

in parliamentary circles at Berlin. He inspired new life and heart into the movement as no leader before him had done. Early in this period the younger generation, who had passed unscathed through the ordeal of Prussian schools and Prussian military service, made their influence felt. The emigrations had ceased; the gaps in the ranks of the opposition were filled up; and a network of patriotic associations was formed all over North Sleswick. There was an association of voters which took in hand the work of political organization. There was a language society which founded Danish libraries in every province. A school society undertook to pay the fees of indigent North Sleswick children at the Danish 'High Schools'. Then there were lecture societies, whose lecturers were of necessity drawn from the North Sleswick district: temperance societies and young men's associations were founded; other societies concerned themselves with agriculture, and the Danish co-operative movement and the Danish dairy industry found their way into Sleswick. Last but not least there was a society to save the land from being bought up by the Prussian Government for the use of German farmers and small-holders. When the number of German church-services increased—any petition for German services from a few German newcomers in a Danish parish has always found a favourable answer—the Danes replied by founding Free Church communities with separate places of worship. These societies are not allowed to use any public assembly room or country inn; but they have erected more than fifty meeting-halls in North Sleswick.

The influence of the Danish local press has been a source of strength to the nationalist opposition. Four daily papers are published in North Sleswick;