

of grave responsibility in the peculiar position which they so unfortunately occupy.

This population will not be easily mastered ; it is worthy of a better fate.

H. ROSENDAL.

What will become of Slesvig after the war? That is the great question, the unsolved problem, which at present cannot be discussed openly either in Denmark or in Slesvig, and nevertheless is most vital for both parties. But right is right and will always conquer at last. For more than fifty years the Danish Slesvigers have suffered under a foreign yoke ; they have been deprived of the liberty to develop their own national qualities ; the Danish language has been forced out of the law courts, churches, schools, and assembly-halls ; and still the hope is as strong and vivid as ever, the hope of reunion with the mother country. A single instance will illustrate the Danish national spirit in Slesvig. An old man from Slesvig, now eighty years of age, travelled in the train with two German parsons many years ago. The subject of their conversation was the Slesvig question, and especially clause 5 in the Treaty of Prague respecting the plebiscite. Suddenly the parsons exclaimed, 'But surely you do not mean that Slesvig will come back to Denmark?' The Slesvig gentleman, a strong whole-hearted Christian, replied with emphasis, 'I believe in this as I believe in the Holy Gospel'. Not a single word was said after that. May this old man live to see his dream and hope fulfilled! he will certainly say with old Simeon, 'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace : for mine eyes have seen thy salvation'. If ever this happen, Europe will witness