

control of the St. Thomas Endowment, two laymen from each of the seven district synods, and one from the civil government. The president of the High Consistory must be a layman. The Directorate consists of five members, three of whom are appointed by the government and two by the High Consistory.

The St. Thomas endowment referred to above is a large corpus of funds dating from Reformation days, the income from which is designed to support the Evangelical Faculty of Strasbourg University and also that of the Protestant Gymnasium.

**Numerical strength** — The membership of the Lutheran Church of Alsace Lorraine numbers 320,000 souls. There are 210 parishes situated mainly in Alsace, although there are some Lutherans in Lorraine, particularly at Metz. There are 205 pastors according to the Church Calendar for 1919, from which should be deducted 20 or more names of pastors who were deported by the French government after the signing of the armistice. Since the number of candidates for the ministry, at the University of Strasbourg is now quite small and Germany is no longer a source of supply, it will be seen that there is a serious shortage of pastors.

**Confessional and Religious status** — The official name of the Lutheran Church in Alsace-Lorraine is the Church of the Augsburg Confession, and hence it may be assumed that the Augustana is officially acknowledged as the standard of the Church. However, actual confessional conditions are far from satisfactory. Two thirds of the pastors are „liberal" or rationalizing in varying degrees. The information has been secured that there are seventy pastors who are positive in their tendency or positions. After careful thought and investigation, we believe this group of seventy to be composed of good Lutherans, although as in America, there are different shades of confessionalism among them.

**Wasted district and aid given** — In the devastation of the villages of the Muenster Valley, 10,000 souls of the Lutheran faith were affected. Ten churches were injured, two being totally destroyed. This Commission made a visit to the wasted region and saw the terrible effects of modern warfare and talked with returning refugees. After a careful study of the situation, it was determined to appropriate 35,000 Francs of the amount sent in response to the cablegram, calling for \$30,000 to erect two huts for places of temporary worship at proper locations to serve the needs of all returning refugees in this section for the time. The appropriation was made a little larger than originally suggested by the Commission in order to leave a small balance to be used at the discretion of the pastors for the aid of urgent necessities of refugees of our faith. It seemed unnecessary to the Commission to do more than this in a financial way at present (1.) because it is understood that the Concordat, which automatically becomes valid as before 1871, makes it the duty of the French government to restore churches and, (2) because Alsace is a wealthy province and the untouched parishes are quite able to help their afflicted brethren, as we have encouraged them to do. Professor Stolee has given facts in detail about the devastated districts and so it is not necessary to repeat them here.

**Relation of Church and State** — As a matter of fact, as already stated, Church and State are united in Alsace-Lorraine under the Concordat. The Roman Catholic Church, which far outnumber the protestant, will as usual employ its political influence in favor of keeping the union of Church and State perpetual. However, the separation of Church and State in Alsace seems

to us to be inevitable since even the Catholic Church could not prevent its taking place in old France. It is believed by Lutherans who have been consulted on this subject that separation will occur in from three to five years. There is considerable political ferment incident to the transfer of Alsace-Lorraine to France; there will be continual politico-ecclesiastical agitation until the actual separation takes place. In the meantime, it will be a delicate thing for agencies external to France to enter too directly into the internal questions or problems of the Alsatian Lutheran Church.

**Observation 1.**—A clear understanding of the present situation in Alsace-Lorraine, so different from that in America and indeed without parallel there, makes perfectly apparent the necessity of paying due courtesy to officials of the State Church, whether Lutherans or rationalists, until the separation. Hence your commissions give official or formal recognition of the High Consistory and inspectors of the Alsatian Church by calls, leaving cards, sending letters, etc., although fraternal relations have been established only with evangelical groups.

**Observation 2.**—In view of the many divisive forces at work in Alsace already, it seems to us that it would be a great pity for another to be introduced from America. Since the National Lutheran Council already occupies the French field and is working towards the vital end of a united Lutheran Church in France, for the sake of positive Christianity in this land cannot the spectacle of Lutheran bodies from America working in conflict in Alsace to the hurt of the federation of Lutheran forces in France be avoided?

**The Future Lutheran Church of France.**

The Commission has made a general survey of the situation of the Lutheran groups in France including Alsace-Lorraine. The effort has been made to encourage these groups. Emergency aid has been applied in some cases and in others definite work of reconstruction has been begun on the basis of the work of Messrs. Smith, Riter and Stolee. By the way, we wish to express our very high appreciation of the good work done by Professor Stolee in gathering facts, establishing points of contact, and especially in creating good feeling toward the American Lutheran Church among our pastors and congregations in France.

In order that there may be an Evangelical Lutheran Church of France in one general body, which of course is the ideal, the following needs must be met, as we have endeavored to suggest tactfully: First, the education of all groups to a sense of the necessity of the unification of all Lutheran interests in the greater France which includes the large Lutheran population of Alsace. This is an undertaking worth while that would result in a French Lutheran Church of very respectable proportions, capable of service of untold importance where positive Christianity is so largely lacking and so greatly needed. Secondly, the inauguration of a more progressive home mission policy. Thirdly and most important of all, the solution of the problem of a soundly Lutheran theological faculty or seminary. In regard to the latter, being forced to draw together by the pressure of these problems. The Synods of Paris and Montbelliard are in negotiation with the evangelical group in Alsace with a view to demanding three truly Lutheran professors of the nine in the theological faculty of Strasbourg University. They have hopes that this concession will be made by the High Consistory. However, if they do not gain their point, the question of theological education will become acute for the Lutheran Church of all

France, especially with the passing of the aged Dean Vaucher, the last remaining truly Lutheran professor at Paris. Certainly, with the separation of Church and State in Alsace, something material must be done for the permanent solution of the problem of church education for French Lutheranism.

**An Opportunity for the American Lutheran Church.**

The conviction of your Commission is that the ideal of a united Lutheran Church in France will not be realized in any reasonable measure without very substantial outside help in leadership, encouragement, and money. Montbelliard is not at present sufficiently positive in Lutheran faith and leadership, being largely a rural church, to take the initiative. The Church of Alsace is in the difficult period of transition to a new political sovereignty on the one hand, and to the position of a free church by separation from the state, on the other. Internal differences in faith stand in the way of leadership at present. The language question is a serious menace. The present relation to the State is also a handicap. Finally, Alsace may be expected to furnish strong men for the future church of France. We must support in every possible way the Paris Synod, now of strategic importance, although it seems to lack the strong leadership needed. In view of this situation and of the fact that the opportunity may never be expected to come again if neglected now, ought not the American Lutheran Church to offer to France what it needs to develop a strong national Lutheran church?

**Foch, Beatty and Douglas Haig. De Allieredes Triumftog.**

—Fra „Natt."s Korrespondent—

London, Jul 1919.  
Kan hende, at de Allieredes Sejr har frelst Verden for Demokratiet, men Folkets store Masse vil aldrig, hverken i Farenens Stund eller i Triumfens Time, føle sit Hjerte banke for Demokratiet hverdagsgraa Evangelium. Et Folk i Begejstringens Time kræver en Helt, Høvdingen, det store Menneske, Manden, der rager et Hoved højere end alt Folket. Derfor skreg London sig hæs, da General Foch i Spidsen for de franske Tropper højt til Hest paa sin vædige Ganger, i sin blaa-graa Uniform, gjorde Honor med Marshalstaven foran Englands Konge; derfor jublede Folket og skreg, da det saa Admiral Beatty og hans Stab, alle til Fods, i den mørkeblaa Uniform med de hvide Huer, marchere forbi, stolt saluterende Englands Konge og Indiens Kejser.

Og derfor skjælv ogsaa Luften af Hurraer, da de britiske Armeers Højstkommanderende, Feltmarskal Douglas Haig med sin glimrende Stab løftede Haanden til Huen foran Kong George den Femte, der var blevet Symbolet for det britiske Verdensriges Magt.

Haig, Beatty, Foch, — det var Tirumviratet, som Folket fejrede; de symboliserede Sejren, Englands og Frankrigs Sejr over Barbarens Horder.

Den store Alliances Armeer, Repræsentanter for dens sejrige Hær og Flaade, var brudt op ved 10-Tiden i Morges fra den store Lejr ude i Kensington Gardens; de havde begyndt deres Triumfmarsch ude ved Albert Gate, hvor den franske Ambassade havde først hilst dem velkommen med Trikolorens friske Farver. De havde marscheret forbi West-Ends flotte Palæder, hvor Adel og Rigdom holder til Huse, de havde passeret den gamle Vauxhall-Bro til Syd-Londons fattige Kvartaler, hvor „The Iron Duke", Hertugen af Wellington for hundrede Aar siden var blevet fejret som Verdens Frelser fra Napo-

leons Militærtyranni, over den statelige Westminster-Bro, forbi Parlamentet, der spejler sig i Themsens grumseede Vande, og Sejrherrernes Fanfarer havde lydt oppe i den brede Avenue, The White Hall, hvor de store, statelige Regeringsbygninger prædiker Englands Storhed. Og Ekkoet fra Triumfmarschen var naaet ind i Downing Street, hvorfra en Fjerdedel af Verden ergeres. Og Sejrherrerne fra alle de Allieredes Lande havde sænket Fanerne foran den skønne Kenotaf, viet det u dødelige Minde om „Our Glorious Dead", for de hilste Englands største Helt, Lord Nelson, der fra sit høje Stade paa Trafalgar Square skuer vidt udover den vældige Verdensstad, og endelig var de passeret under den smukke Admiralty Arch, som danner Indgangsporten til The Mall, hvor den tyske Ambassade ligger, mørk og uden Flag, ned til den stille Pavillon, der er rejst foran Victoria-Monumentet ved Indgangen til Bickingham Palads.

Aldrig før i sin tusindaarige Historie har den gamle Stad ved Themsen set et saadant Skue, og aldrig før er en saadan Begejstrings Bølge gaaet over London. Det var General Pershing, som red i Spidsen for de Allieredes Tropper, og hans lyse Smil, hans elegante Figur paa den smukke Hest, — et glimrende Symbol paa Staternes unge, livskraftige Demokrati—, aabnede Sejrstogets som en smeldende Fanfare, og hans „Roughboys", Eliten af den amerikanske Arme alle velvoksne, kraftige Karle, fik en begejstrt Hyldest. Saa kom Belgierne, ogsaa en udvalgt Skare, mens „Sambre et Meuse" lod triumferende ud over Menneskehavet. Men det var først, da General Foch viste sig, at Begejstringen ingen Ende vilde tage. „Foch kommer!" lod det som et begejstrt Raab fra tusinde Munde, og England viste sit generøse Sindelag ved at fejre den franske Marskal med den samme Begejstring, hvormed det hilste sine egne store Sønner. Og da de franske Faner drog forbi, — mange revne og slidte i blodige Kampe, — følte Mængden som et Pust fra selve Frankrigs stolte Sjæl, bøjet i Sorg over Hundredtusinders tabte Liv, men lige utømmelig stolt i Nederlagets som i Sejrens Dage. Saa hører vi atter taktfaste Skridt nedover The Mall. Det er Beatty og hans Mænd, Jack Tar, i de vide, blaa Bukser og med den hvide Hue, solbrændt og vejrbit, med det brede Smil og den kække Holdning. Jerndisciplin og Frihed præger Havets Sønner, Flaadens Mænd, der havde faret over alle Have, fra Ishavet ned til det indiske Ocean — Herrer paa the seven seas, Mændene fra Scapa Flow og Rosyth, fra the northern mists gennem Krigens lange Aar, Heltene fra Helgolands Bugt, fra the Dogger banks, fra Slaget ved Jylland og fra Angrebet paa Zeebrugge. Søgutterne, som aldrig slap Blokadens Strubetag over Havets Banditer, Jack Tar i al sin Fordringsløshed, med Traditioner fra Elisabeths og Drakes og Nelsons Dage, Mændene fra Englands uovervindelige Armada.

Ogsaa Sømandene var med i Triumftoget, de, som skaffede England Mad og dets Hære Ammunition, Gutter, som ingen Uniformer havde, som ikke var rigtig inde i Takten, men Folkets taknemmelige Hjerte var hos dem, fordi alle vidste, at uden dem vilde Sejren ikke været Englands.

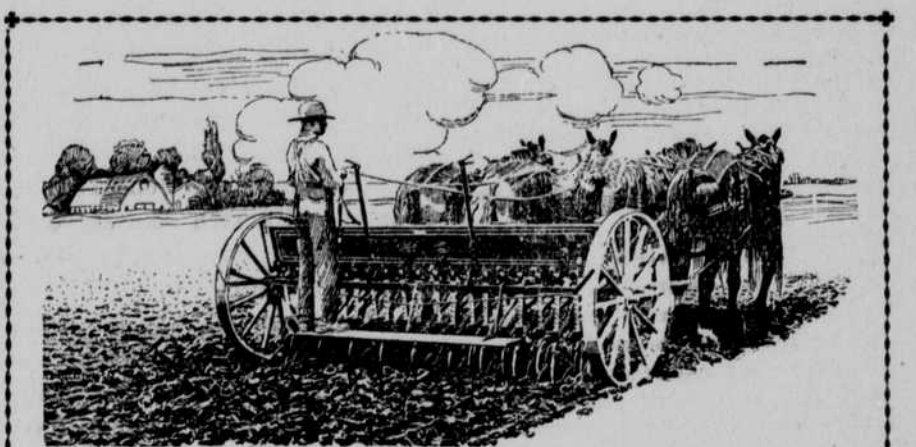
Jeg har set de tyske Tropper marchere forbi Under den Lindens i Kejserdømmets Dage, og det var et stolt Syn, og paa paa Longchamps har jeg set Les Poilus, endnu før Revanchens Time var slaet, og ingen kan glemme det Syn. Men jeg tror dog, at Prisen maa gives til Tommy Atkins, naar han i Parademarsch kommer ned ad The Mall. For ingen har som Tommy Sports-

mandens Elastitet, Friluftsmændens friske Holdning, den engelske Bulldog, — let og rank og spændstig under Tropernes Sol og paa Flanderns Sletter. Og naar Kanadierne kommer, Australierne, New Zealænderne, Sydafrikanerne — saa føler man, at ogsaa de er „Men of the Bulldog Breed", Englands lige stolte Sønner under alle Himmelstrøg.

Den triumferende March er forbi, det endeløse Tog af alle de Allierede har passeret Revue foran Englands Konge, der nede i den smukke Pavillon lige fra The Victoria Memorial, omgivet af sine Ministre, af Hoffet, af Rigets højeste Dignitærer og af de sejrige Generaler har modtaget Verdens Hyldest. For ef-

tersom Generalerne passerede forbi, blev de alle kaldt op til Kongen, Foch stod der i sin blaa-graa Uniform, Pershing var der, Douglas Haig og Beatty og alle de andre, som i Krigens lange Aar har ført de Allieredes Hære og Flaader til Sejr over den tyske Militarisme, der nu snart vil være et Navn kun, et afskrækkende Eksempel for dem, som nogen Sinde igen vil drømme om at blive Verdens Herrer. Englands Flaade og Hær gav Tysklands Kejser Naadestødet, som det tidligere havde gjort det med Spaniens og Frankrigs enevældige Herskere og med den store Napoleons Herskerdrømme.

England for ever . . .  
N. Kittelsen.



**Større Avl og bedre Priser.**

Marker tilsaet med Radsaamaskiner frembringer den største Avl. Betänk dette i Saatiden især i Aar, da hver „Bushel" indhøstet vil gavne hele Verden.

Brugen af „Empire Jr.", „Hoosier" eller „Kentucky" Radsaamaskiner betyder ikke alene større Avl men højere Priser. Radsaaning forbedrer Sædens Kvalitet derved, at alle Kærnerne saas lige dybt og bliver godt tildækket, hvilket bevirker, at Spirene kommer frem paa samme Tid, Væksten bliver ensartet, og Kærnerne modnes jævnt. Saadan Sæd bringer højeste Priser.

En af ovennævnte Maskiner vil altid give den bedste Tjeneste. Den kan købes hos Deres nærmeste Forhandler, eller De kan skrive efter vore Kataloger, som vil give Dem udførlige Oplysninger. Vi har Radsaamaskiner for alle Sæd- og Græsarter. De kan bruges med eller uden Gødning paa enhver Slags Jordbund.

Forhandleren eller vore Kataloger vil forklare Dem Maskinernes Sammensætning med alt Tilbehør, samt deres Arbejdsmaade. Vi kan her kun forsikre Dem, at De i en „Empire Jr.", „Hoosier", eller „Kentucky" vil finde netop den Maskine, De trænger, og at dens Brug vil give Dem god Fortjeneste.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA**  
Chicago, — — — U. S. A.

**Storstilede Salmebøger.**

Fra en ophævet Boghandel har vi overtaget nogle storstilede Roskilde Konvents Salmebøger. De er en Smule hyldestidte men i øvrigt i fortrinlig Stand. De sælges, saa langt Forsyningen rækker, til følgende yderst lave Priser:

Presset Læderbind \$2.00 plus Porto.  
.Egte Chagrin, Guldsnit, \$3.00 plus Porto.

Nye Bøger svarende til disse i Udstyr vilde nu nok koste mindst dobbelt saa meget, dersom de i det hele taget atter kommer i Handelen her. Nærværende er en Anledning, der bør benyttes af saadanne, som maatte have Brug for en storstilet Salmebog.

Dan. Luth. Publ. House,  
Blair, Nebr.

**Melodibog.**

200 Salmefolkemelodier for Violin og med underlagt Tekst ved H. Toft.

Udkommen hos Vilhelm Hansen, København.  
Haves kun i let beskadiget Stand (falmet Papbind).

Spæciel-Pris 75 Cts. portofrit.

Dan. Luth. Publ. House,  
Blair, Nebr.

**Bergreens og Barnekows Koralbøger.**

Af disse Bøger er tilfældigvis nogle let beskadigede Eksemplarer faldet os i Hænde, og vi tilbyder, saa langt Forsyningen rækker, at sælge dem til den gamle Pris af \$2.40 per Bind.

Bøgerne er en Smule hyldestidte og falmene, men ellers i god Stand.

Dan. Luth. Publ. House,  
Blair, Nebr.