

proportion to the many millions expended. Considerable assistance in the great national struggle has been rendered to the Danish population by its press, its national associations, and its meeting-halls. Papers like *Dannevirke* in Haderslev, *Heimdal* in Aabenraa, *Dybbølposten* in Sønderborg, and *Flensborg Avis* far surpass in contents and style all their German competitors supported by the State. These papers are largely read in Denmark itself, not only for the sake of Slesvig, but also because they are well-informed daily papers.

Slesvig has a good many national associations, each with its special object, thereby dividing the work in the most effective manner. The oldest of these is 'The Association for promoting the Danish Language', the purpose of which is to spread good Danish literature amongst the people.

This association has spread Danish books in hundreds of thousands amongst the Danish population in Slesvig, and it is greatly due to its activity that the people, although politically separated from the mother country, can keep as closely in touch with Denmark's literature and spiritual life as any district in the kingdom. The next in seniority is the 'Association of Electors', which makes all the arrangements for the elections, giving assistance socially and politically to the Danish Slesvigiers, and at the same time instructing them thoroughly as to their rights and duties. The youngest of the associations, 'The School Association', was formed after the complete Germanization of the State schools (1888). The main object of this association is to provide for the intellectual training of the young men who have passed the age of compulsory education, securing for them the means to frequent schools in the Danish kingdom, and to attain full instruction in their own mother tongue, literature, and history.