

St. Peders Menigheds Kvindeforening afholdt sin aarlige Bazaar den 24. Maj (anden Pinsedag) og da vi havde særdeles smukt Vejr var mange Mennesker til Stede. Foruden Menighedens Præst var Pastor H. N. Hansen Milltown til Stede og holdt en kort Tale. Baaede ved Auktion og for Kaffe og Lunch osv. indkom en køn Sum, som vil blive anvendt til forskellige Gøremaal.

Søndagen den anden Maj holdt Pastor Axel Christiansen Konfirmation i St. Peders Menighed, hvor een Dreng og 4 Piger bekræftede deres Daabs-Pagt.

Søndag den 25. April var mange af Menighedens Medlemmer forsamlede i Præstehjemmet i Anledning af Pastor A. Christiansens og Hustrus Fødselsdag Dagen før. Ved samme Lejlighed overrakte Menigheden dem en Pengegave fra Medlemmerne og andre Venner som mer eller mindre besøgte vor Kirke.

En af vore yngre Menighedsmedlemmer Frank Sorensen døde den 11. Maj efter faa Dages Sygeleje. Han var født i Minneapolis 1895, og efterlader sig Hustru og en lille Datter samt Forældre og to Brødre. Hans Jordfæstelse fandt Sted paa Hustrup Gravgaard i Laketown.

Mrs. H. P. Larsen Nord for Luek døde Mandag den 13. Maj paa Frederiks Hospital. Hun var Datter af Mr. og Mrs. Poul Jensen, Laketown, var født i Ulkjær, Danmark, 1863. Hun efterlader sig Husbond, to Sønner og fire Døtre, sin Moder og 6 Søskende. Hun blev sted til Hvile ved Siden af hendes Fader paa West Danmark Kirkegaard. Korr.

Kristendomsundervisningen i Skolen.

Det kirkelige Fællesudvalg, der repræsenterer en Række kirkelige Samfundsslutninger indenfor Folkekirken, har nedsat et Skoleudvalg, bestaaende af Førstelærer A. A. Andersen, Asaa, Overlærer P. V. Agger, Holstebro, Provst T. Biering, Stenderup, Seminarieforsøgerinde A. Blume, Aarhus, Provst Johs. Götzsche, f. T. Rødding, Rektor H. E. Hass, Stenhus, Provst A. Kløvborg, Bregninge, Professor C. V. Prytz og Professorinde E. Torm.

Dette Skoleudvalg afl. „Natt.“ har fremsat følgende Udtalelse om kirkelige Krav vedrørende Religionsundervisningens Stilling i Skolen:

1. Danmark er et kristent Land med et kristnet Folk. Dets Skole er en kristen Skole. Folkets Børn er saa at sige alle barne-døpte.

Derfor maa der fremdeles i Skolen være obligatorisk Undervisning i Kristendomsundskab lige til og med øverste Gymnasieklasse, saa længe den danske Folkekirke bestaar.

2. Grundlaget for denne Undervisning er Bibelen. Der undervises i Bibelhistorie, Troes- og Sædelære paa evangelisk luthersk Grund samt Kirke- og Missionshistorie.

Der kan i dette Fag kun bruges Bøger, som er anbefalede af et Landemøde og godkendte af Kirkeministeriet.

3. Det Timeantal, som bruges til Undervisning i Kristendomsundskab, bør ikke formindskes. Gymnasiet bør have 2 Timer ugentlig.

Den enkelte Skole stilles frit m. H. t. Valget af Tiden, men de første Timer af Undervisningstiden bør som hidtil foretrækkes.

Indtil Konfirmationsalderen er Faget Eksamenfag med eller uden Karaktergivning. Hvor det ønskes, kan der ogsaa holdes Eksamen i de højere Klasser.

4. Fritagelse for Undervisning i Kristendomsundskab skal gives til Børn, hvis Forældre overfor Tilsynet med denne Undervisning paaviser, at de ikke er Medlemmer af den evangelisk-lutherske Folkekirke, og skrift-

ligt fremsætter Ønske om, at deres Børn fritages for Undervisningen.

Fritagne Børn skal i Religions-timerne have andre Skolefag.

5. Tilsynet med Religionsundervisningen i et Sogns Skoler udøves af Skolekommissionen. Dersom Præsten ikke er født Medlem af denne, suppleres den med et af Menighedsraadet valgte Medlemmer.

Det overordnede Tilsyn føres af Biskoppen og Provsten saavel i Folkeskolen som i den højere Almenskole og Gymnasieskolen. Tilsynet med Seminariernes Undervisning i Kristendomsundskab føres af Biskoppen.

6. Der gives de vordende Lærere en fykkestgørende Uddannelse i Kristendomsundskab saavel paa Seminarierne som fakultativt ved Universitetet, men tillige bør der med Statsunderstøttelse oprettes særlige Kursus for Religionslærere.

7. Ethvert Oplag om et ledigt Lærereembede ved de offentlige Skoler skal fremtidig indeholde een af følgende Oplysninger, enten

a. Undervisning i Kristendomsundskab — eller

b. Ingen Undervisning i Kristendomsundskab, idet derved opnaas, at der ikke øves aandelig Tvang mod Lærere, som ikke ønsker at paatage sig dette Fag.

Dersom en Lærer, der har søgt et Embede med Pligt til Undervisning i Kristendomsundskab anført i Oplaget, underviser i Faget paa en saadan Maade, at der efter det stedlige Tilsyns Opfattelse med Grund klages derover, skal Tilsynet henvisse Sagen til Biskoppen, som efter nærmere Undersøgelse afgør, om Undervisningen bør overdrages til en anden af de ved Skolen ansatte Lærerkrefter. I saa Fald foretager Tilsynet en Omlægning af Fagfordelingen og Timeplanen.

8. Den private Skoles Ret til frit at vælge sit Lærerpersonalet anerkendes under den Forudsætning, at dens Undervisning staar Maal med den offentlige Skoles.

Der ydes den private Skole en forsvarlig Statsunderstøttelse, naar den opfylder de til Undervisningen stillede almindelige Krav.

BACKWARD NOTES ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

To adhere strictly to convention I should commence my article as the multifarious articles on 'the school question' have been introduced by stating that I am interested or that the problem itself is interesting. Nor have I any scruples in complying with both regulations. As a Dana alumnus I have a special interest in 'our school' and an ardent desire to perpetuate Dana ideals and to do my little bit not only to preserve her prestige among our people but to greatly increase it. Certainly the various presentations of the different viewpoints in regard to our future policy with our one college and seminary have been interesting. Numerous points of view have been put forth. But even at that we have not solved our enigma. It is not to be regretted that so much has been said. It is, rather, to be regretted that so few opinions have been advanced by the young people. This is really to be regretted, I say, — but not with the implication that much prudence and wisdom has necessarily remained obscured, not that reason so much as for the reason that an absence of expressed opinions is a manifestation of a lack of interest or at least, as in this instance, an indication of a lack of proper zeal in furthering one's own good.

Of the many articles published a few have contained novel and for the most part original ideas. But in by far the greater number there has merely been a statement of the writer's sub-

scription to this or that view, or, the writer has taken a new standpoint somewhere between two opposed views. Or, again, the attempt has been made to construct a proper attitude and a working solution by gleaming from a number of previously expressed opinions.

By this time most of us have convinced ourselves of the probability of something being done in the near future. And indeed this tendency to do something has already amounted to an addition to Dana's curriculum, — besides an estimation of the value of certain property not to forget the planing and consideration in the above mentioned articles, together with the opinions formed but never published, and the work of this and that body of investigators. All this has been done as a beginning to the improvements being attempted in order that we may serve ourselves better educationally and especially that we might keep more of our present wealth of youthful energy within our own church to prepare for a future more prosperous even than our past.

By some it has been thought that we might move our college to a new location and that with some monetary gain — which fact I have not been so fortunate as to see clearly and unquestionably demonstrated. Others have thought it of importance that we at least improve our present situation by building modern dormitories, laboratories, classrooms and lecture halls, besides a modernly equipped building for physical exercise. To this we must add with emphasis that one of the particularly great needs is that for reference libraries and a carefully selected general library. To some the idea of patching onto the old buildings still seems reasonable. But then, it is also imaginable that one might find an individual who would be perfectly contented should everything but the main office and thing but the main office and the flag poles topple over.

Whatever may be said of the profitableness of working with inadequate supplies and of patchwork we must sometime come to the realization that cheap education cannot be good education. We must realize, too, or the realization of our utter deterioration will be forced upon us that where good education is offered cheaply it is given at a sacrifice; and, if we are observing and thinking men and women, we must already know that human sacrifice comes at last to be endured unwillingly and finally ceases to be endured where there is relief at hand which is not offered no matter how soul inspiring the sacrificing may be. So in the cheap education is an unreality. Furthermore, we may as well take into account the real student. Suffice it to say that he is going to get the best of knowledge in the best form. He will usually sacrifice if necessary to get the advantages of the best instruction and laboratory and library facilities — which is an indication of his possibilities and good sense.

But my present purpose is not to enter a discussion of the relative merits and demerits of dear and cheap education. It is to merely remark on some of the opinions on my subject and then to go on to consider a view that has not been duly stressed. This view arises directly from a consideration of the advantages and the advisability of a change from our present location. It is a result of a balancing of the possibilities of financial gain as over against selfrespect, — the balancing of the desirableness of such gain as over against the honor of an institution that has struggled through adverse circumstances to a place of real power and influence.

It has been fittingly said that we must not let tender memories and fond associations determine our view as to Dana's destiny. It has been said with equally good judgment that the location should not remain the same with special consideration to those near the present location. Yet some of the advocates of this last view have suggested (with great impartiality) that the college be moved across the river. For what reason? For the reason that there happens to be a larger community of persons presumably interested in being educated or in having their children educated at Dana, a territory richer in prospective students than the region on the west side of the river. If we are really to be impartial would it not seem reasonable to move, — if the old location has become unendurably tiresome and productive of real disadvantages, — to a location central with regard to the actual spread of the Danish population? If that point coincides with one on the east side of the Missouri well and good, — at least we would in this case be impartial.

But I do not propose even to suggest a new location. On the other hand I do want to oppose the idea of a change of location for the financial gain said to be forthcoming as payment for the use of our name for advertising purposes by a small city in Iowa. Even were the money in deposits at the Citizen's Bank in Blair the idea would still be detestable.

Since our problem is not one of merely arranging inanimate materials, and, since it is one tied up and involved with persons and groups of persons it would seem entirely rational to suppose that the permanent solution is determinable by taking into account certain fundamental tendencies or characteristics of the human mind. The tendency or characteristic alluded to is that of the individual to love and to strive for and to support that thing that is his by earnest endeavor and accomplishment, that thing that is his by painstaking care in adjusting its minute detail with a loving hand, that thing that may properly be said to be the child of his genius, — an object that is the expression of his very soul. But I need not take the single product of a single individual. For groups of persons — society has a great soul that finds expression in various institutions. And our little part of society, our Danish people has produced an institution in America — 'our' church with its several interests and its one great purpose.

It is in taking into consideration the individual's deep feeling for his own production, in taking into consideration the feeling of the artist for his art object, that of the thinker for his 'true' conclusions, and, in short, that of the individual for the product of his labor, whether he has the genius to produce a "Paradise Lost," a Panama canal, a perfectly constructed cement walk, or whether his finest art is that of herding sheep that I come to the conclusion that we cannot sell our name at any price nor for any purpose and keep our selfrespect, our honor, our pride — just pride, which gives us a sense of being in reality an institution and which helps us to maintain a proper attitude toward other groups of persons. Furthermore, in this consideration of the productions of the artist, the thinker, or the poet, the engineer or the herder, it is well that we consider what made these what they are. And here we find that one of the factors is this very 'pride', this belief in oneself. Whatever there is of native talent there must be present this 'pride' to aid the individual in his 'art' and to help him assume a right attitude toward the mass of material he has to work with,

FOR HERRENS ANSIGT. Femten korte Taler af Dr. O. Halesby, Professor ved Menighedsfakultetet i Kristiania. Egner sig til Oplæsning ved Kvinde- og Ungdomsmøder. Da de er korte med klart fremsatte Tanker, er de ypperlige til Brug ved Sygelejer. Pris i Omslag, 40 Cts.

Danish Luth. Publ. House, Blair, Nebr.

To Bøger for den unge Kvinde.

Den unge Kvindes Synd. Et Foredrag holdt ved et af K. F. U. K.s store Møder i Bethesda. I vor Tid, da de unge Kvinder saa stærkt fristes til Frivolitet og letindig Leflen med Livets dybeste Spørgsmaal, trænges der til vækkende og advarende Røster, der fint og kærligt, netop som Læge Karen Andersen i dette lille Skrift, maner til Alvor i alle Livets Forhold. Hæftet er paa 20 Sider, i smukt Omslag, og faas for 10 Cts.

En Kristen i Kammeratskab og Venskab. En livlig og letfattelig Afhandling af Oda B. Knudsen, Rejssesekretær for Magdalenehjemmet. Forfatterinden sammenligner Hertet i dets Stilling og Forhold til Mennesker med Jødemnes Tempel. Der er „Forgaarden“, hvor de mange „tilfeldige“ færdes; det „Hellige“, hvor kun Vennør lukkes ind; og det „Allerhelligste“, hvor Højalteret for Herren er rejst og hvor man kun af og til lukker op for en og anden fortrolig kristen Ven. Skriftet søger at kalde frem det ædleste og bedste i den unge Kvinde, og giver gode Raad med Hensyn til Omgangen med dem, hun møder paa Livets Vej. 34 Sider i Omslag. Pris 30 Cts.

DANISH LUTH. PUBL. HOUSE, Blair, Nebraska.

and, in fact in the first place to make him dare to attempt the work he does. So it was by receiving this belief in themselves that a certain small group of men instigated by their religious convictions established 'our' church. We may well honor them as men having a vision no less worthy of honor than that of the founders of our country.

To the casual observer and to the mildly interested all this seems beside the point of our discussion. But to those vitally interested in the permanent success of our school they will appear neither foreign to our problem nor irrational. For such persons must know that the permanent solution of any problem must be based on things permanent and enduring — whereas a bargain is a mere temporary advantage. So it becomes clear that we cannot with prudence weaken in ourselves that quality common to all persons which I have referred to as 'pride', 'honor', and 'self-respect', or, we may call it 'feeling of one's own strength', or 'feeling of independence'. Obviously it would be better to strengthen that quality. The logical way of accomplishing a permanent solution of our problem is by appealing to a quality in our people no less capable of development and endurance than the human mind itself.

Clearly stated, what I propose, then, is that we carry out our plan of reconstruction by ourselves, thus strengthening our belief in the strength we really have, and thus greatening our capacity for doing to such an extent that we may perform accomplishments in the future of which we are at present not even able to conceive. No one will say that we have not the men and means to help ourselves. Some may be so keen as to perceive that since we cater to temporary advantages we are on the dangerous downward path. Even were we to successfully commercialize our name where can we reasonably expect to be when the immediate effects of a temporary advantage cease to be felt? Where shall we move next? To the left or to the right? Or shall we endure a slight temporary inconvenience to gain a future good?

To those who would condescend to take advantage of the 'bargain' offered should we move our school, the acceptance of this temporary advantage undoubtedly seems a step toward future prosperity. But, in so

thinking they overlook the fact that as soon as they have used the advantage they have lessened our capacity for helping ourselves, and, so have really given us a push down the dangerous path and in so far harmed us. It would be a waste of time, of course, to say anything were it desired that we become dependents.

To some our school problem has not seemed of so great consequence. We are not of much importance, in other words. Well, if we are of little importance in the popular eye it is perhaps of little consequence. But, our influence is just so far reaching as we make it — as far extended as we have the energies to make it. Our school is and will be what we have the 'pride' to make it — whether we leave it as it is or whether we use the materials actually at hand to make it the best school of its kind in the country. At least we should have the 'pride' to do our best.

Fred Klyver, Jr.

DET STORE SKANDINAVISKE SETTLEMENT I LUCK.

Folk County, Wisconsin, som var grundlagt i Aaret 1869 af M. C. Pedersen, er nu et af de største skandinaviske Settlementer i Staten. Der er her en glimrende Agerdyrkningsområde med talrige Indsøer, Vandløb, gode Veje, Telefoner, Kirker og Skoler. Farme kan købes til meget rimelige Priser. Hvis interesseret, skriv til Pedersen Land & Loan Company, Luck, Wisconsin. Kontor i State Bank Building.

100 Farme i det største skandinaviske Settlement i Amerika, i Majns- og Kløverbeltet. Bedste Jordbonitet og Markeder. LISTE FRIT. Ogsaa Canada Prairie-Land. 30 Aars Tid. \$10 Rundrejse-Billet fra Minneapolis til Canada for Landsøgere. AKERSON, LINDSTRØM, MINN.

Godt FarmLand i Wisconsin. Vi er endnu i Stand at tilbyde Dem godt Land til vore gamle Priser: \$20 til \$30 pr. Acre. Godt cut-over-Land i Hardwood-distriktet. Vi har et Antal udvalgte 40 og 80 Acres Stykker, som vi tilbyder for \$800 pr. 40 Acre. Vilkaar: \$100 konstant og \$100 aarlig. Vi har et skandinaviske Settlement, ca. 60 Familier, som alle er ganske velstaaende og har deres egen ny luth. Kirke. De bor og bygger efter Hjemlandets Skik og er ansatte som Vilas Countys bedste Farmere. Bliv en af dem. Meddel os, hvor mange Acres De ønsker at købe, og vi vil sende alle Oplysninger. Sanborn & Company, Dept N., Eagle River, Wisconsin.

IMPROVED FARM

i Price County, Wis., hvor Høstmiljøet er ukendt! Mange søgtes til Kostende af Improvements. 30,000 Acres unimproved Land, passende for Farming og Ranching. Rimelige Priser, lette Vilkaar. Skriv efter Liste over improved Farme samt Pamflet B. C. Alm (Personal), Phillips, Wis.