

countries (including Denmark) in the preservation of their language, without meeting with any obstacle whatever ; but the thing that is meritorious if Germans do it is a great crime in Pan-German eyes if done by Danes. In fact, the Pan-Germans have succeeded in instigating their authorities to call upon the Danish Government to take action against the 'Co-operative South-Jutlandish Associations', asking it to issue a series of prohibitions, viz. to forbid officials to be members of them or to speak at their meetings, to expel South-Jutlanders taking part in the meetings, &c., although none of these claims could be complied with without infringement of the Danish laws.

The 'Co-operative South-Jutlandish Associations' publish a monthly review called *The South-Jutlander* (*Sønderjyden*), bearing as mottoes this declaration of the first Danish members of the German Diet, Krüger and Ahlmann : 'We are Danes, we will remain Danes, we will be treated as Danes according to International Law,' and this quotation from § 5 of the Treaty of Prague, 1866 : 'The inhabitants of the northern districts of Slesvig shall be reunited to Denmark, if by a free vote they express their wish accordingly.' This last motto was the subject of an attack from the Pan-Germans through the German minister and the Danish Government, but as the latter had no means of compelling the associations to cancel their motto, these replied that the first condition would be the cancelling from the above-named *Heimdall* of the motto : 'From the Skaw to the Adriatic', &c. ; after this nothing more was heard about the matter.

Other examples might be quoted, but these will suffice to explain the uneasiness and apprehension felt by many Danes and the question which is often asked