichst wenig Rückstände zu berichten sind, so werden im Laufe dieses Monats die Rechnungen für alle bis dahin noch nicht eingezahlten Zinsen ausgesandt werden. Eine prompte Einzahlung aller fälligen Zinsen erleichtert darum nicht bloß die Rechnungsführung und die Berichterstattung, sondern überhaupt auch die Haltkassa des Mißstandes, ein Defizit verzeichnen zu müssen. Das in den Büchern des College noch offen stehende Defizit-Conto kann geschlossen und gänzlich beseitigt werden, wenn alle Zinsrückstände einkommen. Um des Wohles und gedeihlichen Fortbestandes unsrer Schule willen bitten wir daher alle im Rückstande sich wissenden Schulfreunde, durch Entrichtung der rückständigen Zinsen dem Bethel College die erwartete Unterstützung freundlichst zukommen zu lassen. Wir sind dankbar für alle erhaltenen Zinsrückstände, so wie für alle sonstigen fälligen Zinszahlungen und werden auch für weitere Unterstützung des College uns stets erkenntlich zu zeigen suchen.

Beiträge und Liebesgaben.

A. Für den Spezialfond zur Sicherstellung des theologischen Lehrstuhls. Halstead

Gemeinde \$24.02; Beatrice (Nebr.) Gemeinde \$15.05; Christian Gemeinde \$5.00; Hillsboro Gemeinde \$8.32.

B. Für den Diakonistenfond: Ungenannt \$15.00.

C. Für den Orgelfond: Ungenannt \$10.00; Joel Welty, (Jnd.) \$25.00; Mrs. E. J. Welty \$5.00; Moundridge Lumber Co. \$5.00; Otto Lichti \$1.00; G. G. Jsaak \$1.00; Henry Rupp \$1.50; J. M. Sudermann \$1.00; Wm. Dyt \$1.00; A. P. Wedel \$1.00; And. Waltner \$1.00; C. F. Knechtel \$1.00; J. J. Krehbiel \$1.00; Chas. H. Krehbiel \$1.00; J. W. Graybill \$1.00; P. B. Hunzberger \$1.00; Mr. Ledig Sr. 50c; Mrs. H. D. Kruse. \$5.00 Henry C. Vogt, \$1.00; C. C. Cyman \$1.00; D. T. Cyman \$1.00;

D. Für den Apparatusfond: Durch Prof. H. D. Kruse von der Alumni \$1.50; Mrs. H. D. Kruse \$5.00; J. B. Ediger \$2.00.

E. Allgemeine Liebesgaben; Zionsgemeinde (Elbing) \$7.90; Christian Gemeinde \$5.00; Emmaus-Gemeinde \$12.75; Beatrice (Nebr.) Gemeinde \$10.00; Garden Township Gemeinde \$18.75; John Müllers-Gemeinde Hanston, Kans \$4.60; H. P. Goertz \$1.00; Ungenannt \$25.00; Erste Johannesthal Gemeinde \$3.75; Dito Sonntagsschule \$1.25; Alexanderwohl Gemeinde \$12.54; Newton Gemeinde \$8.30; Rud. Claassen \$4.00; Bethel (College) Gemeinde \$5.76; Brudertal Gemeinde \$18.00; A. C. Claassen \$1.50.

Was sind einige der größten Hindernisse in unserer Schularbeit?

Zwei Fragen müssen zuerst beantwortet werden, ehe wir direkt auf das Thema eingehen können:

1. Von wem geht unsere Frage aus? Zunächst natürlich vom Lehrer; in zweiter Linie aber könnten wir sie auch als von der Schulgemeinde ausgehend beantworten.

2. Welche Schulen sind hier gemeint? Ohne Zweifel die deutschen. Weil aber unsere deutschen Schulen so enge mit den englischen verbunden sind, daß beide meistens von demselben Lehrer gehalten werden; und weil eben aus-

dieser Doppelseitigkeit unseres Schulwesens manche Hindernisse entstehen: so müssen wir bei der Beantwortung diese Doppelseitigkeit im Auge behalten.

Wie gesagt, geht unsere Frage zunächst vom Lehrer aus. Welches sind also die Hindernisse, die uns als Lehrern am meisten zu schaffen machen? Wir müssen dieselben entweder in den Personen suchen, mit denen es ein Lehrer zu thun hat, oder in den Verhältnissen, unter welchen er arbeitet.

Die Personen, mit denen es ein Lehrer vor allem zu thun hat, sind 1. Er selbst. 2. Die Schüler. 3. Die Eltern.

Ohne Zögern können wir sagen, daß die größten Hindernisse in der Regel beim Lehrer selbst zu suchen sind. Wir merken uns die folgenden:

1. Mangel an Hingabe von Seiten des Lehrers an seinen Beruf. Aus diesem Mangel entsteht eine ganze Kette von Hindernissen: Erfolglosigkeit, Mutlosigkeit, Unzufriedenheit, Mangel an Vertrauen seitens der Eltern, kleines Gehalt u. s. w. Damit ist natürlich einer maßlosen Hingabe nicht das Wort geredet. Ein eifriger Lehrer in einer Schule von 60 Kindern kann sich auch leicht zu sehr hingeben, so daß er krank wird. Meistens aber muß man mehr über zu wenig als über zu viel Hingabe klagen.

2. Ein weiteres großes Hindernis ist Mangel an Talent und Begabung. Selbst der beste unter uns ist nicht so allseitig begabt, daß er vollkommen ist. Die meisten sind nur mittelmäßig und viele auch sehr einseitig begabt. Eiserner Wille, Hingabe und Fleiß füllt freilich manche Lücke aus, doch wird so ein Lehrer immer besondere Hindernisse haben. Sobald ein Lehrer merkt, daß es ihm an der Begabung fehlt, soll er entweder den Lehrerberuf aufgeben, oder sich von vornherein gesagt sein lassen, daß nur der allergrößte Fleiß und die gewissenhafteste Hingabe ihm den Erfolg sichern.

3. Ein großes Hindernis ist drittens auch der Mangel an Verstandnis und Würdigung des Kleinen und Unscheinbaren im Schulleben und im Unterricht. Die Hälfte aller Richter-

folge in der Schule sind diesem Mangel von Seiten des Lehrers zuzuschreiben. Ein Lehrer, dem der tiefe Blick für die tausend Kleinigkeiten in der Schule abgeht, wird derselben entweder vollständig überdrüssig, oder er wird gleichgültig gegen dieselben. Beide Hindernisse schließen den Erfolg aus.

4. Ein viertes Hindernis ist oft der Mangel an gründlicher Vorbereitung. Manches läßt sich ja thun durch Selbststudium oder durch Weiterstudieren auf Schulen, um dieses Hindernis zu beseitigen. Gewisse Sprachfertigkeiten oder Memorierstoffe lassen sich aber nach dem 21. Lebensjahre gewöhnlich nicht mehr aneignen. Man denke nur z. B. an den richtigen Gebrauch des Kasus; was da vom 10.—20. Jahre versäumt ist, läßt sich nicht mehr gutmachen. So klein auch dieser Mangel auf den ersten Blick erscheint, so ist er doch solcher Art, daß er einem Lehrer, der es irgend genau nehmen will mit dem, was er sagt und schreibt, sehr lästig wird.

5. Schließlich ist auch der Mangel an einem durch gebildeten Charakter ein großes Hindernis, so daß schon mancher Lehrer sich dadurch einfach „unmöglich“ gemacht hat.

Unter den Hindernissen von Seiten der Schüler sind besonders zu nennen:

1. Unregelmäßiger Schulbesuch. Er macht Lehrer und Schüler mutlos, weil er einen gesunden Fortschritt unmöglich macht.

2. Ungehorsam. Wer nicht ein besonderes Talent hat, seine Autorität in der Schule geltend zu machen, der wird viel Kämpfe mit diesem Ungeheuer—wollte sagen Ungehorsam—zu bestehen haben. Viele Lehrer geben diesen Kampf einfach auf. Das wäre nun nicht so schlimm, wenn sie dann auch gleich das Lehren aufgeben würden. Wer letzteres nicht will, der darf den Kampf mit dem Ungehorsam um keinen Preis aufgeben, wenn er anders Erfolg haben will. Unser Land steht in Gefahr, moralisch zu Grunde zu gehen, wenn in Haus und Schule nicht Gehorsam eingepflanzt wird.

3. Störrigkeit ist ein ausgebreiteter Ungehorsam und kann Lehrer und Schüler unglücklich machen.

4. Auch Unbegabtheit seitens der Schüler ist ein großes Hindernis in der Schularbeit, namentlich für ungeduldige und ungeschickte Lehrer.

Einige Schwierigkeiten kommen oft von den Eltern her, z. B.

1. Eifersucht, die dem Lehrer sehr oft den Vorwurf der Parteilichkeit einträgt.

2. Leichtgläubigkeit für alles, was ihre Kinder daheim erzählen.

3. Mangel an Verständnis für pädagogische Prinzipien. Daraus entsteht eine jämmerliche Beziehung daheim und ein gänzlicher Mangel an Kooperation zwischen Eltern und Lehrer.

Zum Schluß merken wir uns noch einige Hindernisse, die in den Verhältnissen liegen;

1. Das Zweisprachige Schulwesen. Dieses ist ein wirkliches Hindernis überall, wo man nicht Verständnis hat für die großen Vorzüge, die mit den Nachteilen verbunden sind. Namentlich wo man Schulwesen und Gemeinwesen in unrichtiger Weise trennt, oder wo man mehr auf eine praktische als auf eine ideale Bildung sieht, da ist der Kostenpunkt in unserem Schulwesen ein Stein des Anstoßes. Was geht denn das die Lehrer an? 1. Sie fragen sich zunächst, ob es sich lohnt, vier Jahre statt zwei oder drei auf einer Hochschule zu bleiben, nur um doch beider Sprachen mächtig zu werden. 2. Nicht nur die angehenden Lehrer, sondern auch deren Eltern wünschen einen fünfjährigen Kursus in einen dreijährigen verwandelt zu sehen, und versuchen es tatsächlich selbst, wenn die Schule es nicht thut. Daher kommen so viele halbfertige Lehrer, die in drei Jahren wohl für eine Sprache hätten fertig werden können, aber nicht für zwei.

Man könnte wohl noch über Lehrer-Wohnungsmangel, kurze Schulzeit, unpassende Beschäftigung während der Ferien u. s. w. manches sagen, doch sind das nicht die schlimmsten Hindernisse. Ebenso lassen wir die Klagen seitens Schulgemeinden über Lehrermangel, Entfernung von der Schule u. s. w. links liegen, da sie, streng genommen, nicht in den Bereich unseres Themas gehören.

Uebrigens wäre eine gründliche Abhandlung über solche Fragen sehr zeitgemäß. Wer irgend praktische Ratschläge zur Beseitigung obiger Hindernisse erteilen kann, wird viele Eltern und Tausende von Kindern zu großem Dank verpflichtet. P. H. Richert.

Sokal = Notizen.

— Während eines heftigen Gewittersturms in der zweiten Woche des Sept. wurde die Studentenherberge „Students Home“ vom Blitz getroffen. Einer der Schornsteine wurde über dem Dache so zerrissen, daß dieser Teil abgebrochen werden mußte. Auch ein zweiter Schornstein wurde getroffen; ebenso die Leitungsdrähte des elektrischen Signalsystems. Im Hauptgebäude fingen alle elektrische Glocken an zu läuten und hörten nicht eher auf, bis die Batterien abgestellt wurden. Glücklicherweise war der Blitzschlag kein zündender, so daß kein Feuer entstanden ist.

— Die Ausgrabung für das Kesselhaus beim College ist vollendet und die Maurerarbeit bereits begonnen. Der ganze Dampfheizapparat soll so schnell als möglich fertig gestellt werden.

— Unter den Besuchern in Bethel College im verfloßnen Monate haben wir zu verzeichnen: Herr und Frau Sommer von Canton Ohio, H. D. Penner, Hillsboro, Kans. und andere.

Unsere Studentensliste

für das neunte Schuljahr (1901—1902) enthält bisher folgende 84 Namen:

Aus Kansas:

Adrian, Heinrich C.; Bachman, Mathilde; Bachman, J. H.; Baumgartner, Walter C.; Becker, Line A.; Bestvater, Heinrich; Buhler, John J.; Claassen, Rudolf; Claassen, Eduard; Dellenbach, Joe; Dyd, Peter R.; Dyd Johannes; Franz, Edward F.; Frey, Cornel.; Frey, Jac. B.; Funk, John R.; Glenn, Maurice; Goertz, Orlando G.; Goosen, Helena; Harms, Nettie R.; Haurh, A. D.; Haurh, Albert P.; Haurh, Carl F.; Haurh, T. Walter; Haurh, Bertha S.; Heinrichs, D. B.; Isaak, Agnes.; Janz, Emilie.; Kaufman, Frieda M.; Krehbiel, Emil B.; Loewen, H. J.; Nachtigall, Abr. J.; Oldham, Wm.; Quiring, Susanna;

Randall, David M.; Regier, John U.; Regier, Corn. C.; Regier, Heinrich R.; Regier, Wm. C.; Richert, Agnes.; Richert, John.; Richert, John J.; Richert, H.; Riesen, Emil.; Ruth, Alma.; Ruth, Gerh. D.; Rupp, David D.; Schmidt, And. B.; Schmidt, Anna; Schowalter, Emil W.; Schowalter, Anna.; Studt, Valentin, A.; Sawyer, Guy, P.; Thiessen, Peter.; Unruh, Abr. P.; Wedel, Maria M.; Wedel, Daniel A.; Wenger, Fra.; Wenger, Frank.; Wenger, Sadie C.; Wolf, Otto W.

Aus Nebraska:

Brand, D. J.; Epp, John H.; Leish, Irwin D.; Leish, Eugene J.; Desch, Julius.; Regier, Cornel.; Von Steen, Edith.

Aus Missouri:

Welth, Elma D.

Aus Süd-Dakota:

Albrecht, P. J.; Schrag, John J.

Aus Manitoba:

Ewert, Paul.

Aus Minnesota:

Fast, David G.; Friesen, H. J.; Goertz, H. P.; Janzen, Cor. J.

Aus Oklahoma:

Funk, H. J.; Kühny, Clara.; Ruth, Elma C.; Unruh, D. B.

Aus Indiana:

Hirshy, Albert C.

Aus Rußland:

Bahnman, Mik. W.; Gerbrand, Jac.; Wiens, P. J.

Sumarium:

Aus Kansas 61 Studenten.

„ Oklahoma 4	„
„ Nebraska 7	„
„ Minnesota 4	„
„ Missouri 1	„
„ SüdDak. 2	„
„ Indiana 1	„
„ Manitoba 1	„
„ Rußland 3	„
Total	84.

Journal Subscriptions.

(Journal-Subscriptions erhalten.)

Burkholder, Sam.;—Claassen, A. E.;—Friesen, N. B.;—Franz, Peter.;—Goertz, H. P.;—Haury, J. A.; Richard.;—Harms, G. N.;—Kliewer, J. W.;—Martens, Jac.;—Paulus, Chr.;—Richert, H. P.;—

Reimer, B. B.;—Schmidt, J. S.;—Thiessen, H.;—Thierstein, J. R.;—Wiens, G. A.—

No Wonder He was Balked

A Frenchman thirsting for linguistic superiority recently began a course of English lessons with a teacher of languages. After toiling conscientiously through a good many exercises the following dialogue between the pupil and master was overheard:

“I find the English very difficult,” complained the Frenchman. “How do you pronounce t-o-u-g-h?”

“It is pronounced ‘tuff.’”

“Eh, bien, ‘tuff;’ ‘snuff,’ then is spelt s-n-o-u-g-h, is it not?”

“Oh, no, ‘snuff’ is spelt s-n-u-ff, As a matter of fact, words ending in o-u-g-h are somewhat irregular.

“I see: a superb language! T-o-u-g-h is ‘tuff’ and c-o-u-g-h is ‘cuff.’ I have a very bad cuff.”

“No, it is ‘coff,’ not ‘cuff.’”

“Very well; cuff, tuff and coff. And d-o-u-g-h is ‘duff,’ eh?”

“No, not ‘duff.’”

“‘Doff,’ then?”

“No; ‘doh.’”

“Well, then, what about h-o-u-g-h?”

“That is pronounced ‘hock.’”

“‘Hock!’ Then I suppose the thing the farmer uses, the p-l-o-u-g-h, is ‘pluff,’ or is it ‘plock,’ or ‘plo?’ Fine language—‘plo.’”

No, no; it is pronounced ‘plow.’”

“I shall soon master English, I am sure. Here we go. ‘Plow,’ ‘coff,’ tuff,’ ‘hock,’ and now here is another—r-o-u-g-h; that is ‘row,’ I suppose?”

“Oh, no, my friend; that’s ‘ruff’ again.”

“And b-o-u-g-h is ‘buff?’”

“No; that happens to be ‘bow.’”

“Yes, wonderful language. And I have just e-n-o-u-g-h of it; that’s ‘enou,’ is it not?”

“No; ‘enuff.’” —Sheffield Weekly News.

School and College Journal.

Memorial Services at Bethel.

September 19 was a special day of prayer and mourning throughout the country. In our school also, in accordance with the proclamation of President Roosevelt, brief memorial services were held in honor of our lamented Wm. McKinley. All classes having been dismissed for the day, the students assembled in the chapel at 8:45 o'clock in the morning, and after a brief introductory service of Scripture reading and prayer by Prof. A. S. Hirschler, they were addressed by Professors Hirschler, Kruse, and Haury in the order mentioned. Two of the addresses are given in this number of the Journal while the third will appear in our next.

At half past ten, German services were held, in which members of the Bethel congregation, as well as the students, participated. The services consisted of songs by the congregation and select choirs, a short address by Prof. Richert, and a sermon by Prof. Wedel. Both services were very impressive, and we trust that in consequence of them we all have become better patriots, in the true sense of the word, and better Christians.

The doors of Bethel College have again swung open, and throngs of merry thoughtful and vigorous students have entered. The halls again resound with their merry voices and their cheerful laughter, and life again appears where but a few days ago silence reigned supreme, but for the din of the hammer and the dull sound of the scrubbing brush.

We welcome you all, ye youths and maidens, and trust that your stay within the halls of Bethel may be a source of pleasure and profit to all, and that the associations here formed may prove mutually beneficial; that the knowledge gained within these walls may aid you in life's work hereafter and

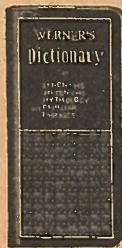
may help you to realize more perfectly the ideals of a complete education—the ideals of life—Christian manhood and womanhood.

Perfect manhood and womanhood,—let that be your aim. Whatever else may be precious in life, character is still more precious, and should therefore be sought for earnestly, diligently, prayerfully. No price paid for it is too high; no time spent in its attainment is too precious. It is the touchstone of life; a pearl whose luster never fades.

We welcome you to the work of the various departments which have been established in the college; to the courses which have been arranged for you; to the numerous branches of learning and knowledge embraced in the curriculum; to the societies and other organizations connected with the institution. But as you take advantage of these, do not forget, that they are not character, but only valuable means toward its development. It is not environment, but its indelible impress upon the mind; not facilities, but the conscious attitude of the mind toward them, that determines character.

May our thoughts and our deeds, therefore, throughout the academic year just begun, be directed into proper channels; into ways that lead to righteousness. To this end we again extend to you a hearty welcome. K.

Werner's Dictionary of Synonyms & Antonyms, Mythology and Familiar Phrases.



A book that should be in the vest pocket of every person, because it tells you the right word to use. **No Two Words in the English Language Have Exactly the Same Significance.** To express the precise meaning that one intends to convey a dictionary of Synonyms is needed to avoid repetition. The strongest figure of speech is antithesis. In this dictionary the appended Antonyms will, therefore, be found extremely valuable. Contains many other features such as Mythology, Familiar Allusions and Foreign Phrases, Prof. Loiset's Memory System, "The Art of Never Forgetting," etc., etc. This wonderful little book bound in a neat cloth binding and sent postpaid for \$0.25. Full Leather, gilt edge, \$0.40, postpaid. Order at once. Send for our large book catalogue, free.

Address all orders to
THE WERNER COMPANY,
Publishers and Manufacturers, AKRON, OHIO.

Newton City Business Directory and Index to Advertisements.

BANKS.

First National Bank. (See ad.)
Midland National Bank. (See ad.)

BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

J. J. Krehbiel, East 6th St.
James Howard, 116 West 5th St. (See ad.)

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. W. Chase, 511 Main St. Fine Boots and Shoes
John Graybill, 525 Main St. (See ad.)
Ray Boot and Shoe Co., 515 Main St. (See ad.)
Will May, 609 Main St. (See ad.)

COAL DEALERS.

Nicholson & Ball, 311 Main St. (See ad.)
M. McGraw & Co., 121 E. 3rd St. (See ad.)

CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.

H. M. Walt, 519 Main St. (See ad.)
N. Barnum & Co., 517 Main St. (See ad.)

DENTISTS.

J. R. Lowe, Cor. Main and 5th St. (See ad.)
H. D. Wells. (See ad.)

DRUGS.

Conrads, 501 Main St. (See ad.)
John Reese, 426 Main St. (See ad.)
Charles Johnson.

FLOUR MILLS.

Newton M. & E. Co. (See ad.)

FURNITURE STORES.

Duff & Duff, 512-514 Main St. (See ad.)
L. F. Schumacher & Co., 705-707 Main. (See ad.)

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

H. Toevs, 304 Main St. (See ad.)
The Hanlin Merc. Co., 605 Main St. (See ad.)

GROCERS.

W. S. Dotson, 616 Main St. (See ad.)
W. E. Grove, 502 Main St. (See ad.)

HARNESS DEALER.

P. N. Wing, 520 Main St. (See ad.)

HARDWARE.

Lehman H. & I. Co., 604-608 Main St. (See ad.)
G. R. Follett & Co. (See ad.)

LAWYER.

A. L. Greene, over First Nat'l Bank. (See ad.)

LUMBER YARDS.

S. M. Swartz Lumber Co., S Main St. (See ad.)
Newton Lumber Co., 13 6th St. (See ad.)
Kansas Lumber Co., 125 West 5th. See ad.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. D. Riesen, cor. Main and Broadway. (See ad.)
Will Murphy (See ad.)

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Dr. S. S. Haury, 600 1/2 Main St. (See ad.)

The Working Teacher's Library



Under this general title has recently been issued a collection of five standard volumes of unusual interest and value. No other collection so happily covers the whole field of pedagogical literature or meets so fully and satisfactorily all the actual needs of the Public School Teacher. The Library contains:—The Theory and Practice of Teaching, The Teacher in Literature, Practical Lessons in Science, Practical

Lessons in Psychology, The Manual of Useful Information. Each volume is in itself a complete study of the subject of which it treats and taken together they form a set of five of the most helpful, useful and valuable books ever published for the use of teachers. They are endorsed and recommended by leading Educators everywhere and every teacher who wishes to keep thoroughly up to the times should have these books. Handsomely printed on heavy paper and elegantly bound in uniform style in twilled silk cloth with gilt back and side stamps, marbled edges, boxed or sold separately. The regular price for this set is \$6.00, but for the next 60 days we are going to make a Special Offer Price of only \$3.00. This is a grand offer that every teacher should not fail to accept. Single volumes \$1.25. Send for our large illustrated catalogue, quoting lowest prices on books FREE. Address all orders to

THE WERNER COMPANY,

Publishers and Manufacturers, AKRON, OHIO.
[The Werner Company is thoroughly reliable.—Editor.]

School and College Journal.

Im Selbstverlage des Bethel College

sind erschienen und durch den Geschäftsführer D. Goerz, Newton, Kansas zu beziehen:

Bilder aus der Kirchengeschichte für mennonitische Gemeindeschulen.

Von Professor G. S. Wedel.

Ein 88 Seiten starkes Büchlein, welches zwar zunächst für den Schulgebrauch berechnet ist, übrigens aber auch für den Familienkreis sich so trefflich eignet, daß es in mennonitischen Kreisen die weiteste Verbreitung verdient. In vier Abschnitten werden behandelt: 1. Die alte Zeit; 2. Das Mittelalter; 3. Die Reformationszeit und 4. Die neuere Zeit. Die Frische der Bilder und die Lebhaftigkeit der Darstellung machen den sonst trockenen geschichtlichen Stoff höchst interessant und belehrend für den Schulgebrauch, und liefern anregende und unterhaltende Lektüre für den Familienkreis. Der ganze Stoff wird in 36 Kapiteln eingeteilt, von denen hier zur Probe die folgenden mögen namhaft gemacht werden: Kap. 10. Briseilian und Claudius von Turin.—16. Die Waldenser.—17. Verfolgungen der Waldenser.—18. Vorboten der Reformation.—20. Das Täufertum in der Schweiz.—21. Hans Dent.—27. Balthasar Hubmaier.—28. Verfolgungen der süddeutschen Täufer.—24. Menno Simons.—25. Verfolgung der Mennoniten in den Niederlanden.—26. Die Reformation in anderen Ländern.—In den folgenden Kapiteln finden dann noch besondere Berücksichtigung, die Mennoniten in Preußen, Rußland, Amerika, die mennonitischen Missionen etc.

Die Zusammenstellung dieses Büchleins hat sich aus dem mehrjährigen praktischen Unterricht Prof. Wedels in der Kirchengeschichte und speziell der Mennonitischen Geschichte ergeben und die Anlage des Buches entspricht daher dem wirklichen Bedürfnis unserer mennonitischen Gemeindeschulen, sowie auch dem Bedürfnis mennonitischer Familienkreise nach eingehendern Mitteilungen aus unserer eigenen Geschichte in kurzer und faßlicher Form und lebhafter Darstellung.

Preis: in Papierband (brotschirt) 25 Cents, in Schuleinband (mit steifem Deckel) 35 Cents. In Partien billiger.

Handzeichnungen

zu den Geschichten des Alten Testaments.

Von Professor G. S. Wedel.

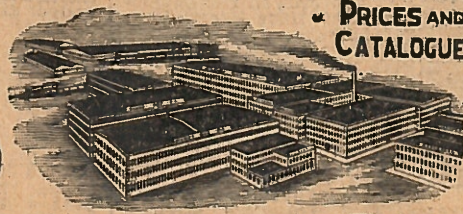
Der Inhalt dieses 72 Seiten starken Büchleins ist von Professor Wedel bei seinem Unterricht in der biblischen Geschichte in Bethel College zusammengestellt worden und enthält einen kurzen Grundriß der Entwicklung des Reiches Gottes mit kurzen Beziehungen auf die notwendigsten Stücke in der biblischen Geographie und der geschichtlichen Entwicklung derjenigen Völker, mit welchen Israel in Berührung trat. Es eignet sich aber nicht bloß zum Gebrauch in der Wochenschule, sondern ebenjowohl für Sonntagsschullehrer und andere Freunde des genaueren Studiums der heiligen Schrift. Gleich den „Bildern aus der Kirchengeschichte“ sind auch die „Handzeichnungen“ nicht nur Lehrern und Sonntagsschullehrern, sondern überhaupt den mennonitischen Familienkreisen bestens zu empfehlen und verdienen eine allgemeine Verbreitung in unseren Gemeinden.

Das Inhaltsverzeichnis der „Handzeichnungen“ lautet wie folgt: Vorbemerkungen. I. Die Urgeschichte. II. Geschichte der Patriarchen. III. Das Zeitalter Moses. IV. Die Zeit Josuas und der Richter. V. Die Zeit der Könige und der beiden Reiche. VI. Die Zeit des Exils und die Rückkehr. VII. Die apokryphische oder prophetenlose Zeit. Unter diesen Hauptrubriken bringt das Büchlein in 88 knapp gehaltenen Paragraphen höchst interessante historische, geographische und andere Notizen, die zu einem bessern Verständnis der biblischen Geschichten sehr wertvoll sind, so daß die Handzeichnungen ein praktisches Handbüchlein zum Studium der heiligen Geschichte bilden. Druck, Format und Einband sind dieselben wie bei „Bildern aus der Kirchengeschichte.“

Preis: in Papiereinband (brotschirt) 20 Cents, in Schuleinband 30 Cents. In Partien billiger. Bestellungen adressiere man:

D. Goerz, Newton, Harvey Co., Kans.

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY ON EARTH WRITE FOR



OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST
OUR PRICE THE LOWEST

PARRY MFG. CO. Indianapolis, Ind.

Bethel College.

Founded and Supported by the Bethel College Corporation of the Mennonites of North America.

Is pleasantly situated near the city of Newton. Three railroads make the city easy of access to all parts of the state and also to points beyond the state line.

The college is open to all persons of good character and desires to extend an invitation to prospective students to avail themselves of the advantages the college has to offer. Among the advantages may be mentioned the central location of the school, the thorough academic work in connection with the college, the college course, the various special facilities for the acquisition of German, and religious instruction for students who desire such instruction. Expenses are low, and accommodations amply sufficient.

Bethel College comprises the following departments of instruction:

- I. The Collegiate Department.
- II. The Academic Department.
- III. The Department of Music.
- IV. The Department of Fine Arts.
- V. The Department of Elocution.
- VI. The Commercial Department.

Students, with deficient preparation can find classes suited to their needs, while higher work can be selected by those who are more advanced.

Special instruction is given in sacred and church history, ethics and the Bible to students who desire special preparation along these lines.

Music, Art and Elocution may be carried by college students in addition to other work. Special courses are offered to those who wish to specialize.

The Commercial department offers short-hand and typewriting in addition to the business course.

Exceptional advantages are offered for acquiring a thorough knowledge of German.—Expenses low.—Comfortable buildings.—Healthy location.—Send for catalogue.

For Sale.

A set of Encyclopædia Britannica 25 vol., including index, American edition. Cloth bound and in good condition. Cost \$45; I offer the same now for \$18.

Also Clare's Unrivalled History of the World, 5 vol., bound in sheep, almost new. Cost \$17; offered for \$8. Apply to

J. G. EWERT, Hillsboro, Kans.

Farm zu verkaufen!

Zweihundertzwanzig Acres Land, nur etwa 2 Meilen von Bethel College entfernt, werden zum Verkauf ausgesetzt. 80 Acres davon können auch allein, ohne Gebäude gekauft werden. Auf den andern 140 Acres befinden sich gute Gebäude. Wegen Preise und Verkaufsbedingungen wende man sich an

David Goerz,
bei Bethel College.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE JOURNAL

October, 1901

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

is no longer among the living. He succumbed at the hand of a murderer. All of a sudden his glowing flow of life on earth was stopped; he could not continue the work he had begun, the second term he had so recently entered. He fell as a sacrifice to a crazy band of anarchists; he became a martyr of a government that desired law and order as ordained by God. He will remain in the memory of a thankful nation as one of its most noble presidents. He will be known as one of its best sons; Christianity will recognize him as a man willing to acknowledge his faith; his family mourns for him as a loving husband and father; the working class has lost a close friend and all the citizens have lost an ideal friend. May his memory remain a blessing in our country.

'NOT OUR WILL, BUT GOD'S WILL BE DONE!'

These were the last farewell words of the deceased President McKinley to his deeply grieving wife. These words are a true legacy of the deceased not only for his beloved wife but for the entire American nation. They should be treasured as such. May they penetrate deep into the hearts of the American people as a worthy confession of a Christian president on his deathbed.

'NEARER MY GOD TO THEE'

This was whispered by President McKinley when he was suffering and dying. Thus he has put greater meaning into this precious song for the Christians in this country than it had already. Since the President's death what song has been sung in more Christian services than "Nearer My God to Thee"!

MRS. MCKINLEY

the widow of our murdered president, arouses a feeling of sympathy within us. She herself has been ailing for years, at times near death's door, and now she has to give up her husband who took care of her so kindly. She has accepted the blow courageously after the first shock of realizing her husband was fatally wounded. The question does enter our minds, how will she be able to bear this pain? May God, who is a father to the widows and orphans, be her comfort, her strength, her support in these trying times!

A NATIONAL FUNERAL SERVICE

In agreement with a proclamation of President Roosevelt there were funeral services held for the deceased President McKinley in all cities of our country and probably in most churches all over the country. This includes Bethel College where funeral services were held as well. The

student body assembled in the chapel at nine o'clock in the morning for this service. Three professors gave addresses. At 10:30 the funeral sermon was given by the first minister of this institution.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT

McKinley's follower as president of the United States, the previous vice president, Theodore Roosevelt, has just taken office. He was sworn in by the Supreme Judge John R. Hazel in Buffalo. It is the wish and hope of all well-meaning American citizens that he will be a worthy follower of his great predecessor. God bless our President Roosevelt!

'DEAR NATIVE LAND, CALM DOWN! "

It is a well-known fact that through the death of our President McKinley our nation suffers great losses. Just what we can expect from our new President Roosevelt remains unknown. We are somewhat enlightened however, by the explanations he gave us in his acceptance speech: "In this hour of our nation's deep sorrow I wish to declare that my ambition as president shall be to follow without exception the policies of President McKinley. This includes the peace, welfare, and honor of our beloved country."

This awakens a sense of confidence and honor for President Roosevelt as he himself has expressed the same feeling for the deceased McKinley.

SINCERE THANKS

to all the congregations who participated in the School Prayer Day and prayed for Bethel College. Thanks also to all those who sent love gifts as some congregations and some individual school friends did. It is pleasant and encouraging when congregations and other friends of our school express their concern for us in this way. Bethel College appreciates this very much and will try to make this obvious. May God bless all of our congregations and our school friends and grant them the satisfaction of seeing the success for Bethel College. May they reap the benefits for which they were so willing to make sacrifices.

THE "LITTLE LIEDERSCHATZ"

is ready now to be ordered. Orders will be filled promptly. This neat booklet is available only in bound form (school covering) for 25 cents per copy. Unfortunately the production costs are so high that only a small reduction can be allowed for multiple orders. If there would have been a greater compensation for multiple orders the retail price would have to be higher than 25 cents per copy. In sending single copies out the net income is less than one cent per copy. Therefore the price of 25 cents per copy is very low and it should sell rapidly. The choice of songs is suitable, the get-up is attractive and clean looking, the print is clear, and the format is well chosen. The book is appropriate for day schools and for Sunday Schools. Hopefully it will find a good circulation in our congregations. Both teachers and school friends have participated in the choice of songs. It has been approved by the Western District Conference and the young singers will certainly approve of it. The "Kleine

Liederschatz" therefore should rate a prominent place among our own German school books. It should get a welcome reception in our churches, schools, and Sunday Schools.

Address all orders to the Business Manager, Bethel College.

David Goerz, Newton, Kansas

THE 'BUNDESBOTE' CALENDAR FOR 1902

lies in front of us and it deserves as much attention as the one for last year. Besides the actual calendar it has important information about Mennonite circles both inside and outside the United States such as illustrated biographies of ministers: Peter Claassen, Newton, Kansas, Bernhard Carl Roosen, Hamburg-Altona, Europe, our missionary brothers and sisters Penner and Kroeder in India. There are also descriptions of the famous paintings in the Berlin Art Gallery: "The Mennonite Minister Cornelius Claas Anslo and a Widow", the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Tiege near Halbstadt in South Russia, the Mennonite Church at Muntau, West Prussia, and the Red Moon Mission Station at Hammon, Oklahoma.

The list of ministers of the Mennonite denomination is also very useful. Unfortunately it contains numerous errors and is not absolutely reliable.

THE GERMAN TEACHER INSTITUTE

which was held in August at Goessel, Kansas, was very successful according to the official report that was published in several weekly newspapers. The number of participating teachers was 42 which exceeds that of all preceding teacher institutes. Also present were visitors who listened in and observed. The instructors were: P. R. Voth, Biblical Research, A. S. Hirschler, Psychology, P. H. Richert, Grammar, W. B. Unrau, Singing, David Harder and D. H. Richert, Teacher Training, P. P. Buller and P. C. Hiebert. We are glad to report that all the teachers except the last one mentioned, are graduates of Bethel College, and that two of them (Hirschler and Richert) are professors in our college now. Furthermore, of the 42 names who registered 27 are also on the former or present student lists at Bethel College. This includes the 8 instructors. The 28th name is that of H. D. Penner who has also been a teacher in Bethel College.

For this reason it is natural that Bethel College should derive pleasure from the success of this German Teacher Institute. This success is also vital to the encouragement for the work that is being accomplished in Bethel College as far as preparing future teachers is concerned.

Worthy of mention are also the evening sessions that included very worthwhile addresses concerning school and discipline. Two of these addresses were given by faculty members of Bethel College (Wedel and Kruse).

We are pleased that the teacher institute went so well. We hope the results are rewarding.

SPEAK GERMAN, GERMANS
(conclusion)

"Whoever", says Herder, "does not appreciate the sweet and holy sounds of his childhood, his mother tongue, the admonishing voice of his home, does not deserve to be called a person. That is where the German soul learned to breathe, where his heart started to beat and the nerves began to twitch. That is where the German courage and temperament took hold, and where the past and the future were determined. That is where the depths and the surfaces - all whisperings of nature and love, the thundering noises of eternity and of one's conscience, the quietest twitches of the mouth and the godly picture-language of all nature - all were formed and ready for expression."

We owe it to our children as we have already experienced, to keep up the German language in our family lives. Where the German language is no longer used in household conversation, it will soon be strange to the children. There are thousands of examples to prove this. Hardly could anyone be so ridiculous as to deny that a knowledge of the German language in addition to the English provides enormous advantages. Young people who are fluent in both languages will have far more opportunities for paying jobs and later for running businesses of their own than those who speak only English. There are but few situations here in America in which the knowledge of German besides fluency in English is not a definite advantage.

The interjection that learning one language is detrimental to the learning of another one hardly needs consideration.

Our children will learn English and use it on the streets as long as they are young. Later they will use it in school and in communicating with other people. If they keep up the German language in their homes, which should come very naturally to German people, one language will in no way be detrimental to the others. Many experiences have taught us that.

You dear German parents, rich or poor, in huts or in palaces, I plead with you with all my might to avoid using the English language in family situations. There is much more at stake than holding on to the German language. Along with that are German customs, German habits, German virtues, German good nature. What father and what mother would dare to rob their own flesh and blood of these things?

To avoid all misunderstandings I would like to call attention to a great necessity that every child of German American parents get a good education in the English language. It is the responsibility of all parents not to pass up a single opportunity to become educated in the language of our country. Without that we constantly run up against difficulties in trying to be successful in this country. This is one of the debts we owe to this great country which is our new home. May God help us to realize this.

No matter how deep our loyalty is to our home country, let us let our

hearts become rooted in the love for our new country. We have endless reasons to appreciate it. We join with millions of others who feel they have found a better, a happier, and a more democratic country than the ones they left. Let us see to it that we Germans will be honest in our love for America, sincere in supporting its institutions, and that we will always be patriotic citizens in this our beloved country.

OVERDUE INTEREST

On October 1 the semi-annual interest on the supporting fund notes was due for payment. Many people who signed these notes prefer to pay the interest before a bill is sent to them. Some have already paid theirs; others have probably forgotten to pay. We have postponed sending out notices to accommodate those who prefer to pay before they are billed. However, we have to be up-to-date on our financial records by the time the annual meeting comes around which is usually at the beginning of the second school term. That means we want as few outstanding debts as possible. Therefore, the bills for all outstanding payments due will be sent out some time this month. A prompt payment of all interest on notes will help to make bookkeeping easier and more efficient. It will also look better not to have deficits on the records. This can be accomplished if all the interest will be paid immediately. Therefore, we ask all those who have not paid this to do so immediately and help us to keep our records clear and our support funds free of debt. We are thankful for these notes that bring in interest and for other supporting funds. We continue to solicit them in the interest of the college.

DONATIONS AND LOVE GIFTS

- A. For the special fund that is a guarantee of the theological teaching chair - Halstead Church, \$24.02; Beatrice (Neb.) Church, \$15.05; Christian Church, \$5.00; Hillsboro Church \$8.32.
- B. For the deaconess fund: Anonymous \$15.00
- C. For the organ fund: Anonymous 10.00; Joel Welty (Ind.) 25.00; Mrs. E. Z. Welty 5.00; Moundridge Lumber Co. 5.00; Otto Lichti 1.00, G. G. Isaak 1.00; Henry Rupp 1.50; J. M. Suderman 1.00; Wm. Dyck 1.00; A. P. Wedel 1.00; And. Waltner 1.00; C. F. Knechtel 1.00; J. J. Krehbiel 1.00; Chas. H. Krehbiel 1.00; J. W. Graybill 1.00; P. B. Hunsberger 1.00; Mr. Ledig, Sr. .50; Mrs. H. O. Kruse 5.00; Henry C. Vogt 1.00; C. C. Eymann 1.00; D. T. Eymann 1.00
- D. For the apparatus fund: Through Prof. H. O. Kruse of the alumni 1.50' Mrs. H. D. Kruse 5.00; J. B. Ediger 2.00
- E. General Love Gifts: Zion Church (Elbing) 7.90; Christian Church 5.00; Emmaus Church 12.75; Beatrice (Neb.) Church 10.00; Garden Township Church 18.75; John Miller's Church, Hanston, Kansas 4.60; H. P. Goertz 1.00; Anonymous 25.00; First Johannesthal Church 3.75; Dito Sunday School 1.25; Alexanderwohl Church 12.54; Newton Church 8.30; Rud. Claassen 4.00; Bethel College Church 5.76; Bruderthal Church 18.00; A. E. Claassen 1.50

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE GREATEST HINDRANCES IN OUR SCHOOLWORK?

First we have to answer two questions, then we can go into our topic:

1. Who has asked this question? First of all, naturally our teachers. Secondly we could place it coming from the school community.

2. Which schools are concerned here? Without a doubt it is the German ones. However, since our German schools are so closely related to the English ones that some of the same teachers are involved in both; since this duplicity involves some drawbacks, we have to keep this in mind when we answer this question.

As stated above, our first question comes from the teacher: What are the hindrances that cause us the most trouble in teaching? We have to consider either the people the teacher deals with or the circumstances under which he works.

Without hesitating we can say that the greatest hindrances, as a rule, are with the teacher himself. Let us consider:

1. Lack of dedication to his calling. This leads to a number of hindrances: no success, discouragement, dissatisfaction, lack of trust toward the parents, small salary, etc. By this we don't mean a great deal of submission. An enthusiastic teacher of 60 children can easily dedicate himself too much so that it would lead to illnesses. Most of the time, however, we hear complaints of too little dedication rather than too much.

2. Another widespread hindrance is the lack of talent and giftedness. Even the best of us is not gifted in all the areas that could be useful. Most of us are mediocre and many are talented to a limited degree. True, an iron will, dedication and willingness to work fill in a lot of loopholes, although that kind of teacher will always show some weaknesses. As soon as a teacher becomes aware of his weaknesses of talent, he should either give up teaching or face the fact that an enormous amount of work and the most sincere dedication will be what it takes to achieve success.

3. A great hindrance is the lack of understanding and appreciation of the little ones who are unattractive to be with and difficult to teach. Half of all unsuccessful teachers fall into this category. A teacher who ignores the thousands of details in a school he manages will either get terribly discouraged or he will fail to do his job. Both of these will lead to failure.

4. A fourth hindrance is the lack of thorough preparation. Some of this can be solved by self instruction or by a further attendance in school. Certain speech problems and some memory work usually are not easily corrected or completed after age 21. An example of this is the correct use of the cases. What was not learned between the ages of 10 and 20 years will be difficult to redeem. As small as this deficiency may seem at first, as time goes on what he says and what he writes may sound careless.

5. Finally, a lack of a well refined character is a great hindrance. Many a teacher has simply become "impossible" due to this.

The most obvious hindrances on the part of the students are:

1. Irregular school attendance. This discourages both teacher and pupil because it makes normal progress impossible.

2. Disobedience. Any teacher who does not have the special

talent to deal with this in a proper way will have many problems. Many teachers finally give up trying to cope with this. That would be all right if they would give up teaching too. If he does not do that he has no right to give up using his authority to discipline disobedient pupils. Our country is in danger of going to pieces morally speaking if discipline is neglected at home and in school.

3. Stubbornness is a fully developed case of disobedience, and it can cause both teacher and pupil real unhappiness.

4. Lack of talent on the part of a pupil is a great hindrance to schoolwork especially for impatient and unskilled teachers.

Some difficulties arise due to the parents:

1. Jealousy. This often causes them to accuse the teacher of partiality.

2. Gullible to everything their children tell at home.

3. Lack of understanding of any pedagogical principles. This results in miserable distortion of things at home as well as a glaring lack of cooperation between parents and teacher.

Finally, we want to mention some hindrances that come from circumstances:

1. Bilingual school business. This causes a tremendous hindrance wherever it causes a lack of understanding of the tremendous advantage than can be combined with disadvantages. This happens when school affairs and community or church affairs are not clearly defined. It can also happen when more stress is put on a practical education than on an ideal education. Then the cost of an education is a stumbling block to advancement in our schools. What business is that of the teacher?

1. At first they ask whether it pays to go to high school four years instead of two or three even if only to get more proficient in both languages.

2. Not only the current teachers but also their parents would like to convert a five year course to a three year course. Some actually try to make it that even if the school doesn't. That is why we have so many poorly qualified teachers who perhaps could have conquered a language in three years but not in two.

We could possibly go into the shortage of teacher housing, short school terms, ill suited work during times of vacation, etc., but those are not the worst hindrances. Likewise, we will not go into the complaining of congregations about the lack of teachers, the distances from the schools etc. not because they should be ignored but because strictly speaking, they do not belong in the area of our topic. Of course, a thorough discussion of that type of question would be up-to-date. If anyone can come up with practical advice on alleviating these hindrances he will receive the appreciation of many parents and of thousands of children.

P. H. Richert

LOCAL NEWS

The Student Home was hit by lightning during a severe thunderstorm during the second week of September. One of the chimneys was damaged so severely that it had to be replaced. A second chimney was also hit as well as the lead wires of the electrical communication system. All the electric gongs went off in the main building and did not stop until the batteries

were removed. Luckily the lightning bolt was not a burning one; it did not start any fires.

The digging of the foundation for the boiler house is completed and the work on the walls has begun. The entire steam heating system is to be finished as soon as possible.

The visitors at Bethel College the past month included: Mr. and Mrs. Sommer from Canton, Ohio, H. D. Penner from Hillsboro, Kansas, and others.

OUR STUDENT ROSTER

for the ninth school year (1901-1902) includes the following 84 names: Adrian, Heinrich C.; Bachman, Mathilde; Bachman, J. H.; Baumgartner, Walter C.; Becker, Line A.; Bestvater, Heinr.; Buhler, John J.; Claassen, Rudolf; Claassen, Eduard; Dellenback, Joe; Dyck, Peter R.; Dyck, Johannes; Franz, Edward F.; Frey, Cornel.; Frey, Jac. B.; Funk, John R.; Glenn, Maurice; Goerz, Orlando G.; Goossen, Helena; Harms, Nettie K.; Haury, A. O.; Haury, Albert P.; Haury, Carl F.; Haury, T. Walter; Haury, Bertha S.; Heinrichs, D. B.; Isaak, Agnes; Janz, Emilie; Kaufman, Frieda M.; Krehbiel, Emil B.; Loewen, H. J.; Nachtigall, Abr. J.; Oldham, Wm.; Quiring, Susanna; Randall, David M.; Regier, John U.; Regier, Corn. C.; Regier, Heinr. R.; Regier, Wm. C.; Richert, Agnes; Richert, John; Richert, John J.; Richert, H.; Riesen, Emil; Ruth, Alma; Ruth, Gerh. D.; Rupp, David O.; Schmidt, And. B.; Schmidt, Anna; Schowalter, Emil W.; Schowalter, Anna; Stucky, Valentin, A.; Sawyer, Guy, P.; Thiessen, Peter; Unruh, Abr. P.; Wedel, Maria M.; Wedel, Daniel A.; Wenger, Ira; Wenger, Frank; Wenger, Sadie E.; Wolf, Otto W.

From Nebraska

Brand, D. J.; Epp, John H.; Leisy, Irwin O.; Leisy, Eugene J.; Desch, Julius; Regier, Cornel.; Von Steen, Edith.

From Missouri

Welty, Elma D.

From South Dakota

Albrecht, P. J.; Schrag, John J.

From Manitoba

Ewert, Paul

From Minnesota

Fast, Davkd G.; Friesen, H. J.; Goerz, H. P.; Jantzen, Cor. J.

From Oklahoma

Funk, H. J.; Kühny, Clara; Ruth, Elma E.; Unruh, D. B.

From Indiana

Hirshy, Albert C.

From Russia

Bahnman, Nik. W.; Gerbrand, Jac.; Wiens, P. J.

Summary

Kansas 61 students, Oklahoma 4, Nebraska 7, Minnesota 4, Missouri 1, South Dakota 2, Indiana 1, Manitoba 1, Russia 3,

Total 84