

Sønderjylland.

Dødsfald. Forleden døde efter lang Tids Sygdeleje tilb. Gaardejer i Skalle bæk ved Saderslev Mattias Thielst, 72 Aar gl. Med ham er en af Egnens fremragende Personligheder gaaet bort. Hans stoute Skikkelse var kendt i videre Kredse, skriver „Smd.“.

Polignød. Der er omtrent 40 Familier i Lønder hussvilde til 1. Okt. Det hedder sig, at noget vil der blive bygget, samt at der skal indrettes Smaalejligheder i Lønderhallerne ved Sønderport.

Det hedder endvidere, at Regeringen vil lade bygge to Lejehuse til vore to hussvilde Kredselejebestyrere, men at Regeringen forlanger Byggegrundene forærede af Kommunen. Det manglede bare, skriver „Sfb. Nv.“

Tab af den preussiske Underjantsret. Landraaden i Aabenraa bekendtgør i Kredsskiftet, at følgende Mænd den 15. Maj i Aar er blevne erklærede for at have mistet deres preussiske Statsborgerret: Jens Røpjen, f. d. 9. Nov. 1896 i Vøllestrup, sidst bosat i Bylderup, Christian Hansen Peterfen, f. d. 25. Dec. 1897 i Skals, og Anton Marius Thygesen f. d. 6. Sept. 1833 i Sønderbjerg i Lønder Kreds, sidst bosat i Lørdholm.

90 Aar. I Torsdags juldte Lars Larsen i Mels ved Nordborg sit halvtredjendstyvende Aar, skriver „Sjældal.“ forleden. „Lars Stomager“ er kendt over hele Egnen.

Lars Larsen arbejdede efter Konfirmationen i 3 Aar ved Landvæsenet og som derefter i Stomagerlære. Som Svend arbejdede han i Nordborg, Sønderborg og Slesvig (1849) og adjente derefter sin Værnepligt i Fredericia. Efter Trearskrigen tog han ud til fremmede Egne og havde blandt andet Arbejde i Bremen, Magdeburg og Halle.

Sidst i 50erne tog han til Australien. Herfra tog han efter 4 Aars Forløb Bejen hjem Syd om Afrika og gikte sig derpaa hjemme. Nogle Aar efter rejste han til Brasilien. Her drev han ogsaa Stomagerhaandværket. Kundenne hørte til det fine, jorntomme Selskab, den svenske Befolkning gif stadig barføddet.

Efter tre Aars Forløb jatte Lars Stomager paany Skansen mod Als. Rejselysten og Udlængslen lod ham dog endnu ikke i No, og i 80erne tog han for tredje Gang ud, denne Gang til Nordamerika.

Efter sin Tilbagekomst herfra har han fladigt haft Standplads paa Tøbejdet i Mels, hvor han endnu trods sin høje Alder, ufortrødent fortæller Stofningen.

Lars Larsen er Ejer af en Frugthave, der af Nærmænd regnes mellem de fineste og bedste paa Als.

Ane Kartofler til 30 Pienning Bundet sælges fra i Dag af (1. Juli) til forjærgelsesberettigede, skriver „Sfb. Nv.“ Der sælges 2 Pd. paa Verdensmiddefortet W. Kartoffelfortene beholder deres Gyldighed for Juni og Juli Maaned. Byens „Kartoffel-Udsalgstæder“ har faaet Ordre til at sælge 4 Pd. gamle Kartofler paa Kartoffelfortet.

Nu er det ikke Tiden til at danse! En Regerings-Forordning indeholder i H. „Smd.“ Forbudet mod offentlige og Forenings-Danseforanstaltninger og knytter Meddelelsen af Danseundervisning til bestemte Foranstaltninger. Den Omstændighed, at der i den senere Tid flere Gange har fundet Overfaldsforanstaltninger, har haft Forargelse, har gjort denne Forordning nødvendigt.

I 12 Dage intet Brød. Adskillige Steder i Lønder Kreds har man i følge „Sfb. Nv.“ i 12 Dage ikke kunnet faa Brød hos Bagerne, fordi de mangler Mel til at bage.

„Enhedsbred.“ Da der nu i Slutningen af Høstaaret ikke mere staar saa megen Rug og Svede, især ikke Rug, til Raadighed, hedder det i Hensborgs Blade, vil der i Hensborg foreløbig ikke kunne bages saa meget Rugbrød mere. Der paatænkes derfor indført et Enhedsbred,

til hvis Fremstilling der skal benyttes alle mulige Slags Mel.

Droftelserne vedrørende det nye Brøds Sammensætning er endnu ikke afsluttet; efter Sammensætningen vil selvfølgelig ogsaa Prisen komme til at rette sig.

Et Surrogat. Aftægtsmand M. i V. ved Lønder modtog i følge „Sjældal“ for nylig fra en Søn, der ligger i Mecklenburg, tilsendt et Bund løs Tobaks-Erfattning, som han, efter i længere Tid at have set, følt og lugtet paa den, holdt for en ny Slags The, især da Blandingen duftede af alle mulige Krydderier. Mo'r mente det til Slutning ogsaa, og saaledes kom det, at Tobaks-Erfattningen, uden at faa de vedkommendes Sundhed, brugtes som The i det mindste indtil Sønnen kom hjem paa Orlov og oplyste Sagens Sammenhæng.

Brændevæder maa ikke fodres op eller opbevares som Grøntager. De skal anmeldes saa snart de er høstede.

Mangelen paa Sæbe giver sig Udslag i, at Egnen hjemløses af utallige Høstetjener med Erfattnings-Væfemidler, som undertiden vel nok er mere eller mindre svedefuge for Løjet, skrives der fra Graasten Omegn til „Hensborg Avis“. Et Sted der i Skovvegen er det løffedes at fange flere Grøvløvere, som er blevne affogte til helt fortrinligt Sæbe.

Guldbryllup. I Torsdags, skrives der 2. Juli, fejrede et gammelt, agtværdigt Egtpar, Aftægtsmand Lars Branden og Hustru i Vejstykkeby, deres Guldbryllup. Manden er 79 og Hustruen 80 Aar gammel, og begge er forholdsvis røffe og rørige.

Gamle Lars stammer fra Tyn og er Veteran fra 64, da han gjorde Krigen med som Dragon. Han faar den danske Hædersgave paa 100 Kr. Konen stammer fra Sundebæk. Sognepræsten overrakte Parret den jadvænlige Gave: 50 Mark og en Bibel.

I Torsdagen den 4. Juli kunde islg. „Dok.“ hvs. Gaarejer P. Meffhauge og Hustru i Hvidnerup ved Kristiansfeldt fejre deres Guldbryllup, og samtidsigt har de uafbrudt boet paa Gaarden i 50 Aar.

P. Meffhauge, der i sin Tid tjente som dansk kongelig Hestegardist, indtil denne flotte Baandenart nedlagdes, er ret en Toppe paa den fejge nordflesvigske Bønde, en frastig, vilkærlig Personlighed, som endnu trods sin Alder (78 Aar) har evnet at overtage Ledelsen af Gaardens Drist, efter at Sønnen ved Krigen Udbrud straks blev indfaldt.

Konstituerede som Sognepræster. Brødrene Peter og Jakob Tørp fra Skarup ved Gramby, der i en Del Aar har virket som Missionærer i Afrika og i Tjor efter mange Genordigheder endelig naaede hjem med deres Familier, er i H. „Sfb. Nv.“ begge blevne konstituerede som Sognepræster. I Foraaret blev Jakob Tørp konstitueret i Ofensvad, der hidtil har været forvaltet af gamle Pastor Nielsen, især i Østirup, Sommersted og Landslet, og den 1. Juni blev Peter Tørp konstitueret i Brandrup, hidtil forvaltet af Pastor Andrejse i Agerflod.

I Tørningsen Brooffi forvaltes nu 5 Præstembæder af Bedningemissionærer og i Saderslev Brooffi 1 (Ofensvad). Præstemangelen, der allerede før Krigen gjorde sig stærkt gældende i Nordflesvig, synes at tage til.

AN EMERGENCY TASK The Lutheran Church in the War. F. H. Knubel, D. D.

What is victory in a war? History reveals that seeming victories have often ruined nations, leading them on to pride and a weakening prosperity. On the other hand seeming defeats have summoned forth the strongest elements of national character. The more important question is as to how a nation

accepts victory or defeat, how the national spirit is revealed under either condition. Indeed a great war is through-out a great test of a nation's soul.

In the fearful crucible of the present war every land is being put to the test. Our own country is also in the furnace. With our entrance came an uplift in the moral aims of the war. With the cries for democracy and liberty we in a sense cast our national ideal into that furnace. There ought to come therefore for us and for all men what Lincoln called for a new birth of freedom. It is a time of travail. It is a time therefore for fear and trembling and prayer. Our national character is being put to the test.

There is equally a crisis upon every individual life in the world. Every man feels its pressure. The supreme test is, however, upon the Christian Church. What is it doing in this hour? Is it true to its Lord? Is it true to the awful needs of men? Is it true to the nations?

These days are bringing especially the Lutheran Church in the United States through stress and trial. The outcome will be a great strengthening or a great weakening for her.

The Church's Loyalty.

Her difficulty, affecting a fair per centage of her members, was first of all a struggle between two loves. On the one hand was love for her Lord and His will that His followers shall be loyal to their earthly government; furthermore a deeply founded love for this land, whose principles are the best outgrowth of Protestantism. On the other hand was a reverent love for the land of Luther, the land also of birth or descent for many in the Lutheran Church. The struggle was short, sharp, and decisive. Whatever the heart wounds, a completely victorious manifestation resulted. There were pains and regrets. There was a consciousness that amid the blinding turmoil of war Germany was in some respects seen in a misshapen way by the world. In some hearts there was a lingering before decision came. But finally even those who were born there saw a Germany whose pride of unchristian learning, pride of military diatation, pride of material prosperity, made her unlovable. Praying that our own land may ever be saved from similar pride and avoiding all angry passion, the Lutheran Church came unitedly to a religious devotion and loyalty to the cause for which our nation contends. It was a loyalty that lasts through losses and reverses, when merely sentimental patriotism is confused and fails. It was a loyalty which showed itself supremely in the surrender of young manhood to the cause. The draft was not wait for. Today July, 1918, reliable statistics show over 200,000 Lutherans to be in our army and navy, eight per cent of the Church's membership.

Keeping the Foundation Strong.

The Lutheran Church felt something of a second struggle in her unwillingness to lower the high spiritual calling of the Christian Church on earth. She knows deeply the necessity of keeping the spiritual foundation of the nation strong. She recognizes the danger of using the Church as an agency for purely material ends. She sees that danger developing through the pressing necessities of the hour. The demands in-

involved in food difficulties, in government loans, in war saving movements, etc., might easily engross the sermons and the activities of the churches. The people might thus be robbed of the spiritual strength they most need, as always, so especially now. Here the Lutheran Church faithfully won out, true to the Lord, and helpful to the Nation. Without lowering her standard, indeed especially through her spiritual message, she inspired the people to fullest participation in every necessary call. In the great ministries of mercy, in the activity of the Red Cross, every congregation has been participating vigorously. No statistics are available at this time.

First Efforts to Serve.

The greatest manifestation of the Lutheran Church's concern for conditions came in her preparations for the religious welfare of the army and navy. With millions of men placed in completely new conditions of life, facing thus a crisis in life, she knew they needed Christ. She knew also that she had a denominational responsibility for her own thousands, for whose life-long care she had assumed obligation when they first knelt at her altars.

The desire to fulfil this obligation became manifest in many localities very quickly after our nation's entrance into the war. Congregations, conferences and synods became active. Such plans naturally could not cover the need. Larger movements were necessary.

On April 26, 1917, the Inner Mission Board of the General Synod recognized that here was specifically Inner Mission work, inasmuch as it was service to those not reached by the ordinary ministrations of the Church. Work began at once. A union was effected with representatives from the General Council's and United Synod of the South's Inner Mission Committees. This established the United Inner Mission on May 16th, The General Synod's biennial convention in June gave full endorsement. Co-operation was established also with the Federal Council of Church's new War Time Commission, with the Red Cross, and with the Chaplain committees of the General Council and General Synod (meanwhile appointed.) Many lines of activity were instituted. On August 2nd approaches were authorized to other general bodies of Lutherans and also to women's organizations.

At the triennial session of the Synod of Missouri and other States held in Milwaukee, June 1917, the president was instructed to appoint a board which is to look after the spiritual welfare of the men who are in the service of the country. Thus the Army and Navy Board of the Missouri Synod was established with headquarters at Chicago, and later an Eastern Department with headquarters at New York City.

In the Norwegian Lutheran Church body activity began in the Iowa District the latter part of July, 1917, especially at Camp Dodge. On August 15th at a meeting of the Church Council a resolution authorized the president to appoint a board and to solicit funds. A meeting of representative men at Minneapolis, September 10th, adopted ringing resolutions of loyalty and planned complete operations throughout the country.

Committees were also appointed by the Iowa Synod, the Joint Synod of Ohio, the

Augustana Synod, and other general Lutheran bodies.

Two further facts need mention, before stating the consolidation of these movements. In connection with the work at Camp Dodge an opportunity developed to place a building within the camp if it could be done by an organization with no formal connection with the Church. This the Lutheran Brotherhood undertook to do, and has since been working along the same line elsewhere (Great Lakes Naval Station, Camp Cody, etc.) meanwhile developing its organization. The second fact is that in the summer of 1917 the Army and Navy Service Book was prepared by a committee which had also prepared the Common Service Book of the United Lutheran Church.

The National Lutheran Commission.

Many minds saw the desirability of unifying these efforts. At a meeting early in October, of the Pennsylvania Ministerium's special committee, attended also by representatives of the United Inner Mission an appeal went to the Presidents of the General Council, the General Synod, and the United Synod of the South, asking them to address all other General Presidents in the interest of a consolidation of Lutheran effort. On October 19th, 1917, six months after our nation had entered the war, the Lutheran Church accomplished what no other Protestant group has done, an effective co-operation in its war service, under the name of the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare. Seven general bodies were represented at the meeting. Now twelve such such bodies are fully co-oper-

ating. In addition, the Synodical Conference maintains at least an external co-operation through agreements adopted. Agreements also definitely relate the activity of the Lutheran Brotherhood to that of the Commission. Space prevents a statement of these several agreements, as also of the stipulated purposes of the Commission. They have been published elsewhere. At first there was a Western and an Eastern Executive Committee.

Reorganization took place at a meeting in Chicago, March, 1918. Various changes were made for purposes of quick efficiency, and preparations were made for legal standing under Articles of Association. The Commission is an emergency organization but exists as an authorized, compact, effective agent of the Church. It co-operates for the Church in the present emergency with the National Government, the Federal Council of Churches, the Red Cross, etc.

The Church was fully aroused and responded magnificently to its duty when the Commission (having first arranged with all interests concerned, including the Lutheran Brotherhood) instituted a financial drive for necessary funds at the end of February 1918. The amount asked was \$750,000. The Church gave over \$1,300,000.

Continued on last page.

Godt købt paa en Minnesota Farm. 80 Acres Land i Kandiyohi County, beliggende 7 Mil fra Øst for Wilmar og kun 2 Mil fra en god Indlandsby, vel „improved“ og et Stykke af første Klasse Land i alle Henseender. Denne Farm kan blive købt til den lave Pris af \$85 pr. Acre og kan erholdes paa lette Vilkaar. For nærmere Oplysninger besøg eller skriv til ANDERSON LAND COMPANY, Willmar, Minn.

„The Dragoon“.

En engelsk Udgave af Past. N. P. Madsens bekendte Fortælling „Povl“. Oversat af H. F. Trykt med store nye Typer paa godt Papir og hæftet i smukt og stærkt Omslag. Pris 25 Cents.

6 Eksemplarer for \$1.00.

I Kommission hos

DANISH LUTH. PUBL. HOUSE,
Blair, Nebr.

Salmebøger.

Spørgsmaalet om Salmebøger er blevet saa paatrængende, at vi fører os foranlediget til at fremkomme med nogle Oplysninger offentlig. Derfor følgende:—

1. Udgaven paa Jndiapapir kan indtil videre slet ikke staves. — Det samme gælder ogsaa danske Bibles.
2. Andre Salmebøger kan staves men kun med stor Vanskelighed, og de abnormt store Forjædelser og omkostninger samt den betydelige Forøgelse i den danske Pris bevirker, at importerede Salmebøger her vil komme til at koste ca. dobbelt saa meget som tidligere.
3. Under Hensyn til disse Forhold har vi besluttet os til at lade fremstille en egen Udgave af den nye Salmebog og herovre. Den bliver trykt og indbundet hos andre og ventes færdig i Løbet af Sommeren. Trods de ogsaa her meget forøgede Fremstillingsovkostninger ventes vi at kunne sælge denne vor egen Udgave til noget nær de gamle Priser.
4. En mindre Forjædelser af Salmebøger er nemlig modtaget fra Danmark. Den er umiddelbart saa aldeles utilstrækkelig til at møde Kravet, at vi før os nødsaget til at begrænse Salget til Enkelt-Eksemplarer. Paa Grund af den uhyre Pristigning kan vi heller ikke ekspedere henliggende Ordres, før ny Bestilling indløber. — De for Gaanden værende Udgaver er som følger:

Konvents Salmebog:	
Prosaform, Læderbind	\$2.00
Bersform, Chagrin, Guldfnit	3.50
Ny Salmebog:	
Bersform, Læderbind	\$2.00
Bersform, Chagrin, Guldfnit	3.00

Ravn kan kun paafættes de to dyreteste Udgaver. Ordres ekspederes paa ovennævnte Vilkaar, saa længe Forjædelseringen varer, i den Orden, hvori de indløber.

Danish Lutheran Publishing House,
Blair, Nebr.