

## Sønderjylland.

**Store Beslaglæggelser** i Nord-slesvig. Esbjerg, 16. August. I de sidste 8 Dage har nogle Repræsentanter for den tyske Regering opholdt sig i Nord-slesvig, hvor de har gennemrejst hele Landet med det Formaal at faa undersøgt de store Varelagre, der er ophobede her for at kastes ud paa Markedet efter Grænselytningen.

Resultatet af Undersøgelsen er efter Forlydende, at der er foretaget Beslaglæggelse efter udtrakt Maalestok. Efter hvad der meddeles over Grænsen, er der beslagt en Mængde store Lagre, særlig af Kunstgødning, Maskiner, Salt, Pigtraad. Isenkramvarer osv. Det hedder sig saaledes, at der i Skærbæk er bleven beslagt et stort Parti Kali og i Brøns en Mængde Pigtraad og Maskiner. Det er kun de store Spekulations-Lagre, der beslaglægges; men de findes ogsaa mange Steder, ikke alene hos de Handlende, men ogsaa hos mange Landmænd. Det fortælles, at der ogsaa er fundet og beslagt flere Hundrede Automobile, som er stjaalne fra den tyske Her.

Beslaglæggelserne rammer ogsaa adskillige Forretningsfolk i Danmark, bl. A. Købmand Ulrich i Bramminge, der havde flere Vognladninger Isenkramvarer oplagrede i Nord-slesvig til efter Genforeningen.

**Kvæg-Plydringen.** Skærbæk, 16. August. Der er for nogle Dage siden tilgaaet Kommuneformstanderne Meddelelse om, at der paany skal leveres et nærmere fastsat Antal Kreaturer, Ligesom sidste Gang, da der var Tale om Udlevering af Kvæg, er det paa Møder i samtlige Distrikter i Tønder Kreds enstemmigt blevet vedtaget, ikke at udlevere et eneste Kreatur godvilligt.

**Sønderjydske Møder. 3. Zones Rømning.** Da det blev kendt, at Bestemmelserne angaaende 3. Zone var bleven slettet efter den danske Regerings Ønske, vakte dette Skridt Begejstring hos samtlige Altskere og Skuffelse og Sorg hos alle Danske — ikke blot i selve 3. Zone, men ogsaa i 2. Zone, Flensborglandet.

Det danske Oplysningsarbejde, som var i god Gang, blev enten umuliggjort eller vanskeliggjort. Beslaglæggelser, Fængslinger og Trusler om Højforræderi er Vaabene fra tysk Side, og samtidig har enhver Støtte fra officiel dansk Side manglet.

Tyskerne i Flensborg betragter Sejren i 2. Zone som sikret og arbejder med stor Energi og gammelkendt Hensynsløshed. De Danske i den stærkt truede 2. Zone hævder med stor Styrke, at Arbejdet for Danskheden i Flensborg er saa godt som umuligt, dersom ikke 3. Zone rømmes.

De nationale Partier har i Folkethinget spurgt, om Regeringen vilde hjælpe 2. Zone ved at virke for Rømningen i 3., men Udenrigsminister Seavenius har konsekvent nægtet at tage sig af denne Sag.

Da det efter Flensborgs Dan-skeres eget Udsagn vil være afgørende for Flensborgs Tilbagevenden til Danmark, at Rønningens bestemmelse genindsættes, har Regeringens unationale Politik vakt en Storm af Harm og Forbitrelse i det danske Folk, som ikke en eneste Gang er bleven spurgt om sin Mening om hele det sønderjydske Spørgsmaal.

Da Folket ikke kan faa Regeringen i Tale paa anden Vis, har Mænd og Kvinder af alle politiske Partier besluttet at afholde Massemøder om denne Sag; og paa Søndag (17. Aug.) holdes Møder i over 50 Byer i Jylland for at udtale en Misbilligelse af Regeringens sønderjydske Politik. Herved en Snes Sønderjyder vil der tage Ordet for en Misbilligelse af Regeringens Holdning og for Kravet om 3. Zones Rømning. Af Talere

kan nævnes Kloppenborg-Skrumsager, Cornelius Petersen, Lorenzen fra Als, Lorenzen fra Ellund, Lassen fra Strukstrup m. fl. — Hver af disse djærve sønderjydske Forkæmpere for Danskhedens Ret vil saa vidt mulig tale i to Byer samme Dag; og det forventes, at Tilslutningen overalt vil blive overvældende. Samtidige Danske, der ikke ønsker i det sønderjydske Spørgsmaal at gaa i Regeringens unationale Ledebaand, „made in Germany" vil forene sig med den truede Danskheds Forposter i at kræve, at 3. Zone skal rømmes. Det drejer sig om Tusinder af Dan-skes Livslykke i det omstridte Land, om det danske Folks Sevlægtelse, Nationens Ære.

Hvis det danske Folk vil hævde sin Ære, møder danske Mænd og Kvinder ved Talerstolene paa Søndag og støtter derved den kæmpende Danskhed i dens berettigede Krav om Ret til frie Afstemningskaar.

Fra 3. Zones Kontor.

**Et stift Stykke.** „Flensborg Avis" skriver: „Forleden gik Gaardejer Iver Kjems Gad af Lundemark ned efter Grænsen. Han havde taget Arbejdsredskaber med sig, fordi han vilde arbejde paa sin Mark. Da han befandt sig 40 til 50 Meter fra Grænsen, faldt der et Skud. Kjems blev staaende, men da ingen meldte sig, gik han ud fra, at det var tilfældigt. Skuddet var faldet, og begyndte med at gaa videre. Men saa faldt der et nyt Skud, og denne Gang ramte det, Kuglen gik gennem det ene Ben oppe i Laaret; den var afskudt paa henvend 700 Meters Afstand. Den skydende var en Sergent Braasch fra Grænssevagten; han har udtalt, at han formodede, Gad vilde gaa over Grænsen, og det havde været hans Agt at affyre et Varselskud en Snes Meter til Siden.

Gad ligger hjemme og befinder sig ret godt. Men Folk mener med god Grund, at det er et stift Stykke, at en Mand skal skydes paa sin egen Mark. Grænssevagten er meget ubehagelig i den senere Tid; den skal vise sin Magt paa det sidste. Der skydes jævnlig, saa Folk kan have al Grund til at tage sig i Vare."

**Diamantbryllup.** Den 28. Aug. kunde ifølge „Hmd." Enevold Enevoldsen og Hustru i Løjt fejre deres Diamantbryllup. Begge er 83 Aar gamle.

**Undervisning i Dansk.** I Tinglev har Lærer Lauridsen fra Ringkøbing faaet 50 Børn til Undervisning i Dansk. I Terkelsbøl deltager 40 Børn i Danskundervisning.

**Dødsfald.** For nogle Dage siden døde Hjulmager J. P. Toft i Rødding. Han har ifl. „Hmd." gennem en Menneskealder været en af Danskhedens trofaste Støttere der paa Egnen og var i en lang Aarrække Vælgerforeningens Tillidsmand.

**Det tyske Domægods i Sønderjylland.** Paris, Mandag den 11. Aug. Den tyske Delegation i Versailles har tilstillet Konferencen to Noter. Den ene er et iøvrigt undvigende Svar paa Spørgsmaalet, som de Allierede havde stillet Tyskerne med Hensyn til de maskerede Salg af tysk Domægods i Slesvig. Den anden kræver Nedsættelse af en blandet Kommission, der skal ordne Anvendelsen af Fredsoverenskomstens Hær-, Flaade-, Søfarts- og Luftfartsbestemmelser.

**3. Zone. En storstilet Agitation for Rømning.** Til Trods for Regeringens afvisende Holdning overfor Kravet om 3die Zones Rømning vil der dog, som „Natt." tidligere har meddelt, finde en storstilet Agitation Sted for at gøre Ententemagterne opmærksom paa, at det i store Dele af Folket anses for en Nødveddighed, at Zonen rømmes.

Man vil imidlertid ikke, saaledes som det plejer ved slige Lejligheder at være Fremgangs-

maaden, begynde Bevægelsen i Hovedstaden og derfra føre den videre ud i Landet.

Tværtimod begynder man Agitationen i Jylland, hvor det maa antages, at Interessen for den sønderjydske Sag er mest brændende og derfra naar man saa til København, hvor der vil blive holdt store Agitationsmøder. Den første mere private Agitation er for Resten allerede begyndt i Jylland og vil snart blive efterfulgt af store offentlige Møder og Fremlæggelse af Adresser til Underskrift.

**En Demonstration i Sønderborg.** Sønderborg, Lørdag, 16. Aug. Den danske Arbejderforening og de socialdemokratiske Foreninger i Sønderborg demonstrerede i Dag foran Raadhuset og vedtog en Resolution, hvori man forlangte, at Kredsudvalget tildele hver Indbygger et halvt Pund Smør pr. Uge, og at der sørges for rigeligere Tilførsler.

### THE LUTHERAN COMMISSIONERS IN POLAND.

Lauritz Larsen.

The news that two of the European Commissioners of the National Lutheran Council have visited the Lutherans of Poland will no doubt be received with rejoicing by the church at home. The report of the work of the commissioners in France has already been published. The commissioners have completed their preliminary work in this country. Being fully aware of the great field before them and the possibilities confronting them, they determined to send one group into Finland and another into Poland. Concerning this decision Dr. Morehead writes:

"The situation has been exceedingly complex. If we should tarry too long about entering new fields, we should lose the advantage of prompt action; if we should enter too soon, the reconstruction work done would not 'stay put,' as General Tasker Bliss expressed it to me—not to mention the infinite delicacies of each situation for every country merging from war and revolution. Then there was and is the difficult question of passports. After daily prayer together and much thought and discussion, the commission decided to be guided in its movements by the opening of doors to us as the best providential indication of duty. The minister from Finland and Prime Minister Paderewski gave us invitations, the American Embassy amended our passports."

Concerning the visit of the commission to the Premier of Poland, Mr. Paderewski, whom they met in Paris, Dr. Youngert writes as follows:

"The Premier was very congenial in every way and appeared to be of a perfectly democratic spirit. He began by telling about the early history of Poland; how it had already at the time of the Reformation been stirred by ideas of religious reform. He also spoke of a certain Mr. Laski who had left his home country, Poland, and had gone to England to study the situation there. In England he took part in the composition of the first book of Common Prayer issued in England. Later he went to Holland where he found he was more of a Protestant than the Protestant themselves. This man's history seemed to have made a great impression upon Mr. Paderewski.

The premier assured us of a hearty welcome to Poland, where he said we would find much to do. He stated that such a commission as ours must be very helpful in bringing about a better understanding of the idea of complete religious liberty among his people, even though such liberty exists at the present time. Dr. Morehead outlined the purpose of our commission showing that it would nevertheless be of national value through the help it would bring. Mr. Paderewski

seemed to understand this fully and pronounced such a program 'splendid.' Upon being asked concerning the proper church authority to whom to turn in Poland, how to secure passports and letters of recommendation, and how it would be best to get to Poland, the Premier replied that the Rev. Jul. Bursche, Superintendent of the Lutheran Church, lived in Warsaw and would be glad to receive us; that he would himself furnish us with the necessary papers and introductions, and secure passage for us on the 'diplomatic train' from Paris to Warsaw."

A day or two following the interview, Dr. Morehead received the following letter from Mr. Paderewski:

Paris, July 7th, 1919.  
Reverend Sir,

Having heard of your contemplated mission to Eastern Europe in the course of which it is your intention to visit Poland, I have the honour, in the name of the Polish Government, to express my sincere desire that you will, together with the Reverend Mr. Youngert and Mr. Fandrey, visit Poland not only as the honoured representatives of your Faith, but also as representatives of the noble American Nation which has so largely contributed towards the resurrection of Poland.

We shall be pleased to welcome you in my country and shall endeavor to facilitate your Mission in every way.

I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

(Signed) F. J. Paderewski.

Later it developed that it was impossible to secure passage on the "Diplomatic train," but the Premier solved the difficulty by offering Dr. Morehead and Prof. Stole a compartment on his own train. After a long and wearisome journey on a train twenty-four hours late, our two commissioners arrived in Warsaw on the 23rd of July.

Meanwhile, Dr. Youngert and Pastor Fandry had left for Finland. They arrived in Gothenburg, Sweden, on the 26th of July and immediately proceeded to make investigations of conditions in Finland, Esthland and Latvia. A cablegram from Dr. Youngert reveals great need in these districts. In Finland it was no doubt of value to them that they had letters of recommendation and introduction from the Finnish Minister at Washington, Mr. Saastamoinen.

Concerning conditions in Poland, Dr. Morehead writes as follows under date of July 27th:

"Yesterday I sent you a cablegram, through the American Relief Administration, requesting that you have 50,000 New Testaments with Psalms and 5,000 Bibles in the Polish language sent to General Superintendent Bursche, Warsaw, Poland via Dantzic. The case is deserving and urgent. For five years this country has been entirely cut off from its ordinary source of supply, the British Bible Society. Besides, about 100,000 Lutheran people were driven out of Poland into distant Russia. When they returned, all their possessions were gone. Superintendent Bursche says his people are 'hungry for the Word of God.' Surely no better work can be done for our Lutheran Church and for Poland than such distribution of the Scriptures.

The other part of the cablegram sent you presents the need of a supply of bed-clothing and underwear for our impoverished people against the coming winter. Such supplies in sufficient quantities are not now to be had in Poland. The poor have no bed covering. Women and girls go barefoot for the lack of stockings. Even of the soldiers, the best cared for class in Poland now, but one-third have been provided with shirts. The poor of the cities and the peasants of the country will inevitably die from exposure, what with the

limited supply of food and under-nourishment of the people, unless clothing is provided before winter sets in.

Superintendent Bursche says that supplies of clothing can be distributed to the needy through pastors and church councils with careful discrimination. The congregational ladies' aid societies will gladly re-make partly worn garments to adapt them to the requirements of the people. This is one of many needs, but it is most pressing. Cannot the American Lutheran Church undertake and do this extra thing in a whirlwind campaign without touching funds of the Council so sorely needed for reconstruction along directly spiritual lines? Shiploads are needed for our own people.

I would suggest that we charter a vessel to bring relief to our fellow Lutherans in Poland, unless the American Relief Administration will permit a general drive to meet the general need of clothing among all the people of this district or unless it will assign for this purpose available Red Cross supplies, if any can be found. I have talked this whole matter over with Minister Givson and the Polish authorities. They agree that the need is actual and imperative. The head of the American Railway Administration here promised transportation from Dantzic if shipload of clothing could be sent there.

Judging from reports here, the clothing need in Livonia and Esthonia may be even greater than in Poland. Perhaps, if need be, a big shipload will serve the

urgent requirements in this entire district.

Our impression of the Polish Lutheran Church is that it is genuinely Lutheran. It is a large constituency worth helping. The new Poland will have over a million Lutherans."

A letter from Dr. Morehead under date of August 4th contains the following statements:

"Dr. Youngert writes from Sweden that he hears conditions are very bad in Finland and the Baltic regions. In view of all that we have heard and seen, it seems that an early junction of your commissioners in Copenhagen is very important, that we may compare the needs of the several countries and summarize for comprehensive recommendations.

It is not practicable to go north via Dantzic now, so we will return to Paris. It is all the clearer that I should take this course on account of the fact that conditions are as yet quite unripe for a visit to Czechs-Slovakia. There is political ferment between the Czechs and Slovaks and between groups of the latter, which involves the church, not to mention the Bolshevik unrest. From what we learn from a Slovak pastor now in Warsaw, there will be great need of reconstruction in this devoted land. For example, the Lutherans of Slovakia had an endowment of 4,000,000 Kroner for the support of aged pastors. This has all been made away with by the Bolsheviks. You can imagine the resulting situation.

The Hon. Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Poland, is

(Continued on last page.)

### Kvitteringer.

#### Japanmissionen.

Før kvitteret se Kbl. Nr. 36	\$2320.22
N. Dak. Kreds Ungdomsforbundet til M. Kamayama	400.00
Bowbells, N. Dak., Bethlehems Mgh.s Kvf.	5.00
Vermillion, S. Dak., H. P. Hansen og Hustru	5.00
Oshkosh, Wis., Den d. l. Mgh.	15.00
Trufant, Mich., St. Thomas Mgh.s Hedningemissionsf.	
for S. Kamayama	50.00
Frederiksborg, Nebr., en uævnt	5.00
Nenah, Wis., Ungdomsf.	25.00
Bixby, Minn., N. P. Nielsen	2.00
Milltown, Wis., Børnenes Offer ved Missionsmødet	11.25
Ruskin, Nebr., Mrs. Otto Jensen	10.00
Hutchinson, Minn., Kvf.	20.00
Tilsammen	\$2868.47

#### Indianermissionen.

Før kvitteret se Kbl. Nr. 36	\$994.89
Bowbells, N. Dak., Bethlehems Mgh.s Kvf.	5.00
Frederiksborg, Nebr., en uævnt	1.00
Ruskin, Nebr., Mrs. Otto Jensen	10.00
Omaha, Nebr., S. B. Petersen	64.00
Tilsammen	\$1074.89

#### Indremissionen.

Før kvitteret se Kbl. Nr. 36	\$881.55
Atlantic Kreds ved P. Rasmussen \$12.50, og til Immigration \$25	37.50
Ruskin, Nebr., Mrs. Otto Jensen	5.00
Potter, Nebr., Menigheden	10.00
Tilsammen	\$934.05

#### Utahmissionen.

Før kvitteret se Kbl. Nr. 36	\$858.89
Bowbells, N. Dak., Bethlehems Mgh.s Kvf.	5.00
Frederiksborg, Nebr., en uævnt	1.00
Ruskin, Nebr., Mrs. Otto Jensen	5.00
Tilsammen	\$869.89

#### Jødemissionen.

Før kvitteret se Kbl. Nr. 36	\$154.00
Bowbells, N. Dak., Bethlehems Mgh.s Kvf.	5.00
Tilsammen	\$159.00

#### Til Køb af mer Land ved Skolen.

Før kvitteret se Kbl. Nr. 31	\$2148.25
Audubon, Ia., Ebenezer Mgh. Hans Petersen	20.00
Tilsammen	\$2168.25

#### Skolekassen.

Før kvitteret se Kbl. Nr. 36	\$250.50
Vermillion, S. Dak., H. P. Hansen og Hustru	5.00
Ruskin, Nebr., Mrs. Otto Jensen	5.00
Tilsammen	\$260.50

#### Queenslandmissionen.

Før kvitteret se Kbl. Nr. 36	\$1182.38
Bowbells, N. Dak., Bethlehems Mgh.s Kvf.	5.00
Ruskin, Nebr., Mrs. Otto Jensen	5.00
Hutchinson, Minn., Kvf.	10.00
Albert Lea, Minn., P. Raben og Hustru	5.00
Tilsammen	\$1207.38

#### Armenian og Syrian Relief.

Racine, Wis., Emaus Mgh. „C. N. E."	\$5.00
Blair, Nebr., den 10. Sept., 1919.	
Med Tak modtaget	Otto Hansen.