

Sønderjylland

Preussen og Sønderjylland. En Interpellation i Herrehuset. Berlin, 28. Februar. I det preussiske Herrehus har Greve Rentzau og Dr. Neuber, understifter af talrige Medlemmer, indbragt følgende Interpellation:

Bed den 1. Januar 1907 mellem Preussen og Danmark afgjorte Overenskomst angaaende Optantbørsen har begge Landes Regeringer forpligtet sig til indenfor deres Landes Loves Rammer at medvirke til fjernelse af den urskæld Nationalitetskampen i Nordtyskland. Ifølge dette mindre er der siden da netop fra dansk Side blevet putset til Alben i denne Kamp, saaledes at de Forbundsregler, som den preussiske Statsregering har grebet til i Indlandet, for Størrelsen har været vingningssløse. Vi anmoder nu den fængelige Statsregering om Oplysning om, hvad den har foretaget sig for at foranledige den danske Regering til Forbundsregler, der er egnede til at medhøre en Indstræfling i denne Agitation, hvis Spids er rettet mod Tyskheden i Nordtyskland, og som særlig kommer fra den faaafslutte Sønderjydskke Bevægelse i Danmark og støttes af officielle Personer som Officerer og Embedsmænd.

En Undtagelseslov med danske Blad. Mitteferne, og til dem hører også Den nye Forenings Mænd i Nordtyskland, skriver "Mm.", nærmest mere brandende Ønske end at få forbudt Udgivelsen af alle danske, volks og franske Blad, som udgives inden for det nuværende Tysklands Grænser.

Efter hvad den reaktionære "Nordtysk-Westfälische Zeitung" meddelede, skal der også i Regeringskredse være Planer fremme om en almindelig Nedbringning af Presseloven og Foreningsloven med det formaal at muliggøre en stærke Fremsæd mod tuffkjendelige Foreninger og Aviser, uden at disse Forbundsregler fører Karakteren af en Undtagelseslov imod Elias-Lovtræningen.

Det tynde Blad i Haderslev, "Schleswigsche Grenspost", som stadig står som Grædmalet for tyft Landskultur, tilfører:

"Vi vilde være tilfredse med, at den behydede Skærpel af Forenings- og Presseloven blev udvidet til hele Riget, altsaa også til Nordtyskland."

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legge sig til Sengs. Derefter slæves også hendes Aanbønner mere og mere. Den Engelse, der i April vilde være fyldt 103 Aar, var født i Rantrum ved Hufun; men hun havde boet her i Helsingør i næsten 83 Aar.

Bojens. Dødsfald. (A. Av.)

Almindelig Deltagelse vokser her

forhenværende Mejeribeskytter Jacob

Jesens pludselige Død. Jesen,

der var en Mand født i Hyrrener,

blev pludselig lig Søndag Aften

den 22. Febr., og fæstes til Søgehu-

se i Aabenraa. Her afgik han ved

Døden Onsdag Morgen den 25.

Februar efter en Operation. Døds-

aarsagen var Svulst i Magen og

Sprængning af Magenstækkene.

Kristiansfeld. Ny Udvisninger. To unge Mennesker, som forleden blev noterede af Gendarmeriet ved Gymnastiksalvens i "Frei", var den 26. Febr. stavnede til Forhør hos Amtsforstander Thansen i Silserup. Den ene, Gaardejer Jes Frands Karl i Nørker, der er hjemmehørende i Kongeriget, blev udvist med 24 Timers Bøf, den anden, der hører til de faaafslutte Hjemløse, kom med en "Fretsfattelse".

Desuden var endnu en tredje af de unge Mennesker, en ung Karl, hjemmehørende i Gejls. Jens Maden, der tjener hos Frands Enke i Svinderup, til Forhør hos Amtsforstander Valentin i Tysktrup samme Dag og modtog ligeledes en Udvisning med 24 Timers Frist.

Nom over og hjælp os!

Fortsat fra Side 4.)

Chapel, having a combined attendance of one hundred children. There is also a kindergarten with thirty-five children. As a result, interest has been aroused among the parents leading, in some cases to earnest inquiry. At Hida, the work is under the care of Mr. Matsumoto. There the evening service is better attended than the morning. There is also preaching once each week in a different part of the town from that in which the chapel is located. The most encouraging feature about this work is the Sunday School with a regular attendance of seventy-five. In addition to the work in Kurume, and in Hida, regular bi-weekly meetings are held in two small towns, some miles in the interior.

Including Sunday School and kindergarten children, attendants at Women's meetings and the regular church services, we may conclude, therefore, that approximately fifteen hundred persons receive regular weekly or monthly instruction in our various stations. Add to these those who attend the special or "Kogisho" meetings, and we have a total of about two thousand persons who hear the Gospel every week through the efforts of the three missions composing this body have, omitting kindergarten teachers, just eight evangelists. Of these, one is already incapacitated by age, the days of three others are numbered, while two more are passing the line of fifty. Kyushu Gakuin was established by the United Synod that this problem might be solved, but, in the last analysis, the institution will fail of its primary and supreme object unless we as individuals and as a conference long and pray and work to the end that young men choose the Christian Ministry as a life work; not men who have failed at everything else and who come with broken bodies and fortunes offering themselves as a great favor to the Missions, but young men who have felt the burden of sin and who would help others to escape from its curse. My conviction is that if every member of this Conference will pledge himself to daily prayer and constant effort with regard to this matter, God, in His Providence, will hear our cry.

A less pressing, perhaps, but yet highly important question is that of the missionary force. Here we can not make our calculations in terms of the present or in terms of short five-year periods. We must extend the base line over distances of from twenty to twenty-five years. Of the six missionaries, not including wives, of the United Synod and Danish Boards who came to Japan more than ten years ago, four or two-thirds of them have returned to America, three of them permanently. The future of the fourth depends largely upon the outcome of a serious surgical operation. Of the six who came to Japan in the second ten years of the Mission's history, including the Council Missionaries, only two have barely exceeded five year's residence in Japan and one of these is now in America through dangerous family illness. Of the remaining four, two have lived in Japan less than five years, and two may be said to have just arrived. The fact is that the average missionary life in Japan is astonishingly short, and, if we are able to retain fifty percent of our men over a period of twenty-five years, we shall do well.

On Sunday morning, a service is held in one of the class rooms at the School for those dormitory boys who do not return to their homes on Saturday; on Wednesday afternoon, there are Bible classes taught by the Principal and several of the Christian teachers, with an enrollment of seventy and an attendance of about fifty students; and on Thursday evening, Rev. Winther teaches the Bible to about thirty operatives in a spinning factory. During the year, there were seventeen admissions by baptism and confirmation.

In addition to the work at the chapel, there are two prosperous Sunday Schools in the city suburbs with a combined attendance of about one hundred and thirty. In all the Sunday School work the theological students are very active. As a whole it may be said that the past year has been the best in the history of the Kumamoto field, having the best attendance, the largest communions, and the largest number of baptisms.

As a member of the United Synod Mission, I should like to offer my sincere appreciation to the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. T. Winther, and the Rev. and Mrs. Edward T. Horn, Jr. for their constant readiness and willingness to assist in all church work at the Kumamoto Station. We interpret these services, however, not as rendered to the United Synod Japanese Church, but rather as contributed to the one united Japanese Church in whose interest we all, in our several spheres, are giving our time and our strength.

KURUME: The Kurume Station seems to maintain its usual vigor and aggressiveness. Rev. Nielsen writes:—"The general attendance has possibly been a little less than last year, and we have had only about three-fourths as many baptisms. The Sunday School has had an average attendance of about ninety." But this does not mean that the work is less hopeful. Besides the Central Chapel, there are two other preaching places well attended. Advertising is done by leaving tracts at homes with an invitation written on the back. After meetings, Christian literature is distributed and New Testaments offered for sale. Also there are three Sunday Schools besides the one at the

Chapel, having a combined attendance of one hundred children. There is also a kindergarten with thirty-five children. As a result, interest has been aroused among the parents leading, in some cases to earnest inquiry.

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In closing this report of the School, I would make the announcement that the General Council Board of Missions has assumed part of the regular running expenses of the School, this amount to be determined annually upon the basis of a budget to be submitted by the School. This support will likely amount to approximately one-third the regular expenses.

General Remarks.

Turning again to the purely evangelistic side of our work there is no more pressing problem than the supply of efficient Japanese workers, men filled with a passion for souls and a knowledge of the Word, but, at the same time, men whose training will admit them to the society of the strong. The three Missions composing this body have, omitting kindergarten teachers, just eight evangelists. Of these, one is already incapacitated by age, the days of three others are numbered, while two more are passing the line of fifty. Kyushu Gakuin was established by the United Synod that this problem might be solved, but, in the last analysis, the institution will fail of its primary and supreme object unless we as individuals and as a conference long and pray and work to the end that young men choose the Christian Ministry as a life work; not men who have failed at everything else and who come with broken bodies and fortunes offering themselves as a great favor to the Missions, but young men who have felt the burden of sin and who would help others to escape from its curse. My conviction is that if every member of this Conference will pledge himself to daily prayer and constant effort with regard to this matter, God, in His Providence, will hear our cry.

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Thus, while a measure of success has been attained, we are far from being satisfied with the present efforts and religious equipment for reaching the students. We are convinced, however, that little more can be done until a chapel is built for the School. There are relations and inter-relations that can not well be directed and used without the aid of a chapel. Up to the present practically everything has developed according to a previously adopted plan, but, from this time on, it will require patience and watchfulness to insure final success and escape from the evil of indifference and uninformed criticism.

We should like to mention here that, according to reports received from an impartial source, the discipline of Kyushu Gakuin is said to be the best among schools of similar grade in this city. As the statement comes from a non-Christian source in a non-Christian school, and as one of the chief criticisms of mission schools by non-Christian educational authori-

ties is their lack of discipline, the School accepts with thanks this compliment and hopes it may be true to fact.

In closing this report of the School, I would make the announcement that the General Council Board of Missions has assumed part of the regular running expenses of the School, this amount to be determined annually upon the basis of a budget to be submitted by the School. This support will likely amount to approximately one-third the regular expenses.

We have but three recommendations:

1.—That the members of this Conference address themselves to daily, specific prayer that God will call into the Lutheran Ministry young men whom he can make strong for the Gospel.

2.—That the Conference place itself on record as earnestly desiring an increase in the number of missionaries and that the Mission Boards be requested not to cease their constant effort in this direction.

3.—That the territory from Moji towards Hakata be occupied at the earliest possible moment.

Respectfully submitted,
C. L. Brown.

By vote of the Conference, it was decided that the above report be placed in the hands of a Committee on Resolutions for consideration.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the 1912 Convention.

REPORT OF REVISION COMMITTEE.

Dr. Brown reported on behalf of the Common Service Revision Committee that certain pending questions as to proper wording and the use of Chinese characters had delayed the publication of those portions of the Service already revised; but that, since all such questions had been satisfactorily settled, the publication might be expected at an early date.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO CONFERENCE OF FEDERATED MISSIONS.

Dr. Brown, as delegate to the meeting of Federated Missions last January, reported that he had followed the instructions of the Joint Conference to oppose certain objectionable measures that were to be proposed at the January meeting. Through cooperation with others, the objectionable measures were defeated. Dr. Brown also reported that he had been asked by the Executive Committee of the Federated Missions to act as one of the secretaries of that body during the year 1914.

REPORT OF CERTAIN ACTION TAKEN BY DANISH BOARD.

The Rev. J. M. T. Winther reported that the Danish Mission Board had granted to its missionaries the authority to ordain, in conjunction with the other members of the Joint Conference, all Japanese candidates for the Gospel Ministry.

Rev. Winther also reported that, while the Danish Board finds itself unable, in response to the resolutions of last year relative to professors' homes at or near Kyushu Gakuin, to purchase land and build a dwelling at this time, nevertheless they are quite willing to become responsible for the rent of such a home if built by another party.

In this connection, the Rev. Edward T. Horn, Jr. also reported the action of the General Council Mission Board in their resolution to purchase a suitable piece of land adjoining the School and to build thereon a dwelling for their professor.

The following officers were reelected: The Rev. Prof. C. L. Brown, D. D., President; The Rev. Frisby D. Smith, Secretary; The Rev. A. J. Stirewalt, Treasurer.

The following is a list of those present at this meeting of the Joint Conference: Revs. Dr. Brown, Hepner, and Stirewalt of the United Synod Mission; Revs. Winther and Nielsen of the Danish Mission; and Revs. Horn and Smith of the General Council Mission.

Dr. Brown was elected delegate to the Conference of Federated Missions to meet in Tokyo on Jan. 8th, 1914.

The Revs. Horn and Stirewalt were elected by the Conference to serve as the Committee on Resolutions.

The Conference was adjourned with prayer by the Rev. Prof. J. M. T. Winther.

(To be continued.)

Vilander Korrespondance

med Land og Hjemmesager, som agter at

afsløre Opholdstedet. Adresse: MISSOURI IMMIGRATION BUREAU, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Kvitteringer.

Japanmissionen:

Hør svitteret se Abl. Nr. 11	\$2785.01
Pov Sippi, Bis., Offer i Lazarus Mgh.	8.05
Coulter, Za., Lena Jacobson, Edel Jacobson hv.	1.00
Victor Andersen Goc., Lev. Andersen, Elene Andersen	3.35
Alma Andersen hv. 25c.	
Minnestofa Kreds ved P. Clausen til Kirkegården i Minne-	
rume	150.00
Denmark, Bis., Hans Hansen	2.50
Racine Bis., C	