

Sonderjylland.

Bredet er daarsligt. "Schleswiger Nachrichten" skriver: "I de sidste Dage er der fra mange Steder blevet flaget over Brødets daarlige Bevæffning i Slesvig."

At disse Klager er berettigede, har vi selv overbevist os om; thi det Brød, vi har kost, er fort som Tør og næsten uspiselig. Dertil er det som følge af de foregivne bedrænende Tilsætningsmidler blevet dyre.

Ejendommeligt nok hører man ikke lignende Klager fra andre Byer i Thykland."

—Så, skriver "Dannevirke," klarer funde der også lyde fra andre Byer over mangt og meget, men hertil er der som i Haderslev Sogn blevet telt dermed.

Havresydom. (K. B.) Fra Tønning meddeles, at afstillinge Havremarker der i Omegnen har maatte afmødes da Havren visnede bort. Sygdommen føres tilbage til et slægt Inself, der gnavede paa No-

Augsbøsten. Der er i Aar iflg. "JL." tilsaet større Arealer end i de senere Aar, især paa de lettere Jorder. Kærvnedannelsen lader til at være god.

Rapjen. Fra Øst Sogn skrives der til "Heimdal":

Rapjen, som i Ær gav et god Udbytte, 10—14 Tønder pr. ½ Hektar, giver i Aar efter de Tørskningsresultater, som foreligger, kun 4 Tønder pr. ½ Hektar. Da halmen som befandt fun er brugelig til Stælse, kommer Rapjen til trods for den dobbelte Pris til at staa lang under en god Kornafgrøde.

Det daarlige Udbytte skyldes til dels det ustabile Vejr. Meget Gras er spildt paa Marken.

Dødsald. Paa Sygehøjet i Abenraa afgik i L. "Heimdal" forleden efter lang Tids Liebster tidligere Gaardejer paa Toldsted ved Hjortek, Amtsforstander Jørgen Clausen ved Døden i en Alder af 75 Aar.

De nye Kædkort i Abenraa uddeltes Søndag Formiddag fra Kl. 9 til 11. Hvorfor Kædkorterne netop skal uddeles paa en Søndag Formiddag under Kirketid er uforståelig for vindbuede, bemærker "Heimdal."

Hvad faar man om Ugen i Helsingør? Brød 1850 Gram, Børn indtil 2 Aar 500 Gram; Rød 120 Gram uben eller 150 Gram med Ven og 50 Gram Bølle; Kartofler 10 Pund, haardt arbejde 3 Pund ekstra; Sukker 180 Gram paa Afsnit 1; Smør 70 Gram, paa Børnekort 40 Gram; Skummetmælk 1 Liter; paa Afsnit 8 af Levnedsmiddelforet Næringsmidler ejer Bekendtgørelse i Butikkene; og paa Afsnit 3 125 Gram til at smøre paa Brød, af hvad Art der forefindes, samt Ost.

Nej Kartofler selges i Byens Ubsalgsted til 17 Penning Prat, der er fastsat som Højstekpris.

En sjælom natlig Færd. Forleden Nat ved Toldsteden flatrede en Mand op paa Rygningen af tidligere Kædmænd Fr. Rabens Hus i Namshæred i Abenraa, hvor nu Kædten har sit Levnedsmiddel-Udvalgssted, og gav sig til at bryde alle Størstene af og fastede Stenen ned i Gaarden.

Den natlige Færd samlede i følge "Heimdal" efterhaanden et helt lille Øplab, og Told brød for gaves deres Hjerne med, hvad det egentlig fude var Formalet med Storfjerns Nedvirringen, eller om det muligvis blot var en Søngænger, der var ide for at slaa et lille Slag i Rattens Mrte.

Telo Politiet kom til Stede, og saa forsoond Manden uden at det lyftedes a saa fat i ham.

Ildsjættelse af Mads Binds Straf. Gaardejer Mads Bind i Hjørsted, der i April fik 4 Maaneders Ildsjættelse med Aftongen af den ham idømte Fengelsstraf (han og hans Familie var løftet til at vise en som Deserter) forledt Politimand Bei til Grænsen) fulde den 17. August igen have begyndt Aftongen af de referende 8 Maander, men han har sagt og i følge "Nibe Stifts" jaast Ildsjættelse til den 1. Oktober. Hans Hustru og Datter, der ogsaa

har været løsladt en Tid lang, maa ligeledes fortsætte Aftongen af deres Straf fra 1. Oktober.

Stor Brand i Haderslev. Fra Bamdrup meldes til "Afd. Av.": Fredag Midag den 2. August funder man herfra observere en meget stor Brand mod for Grænsen. Bladene dermede bringer imidlertid ingen Meddelelse derom, og man har derfor været spændt paa at erjare, hvad der er sket.

Vi kan i Dag meddele, at den er tale om et for den tyske Militærforanstaltung meget føleligt Hjeld. Hvad der er sket, er nemlig dette, at hele det store Lager af Hs, der var udskrevet og indsamlet i Distriket og oplagret i Haderslev, er brændt. Rigeledes er 5 Fernbanevogne, der holdt fuldt paffede med Hs, gaaet op i Vær. Aarsagen til Hs'ens Optkomst angives at være Selvansættelse.

"Udenland!" "Heimdal" skriver: "Kredsforbundets Levnedsmiddelbutik i Abenraa følges der mange 'løfre' Sager, men desværre for di mest til hvimlende Priser. Saaledes kostet et Pund simpel Marmaade eller Blommemæs eller folte Dyttebær 2,60 Mark, en lille Palle Honningfager, som man først koste paa Marlefet for 10 Penning, kostet 70 Penning i nævnte Butik, og jaa fremdeles. Værst er det imidlertid, naar almindelig Højsirkup, der kan jaas i tilstrækkelig Mengde her i Landet, kostes i Udenlandet, da Priserne saa stiger til en rent jabelagtig Høje. Saaledes følges i sidste Uge "udenland"

Kunsthonning for 2,40 Mark Pundet! — Det funde vere morfont at vide, i hvilket Udenland den er fabrikert. Den smager aldeles som den hjemlige Kunsthonning.

Hvæ Priser. En Landmand paa

Kajnes følger formlig en Del Grise for 110 Mark Stykke. En anden Landmand har følgt en halv Aars Plag for 2500 Mark og en Arbejdshæft for 8500 Mark.

En Landmand i Koldkaad i Landby Kommune har følgt en 2-aarig Vallaf for 9500 Mark.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCHES and THE LIBERTY LOAN.

The tabulation of subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan by the various congregations of Lutheran Churches in the United States shows that the subscriptions total more than \$34,000,000.

Practically every state in the Union is represented in the list. Illinois leads with subscriptions approximating \$6,000,000, Wisconsin following next with well over \$3,000,000; Nebraska, Iowa, and Ohio each subscribed over \$2,000,000, and Pennsylvania, Minnesota, South Dakota, Indiana, Michigan and New York run well over a Million.

It must not be understood that this \$34,000,000 comprises all of the subscriptions made to the Third Liberty Loan by members of the Lutheran Churches. The amounts making up this total were those made by individual members of Lutheran Churches at church meetings or through Church organizations.

The Fourth Loan, which has come to be called "The Fighting Loan", begins (began) on September 28th. The achievements of our army and our navy have fired the nation's heart. The support of the coming (present) loan will be the response of the people at home to the deeds of our men abroad.

In that response, the members of the Lutheran Churches will join with a patriotism and liberality not to be excelled.

AMERIKANISERING. (Indsendt af J. P. C.)

Dagbladet "Missoula Sentinel", Missoula, Montana, bragte nylig under Overskriften "What Americanization means" følgende fornuftige Redaktions-Artikel, der kommer Spørsgaamalat saa nær ind paa Livet, som det overhovedet er muligt:

There were those of us who feared, as United States entered the war, that the foreign-born among us would not bear willingly their share in the great task we were assuming. There were even those pessimistic enough to fear internal trouble as the result of the love of Teuton immigrants for their native lands, a fear that was hope and conviction in Berlin and Vienna.

Of course, to-day we know that such fear was foolish, that the Slavs, the Greeks, the Germans, the Austrians, the Scandinavians and, more naturally, the English, Italians and Irish, are giving gloriously to the cause of freedom. The most casual glance at the lengthening casualty lists cannot but prove the loyalty of those who came to us from foreign shores.

On thinking it over, we cannot but feel shame for having ever doubted. The foreigners whom we mistrusted had chosen our country for themselves and for our children; they had invested in the United States everything that they owned, including their lives. Despite undeniable exploitation in certain sections, they were loyal to the land that offered them infinitely more than the country from which they had come. We should have been brave in this knowledge instead of timid in unjust suspicion.

Had we taken more care to learn what the immigrants were doing, we would have been spared this mistake. We thought, because many of them could not speak English, all of the immigrants were holding to the ideals and prejudices of the countries from which they had come to us, that their sympathies were still overseas and not with the land of their adoption. As a matter of fact, as many an oppressive European government has known for years, the foreign born of the United States were seeking eagerly to bring freedom to the lands of their birth. Every movement looking toward more democratic organization in the Old Country has counted upon the help of the emigrants in the United States—and never has this aid been lacking. The Czech, the Croatian or the member of any number of other nationalities oppressed abroad has been helping freedom back home—and we thought that he had not learned the spirit of democracy, and that freedom meant nothing more to him than just an arbitrary collection of letters and something to talk about on the Fourth of July. That is where we were wrong; our freedom means—or meant—more to the average immigrant, oppressed son of oppressed generations, than it does to the ordinary American, to whom nothing else has been known.

We have no right to question the loyalty of the immigrant; he is writing his answer to our doubt in his own blood on the fields of France today. Neither should we get excited about the fact that he cannot always talk our language. We have no sympathy with those who would compel him to learn it, but agree with those who prefer to give him unusual opportunity to acquire our tongue. He should be helped, not coerced; he is earning his right to our grateful aid. If the immigrant of today is American enough to help fight our battles, his children will be truly of us.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS BY PEOPLE OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR EX-TRACTION

38 Nationalities—Amount and Number of Subscribers

Prepared by the Foreign Language Division of the War Loan Organization in the Treasury Department.

Attached are tabulations of the subscriptions of the Third Liberty Loan by Americans of foreign birth or immediate foreign extraction, arranged by nationalities and by states. These subscriptions were reported to the Treasury Department at Washington either directly or indirectly through the Foreign Language Division of Federal Reserve Districts.

The figures represent about 55 per cent. of the total amount subscribed by that contingent of our population, 45 per cent. not being reported for various reasons. This proportion is a conservative estimate based upon general knowledge of the campaign throughout the United States.

The total amount subscribed to the Third Liberty Loan by Americans of foreign birth or immediate foreign extraction can therefore be safely estimated at \$741,437,000.

The total amount subscribed to the Third Liberty Loan being \$4,176,516,850, it shows that though this contingent as a whole is not the "possessing class," but the "non-possessing mass"—they produced of the total amount subscribed 17½ per cent.

By taking at random detailed reports of thirty-eight different nationalities throughout the United States, about ten thousand individual subscriptions established an average of a fraction over \$105.00 per individual.

Taking this average as a basis, it shows that the \$741,437,000 subscribed to the Third Liberty Loan by Americans of foreign birth or immediate foreign extraction represent individual subscriptions to the number of \$7,061,305.

The total number of individual subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan being about 17,000,000, it shows that this contingent produced about 41½ of that number.

(Arranged by Nationalities)

Albanians	\$ 230,150
Armenians	393,850
Assyrian	90,450
Belgians	875,000
Bohemians	31,750,550
Chinese	285,850
Bulgarians	2,100
Croatians	153,900
Danish	2,353,950
French	2,107,850
Finnish	191,750
German	87,295,000
English	337,100
Greek	6,838,700
Hollandish	80,200
Hungarians	8,246,900
Italians	52,247,350
Japanese	528,250
Jewish	16,737,550
Jugoslavs	4,200,250
Lithuanians	4,334,350
Lettish	40,150
Polish	37,583,700
Roumanians	272,100
Ruthenians	13,100
Portuguese	1,711,150
Russians	2,599,600
Scottish	5,000
Serbians	142,150
Slovenians	1,569,900
Swedish	6,011,600
Swiss	220,450
Scandinavians	72,950
Syrians	910,500
Ukrainians	129,500
**Miscellaneous	43,988,400
**Fed. Resv. Dist. Reports (Unclassified)	66,272,600
***Late Subscriptions (Unclassified)	21,478,900

\$407,790,350

(Classified by States)

Alaska \$ 7,200

Alabama 62,200

Arkansas 39,200

*Amounts subscribed by Americans of foreign birth or immediate foreign extraction, unclassified by nationality for want of specific information.

**Same as *

***Late subscriptions are tabulations of reports received too late for classification by nationalities.

(Continued on page 8).

Avitteringer.

Indianermissionen:

Hør fritteret, se Afd. Nr. 39	\$483.00
Blair, Nebr., Mrs. Thomas Christensen	5.00
Oaks, Oslo, Pastor N. L. Nielsen, Overskud fra Østskolen	100.00
Luc, Wis., Vor Frelsers Mgh., Søndagskolen	2.32
Hutchinson, Minn., St. Mortens Mgh., Hans Jørgensen og Hustru	5.00
Trufant, Mich., Niels Petersen	1.00
Denmark, Wis., Nelie Jensen	2.00
Scranton, Ja., Kvindesforeningen	3.50

Tilsammen \$601.82

Udbetalt til Dato 693.98

Undersud \$92.16

Indremissionen:

Hør fritteret, se Afd. Nr. 39	\$1450.97
Vermillion, S. Dak., H. P. Hansen og Hustru	2.00
Blair, Nebr., Mr. Thomas Christensen	5.00
Minn. Krebs, ved P. Clausen	21.25
Audubon, Ja., Ebenezer Mgh., Overskud fra Missionssmedet	44.32
New Lisbon, Wis., en	