

1929, December



NORWAY

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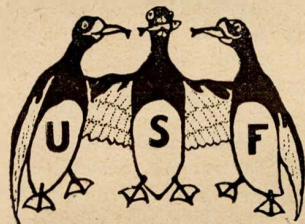
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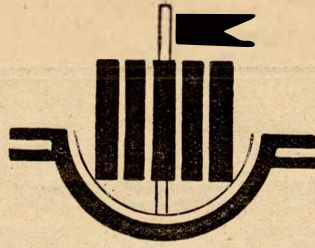
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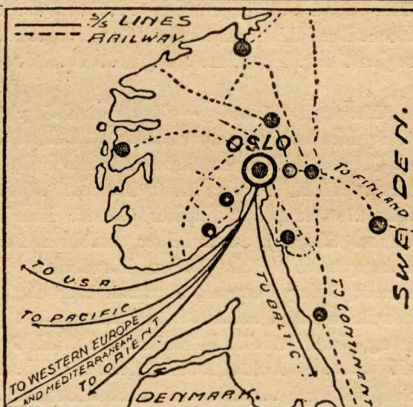
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President Calvin Coolidge at the Norse Centennial,

Minneapolis, Monday June 8th 1927.

"It is said that Norwegians and their descendants in this country are now just about as numerous as the population of Norway itself. Norway is credited with furnishing a larger number of settlers to the United States in proportion to its population than any other European country except one . . . These Northmen have from their first appearance on the margin of history been the children of freedom. Native to a rigorous climate and a none too productive soil, they had learned the necessity for hard work and careful management . . . Eager for both political and economic independence, they realized the necessity for popular education, and so have always been among the most devoted supporters of public schools . . . The institutions and the manners of democracy came naturally to them . . . They have given great soldiers, statesmen, scientists, educators and men of business to the upbuilding of their adopted country. They have been rapidly amal-

gamated into the body of citizenship, contributing to it many of its best and most characteristic elements. To their adaptability the Nation owes much for its success in the enormous process of assimilation and spiritual unification that has made our Nation what it is and our people what they are.

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Norway of the Tourist

BY BEN BLESSUM

Manager of the Norwegian Government Railways Travel Bureau, New York



There are few countries, if any, that offer such a great variety of attractions to the visitor as Norway, something for practically every taste. To the lover of nature, whether in its magnificent or idyllic moods, the entire country, every inch of it, is, without exaggeration, a treasure-house far and away more rich than any other. Such a combination within the confines of any one country of stupendous mountains; vast glaciers; impressive waterfalls; rushing alpine rivers; idyllic lakes; sublimely wild canyons; broad, fruitful agricultural valleys; highlands, full of game, ranging from the ptarmigan to the reindeer, bear and, in the lower parts, the moose, and also containing innumerable lakes and brooks teeming with trout and other gamy fish, — such a wealth of natural attractions is found in no other civilized country. And when one recalls that to all these must be added thousands of miles of what is without question the most interesting coast-line to be seen anywhere, ranging from the smoothest of bathing beaches to low, rocky and wooded shores, the grandeur and smiling beauty of the unmatched fjords, and the tremendous mountains on mainland and islands that everywhere skirt the sailinglanes in northern Norway,—when one in addition recalls these features,—and to top them off, also recalls the thousands upon thousands of beautiful islands and islets along the coast it will be self evident that Norway is in a class of its own among the scenic lands of the world.

Then, again, to the lover of the quaint and colorful in folk-life Norway still offers a vast field of enjoyment and study in many of her rural districts, while the museums of the cities, both the more “regular” ones and the extraordinary open air collections in various parts of the country, notably at Oslo and Lillehammer, give still further opportunities for studying architecture of all kinds, the costumes, the furniture and decoration, the tools, weapons and musical instruments, the customs,—in fact every phase of daily life among the Norse people, in city, on farm and at sea, of the last thousand years. The cities of Norway, too, have a character all their own, and the “local color” is so different in the various parts of the country that whether in large or small cities, one always readily finds something unique and interesting.

Then, too, Norway offers the tourist or scholar not only very good hotels at all considerable points,—these being noted for their absolute cleanliness, their table, beds and kindly and honest atmosphere and service,—but also very comfortable and cheap transportation everywhere. The trains of the Government Railways are fully equal in their appointments to the best trains elsewhere, both day coaches,

sleeping cars and dining cars being of notable excellence. The stations, too, are well equipped, and both conductors and station masters, as well as their assistants, on the frequented tourist routes, are sufficiently familiar with the English language to be able to be of real service, which is always cheerfully given, to the traveller. The steamers in the local services will also be found satisfactory, while all coastal and fjord steamers which run on fast mail schedules are very well appointed indeed. Truly palatial cruising steamers, for the fjords, North Cape and Spitzbergen, also leave Bergen at frequent intervals in the season. The Automobile services in operation everywhere throughout the country also contribute very largely to the speed and comfort with which one may travel in Norway, and there is hardly a spot of interest to the tourist or student which can not be reached either by steamer, rail or automobile. The railroads and motor cars in fact will bring the traveller into the very heart of many very wild and splendid mountain districts which only a few years ago were inaccessible except on foot and by pack train. And even in these formerly quite inaccessible regions excellent hotels now operate, while more modest hostleries abound.

The connections with foreign lands are also good both by sea and land. Through trains run twice daily from Oslo to Hamburg and Berlin, and even London, Paris or Rome are quickly and comfortably reached by rail (in the case of London of course in addition the run across the Channel by boat). Practically a daily service, by large, well-appointed steamers, is offered from Bergen and Oslo to Newcastle or Hull, while weekly steamer services operate between Oslo and Antwerp, and Bergen and Rotterdam.

There exists practically no night in any part of Norway during a great part of the summer, the “night” even in the extreme south being only a slight dusk between about eleven p. m. and one a. m. In the northern half of the country, “The Land of the Midnight Sun”, the sun does not set at all for some weeks. There can be no question that the most wonderful, almost incredible, effects to be seen anywhere on earth are to be enjoyed in the north of Norway when the Midnight Sun with gorgeous splendor gilds the sea, the islands, the towering mountains and the stupendous glaciers which cloak them.

A Norwegian passport for the summer season may be had for \$2.70. No special taxes of any kind are levied on the visitor. The customs regulations are very liberal. Beers, wines and spirituous liquors are served practically everywhere, although local option legislation prevents a few hotels from serving such liquors.



Economic and Financial Reconstruction Work in Norway

BY N. RYGG

Governor of the Bank of Norway (Norges Bank)



After the break in world markets in 1920, Norway experienced a number of exceedingly difficult years. Internationally, there was a heavy fall in the prices of our most important export products and in freight rates, while at the same time the markets for our exports stagnated to a certain extent. This decline in values, combined with a general stagnation in production and trade, reacted strongly upon the banks and public finance. As regards public finance, we had a period with budget deficits, resulting in a continued increase of our debts to cover the relics of the war years and the critical times following as a consequence thereof. This tendency towards increasing our indebtedness has been fought against most energetically, and it may be said that we have now left behind us that period when borrowing occurred for non-productive consumption purposes. At the same time efforts have been made to reduce public expenditure; this work is still going on, being very necessary after the change in values which has taken place. As regards the national and municipal debt, efforts must be concentrated upon consolidating the floating debt, upon converting expensive fixed loans, and, generally, upon paying off as much as possible. As to the Municipal Debts, it must be said that these

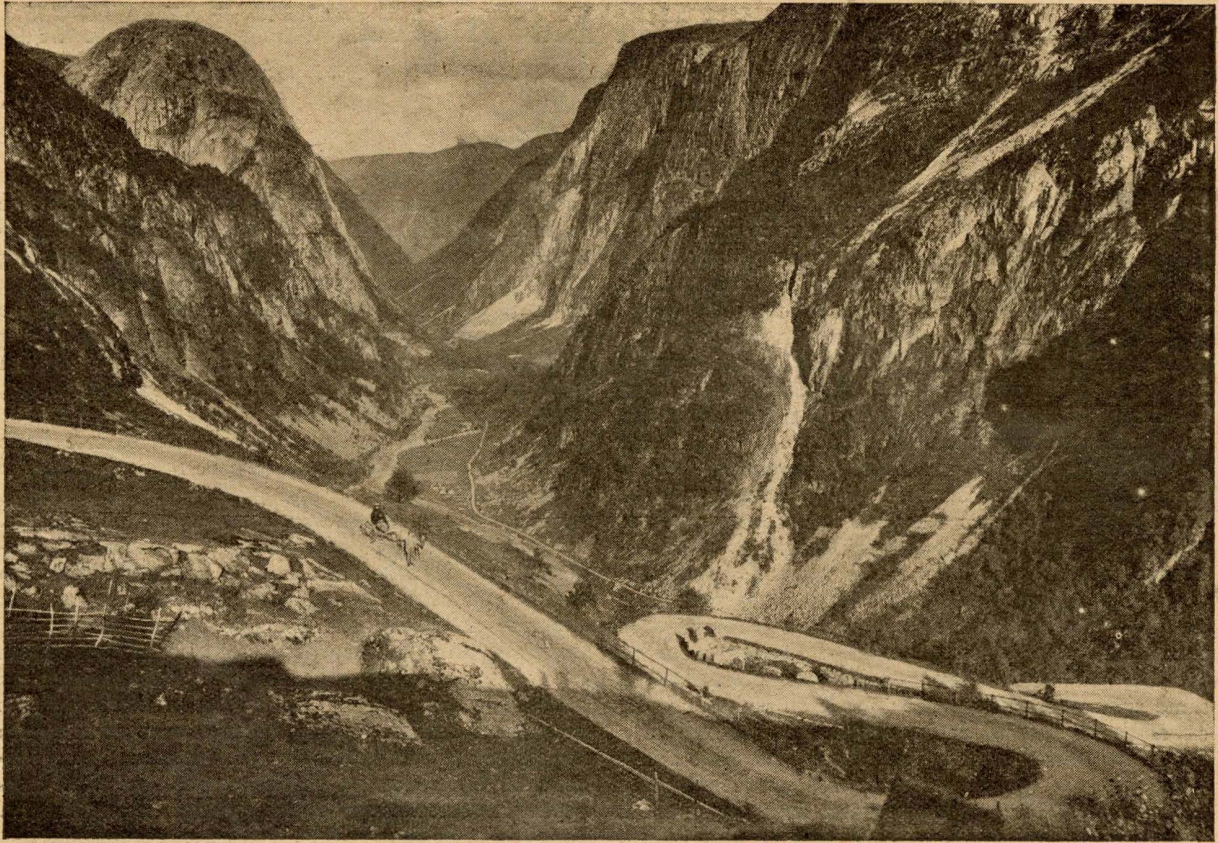
represent a very heavy burden. It should be remembered, however, that about half of the Municipal debts has been used for the purpose of ensuring a supply of electricity, returning interest upon $\frac{5}{7}$ of the capital investment. In the meantime, the work of adjusting municipal finance is being carried out on the basis of dealing individually with each Municipality or local district in difficulties, under the general control of the Government.

Going further, we have the banks. These have experienced a crisis, due, partly, to inflation and the fluctuation of markets, and partly also to errors in the employing of their funds during the good years. When the fall in values occurred, and activity declined and deposits decreased, it became difficult to reduce commitments and to maintain liquidity. In order to prevent a general collapse of the banks and the trade and industry dependent upon them, from the year 1921 and onwards it was decided to undertake action for their support, — action in which at first only the Bank of Norway and the joint stock banks took part, but in which the Government later also engaged itself. These reconstructions were a temporary, but necessary, link in the liquidation process. In 1923 it became clear that these reconstructions could not be maintained, as the development of world markets and certain special misfortunes



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brought about that a number of banks again came into difficulties. On the one hand a new scheme of reconstruction was found to be impracticable, while on the other it was desired to avoid the consequences which would follow upon bankruptcy. Hence special legislation was enacted regarding the public administration of banks. This was an emergency measure whose aim was to prevent a general collapse and to give the banks which had been compelled to suspend payment a certain ability to continue operations, so that the economic organism could be kept alive while giving time for a gradual and tranquil liquidation. In this connection, it may be of interest to quote paragraph 1 of the temporary law of March 24th 1923 regarding the public administration of banks, which, after being added to, now bears the final date of July 17th 1925:

"When a joint stock bank or a savings bank has suspended payment, upon the application of the Board of Directors, the representative body, or the trustees, and after the Bank Inspectorate and the Savings Bank Inspectorate have been given the opportunity to express their views, the Department of Finance may determine that the Bank is to be placed under public administration for a period not exceeding one year, if this is considered to be in conformity with the best interests of creditors, as well as with the public interest in general."

Within certain limits a Bank under administration can make payments to its creditors, including depo-

sitors. If a bank under administration cannot work itself out of this so as to permit of free and untrammelled operation without control, or if it cannot be reconstructed, or, eventually, if it cannot make a composition with its creditors, it must go into liquidation while under public administration. The main purpose of the Law is to bring the best results possible from the Bank's assets. An unavoidable evil is that the funds of depositors and other creditors are tied up, but this has been necessary where difficulties have come upon a bank whose existence is of importance to production, and which ought, therefore, to be maintained until further notice, both in the public interest and because creditors and depositors will thus get the best results out of the amounts owing them.

The Administration Law, therefore, has been in the nature of an emergency measure, and efforts should be made so as to get away from it at the earliest possible moment. In principle, the Bank of Norway's standpoint is that the Banks under administration are to go into liquidation, and that a new bank be eventually organized in place of the old one where this is necessary. The Bank considers reconstruction plans to be objectionable, and after a good deal of opposition, these plans may be said to have been given up. It will be only in very exceptional cases that a reconstruction scheme will be availed of. Reconstruction is based upon an estimate, and in this there is always a germ of distrust, of

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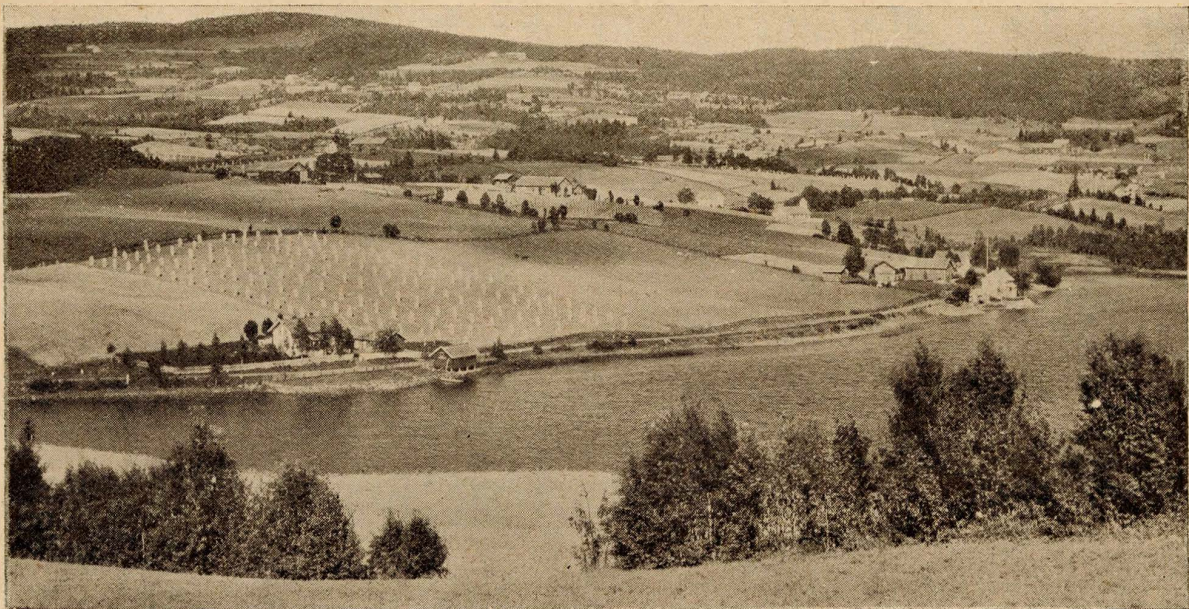
suspicion, regarding the future of the reconstructed bank. A new bank, on the other hand, can begin on unencumbered ground. It does not suffer from a lack of confidence, and it can base its business upon a secure foundation. It has been shown that the new banks which have been started during the past two or three years to replace banks which have gone into liquidation, have obtained deposits to an astonishing extent — just as if these deposits had sprung from an unknown and unexpected source. There is a vigorous growth around these banks.

Of the approximate number of 580 savings banks and 160 joint stock banks in Norway, a total of 19 savings banks and 46 joint stock banks have been placed under public administration. Of these banks 3 joint stock banks and 2 savings banks have subsequently entered the list of "Free" banks, 1 savings bank went into bankruptcy in 1924, and 7 savings banks and 27 joint stock banks have gone into liquidation under public administration. It must not be overlooked that consideration for the "free" banks demands that we get away from the administration arrangement as soon as possible, and all efforts are being made to this end.

While the Bank of Norway has very seriously felt the lack of the support to be found in a public bank inspectorate in the critical years since 1920, this want has since been met. In 1924 a special law regarding joint stock banks was enacted, as well an extended law regarding savings banks, and one covering the joint inspection of banks and savings banks under the jurisdiction of two directors on an equal footing. These enactments came into force on January 1st 1925, and counteract the dangerous tendencies which had previously prevailed. A system of concessions for all banks has now been put into effect, and a minimum has been fixed for the capital of joint stock banks. Detailed rules and regulations

have also been provided, so as to minimise risks. There is thus to be a certain relation between an individual commitment and the share capital and deposits of the bank. There are also provisions regarding allocations to reserve, the size and disposal of the cash reserve. Finally, the law prevents banks from lending money to their own organs or to enterprises associated therewith.

The greatest difficulty during the past few years has been the fluctuations in our exchange, which, however, since 1925 have almost entirely taken the shape of an appreciation of the krone. This abrupt appreciation, which we have tried to soften down, has compelled us to get to work energetically upon adjusting ourselves to the changed conditions. Wholesale prices fell from 281 points in February 1925 (1913 prices = 100) to 211 points in February 1926, to 172 points in February 1927, and stood at 167 in September 1927. The gold value of the krone is nearly at par, but a new decline in prices and wages to correspond with the change in the krone value must be anticipated. The rate of this decline has naturally proved a very serious trial for production, and hence even great sacrifices in an effort to retard events have been in the best interests of the community. Industrial wages are bound by agreements, and therefore it takes time to get these adjusted. In many other spheres time must also be our ally if we are to build on a firm foundation. Even if one desires to get away from the evil of a fluctuating exchange rate as rapidly as possible, it is considered that developments must not be forced. If I may put it in that way, I think the country is best served by "growing up" into the old krone value. This is a natural development, and no steps should be taken to re-introduce the permanent arrangement, if the domestic basis for such an arrangement be not entirely arrived at.



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Stavanger, Norway

appears every week day. Covers the
City of Stavanger with close on 50,000
inhabitants and the county with close
on 200,000 inhabitants.

Stavanger is the Headquarters
of the Norwegian Canning Industry

Norway's Ships and Shipping.

BY JOHN O. EGELAND,

Secretary, Norwegian Shipowners Association



The idea that America was discovered by men of Norwegian descent, under the leadership of Leiv Eriksson has, so to speak, been imbibed with our mother's milk. Long before the compass was known, about five hundred years before Columbus inaugurated permanent communication between the old and new worlds, Norwegian seafaring men in their wonderful Viking ships, had found the way to the American continent. The probability is that Leiv Eriksson and his men were the first whites to set foot on this mighty continent.

Between this proud and venturesome voyage of our Viking forefathers, and the pioneer work done by Norwegian sailors and shipowners during the past two or three generations, lies a period of many years, which has brought a multitude of changes in its train. Our sailors have indelibly traced Norway's name on the social and cultural history of the world. It is not for nothing that they have earned the name of the "world's carriers" being here, there and everywhere at the right moment, always unafraid of danger. But they are more than this. To-day, as one thousand years ago, they are pioneers, blazing a new trail, opening up a new path, a new link between civilization and hitherto inaccessible regions. They are always reducing the white spots on the map of the world. They have penetrated into the awe-inspiring waters surrounding the North and South Poles; they have established new trade routes; and by their energy and initiative they have greatly increased the prosperity of the world.

There are no signs that this state of affairs is due to change within any measurable time. This is due, first and foremost, to one constant, changeless factor, one unending line which cuts through the entire history of Norway, from the dawn of time down to the present day: the Sea. Whether in calm or in storm, the sea is always the same. And as long as it swirls outside ten thousand of Norway's homes, it will continue to have its influence. It will appeal, it will coax, it will compel, it will always draw our men out, make them obey the call of adventure, and make them follow the trade which has more traditions, which has a deeper root in the heart and soul of our people, than any other.

* * *

After the warlike Viking ships came the peaceful emigrant carriers. But many hundreds of years passed between the arrival of these two so widely differing ships. It was not until 1825 that the transportation of emigrants from Norway systematically began. It was in that year that the Stavanger ship *Restaurationen* landed a small band of emigrants in New York. Norwegian emigrant traffic did not reach any appreciable volume, however, until the middle of the century but from then onwards during the next twenty five years, not a few Norwegians

left home to try their fortunes in the new world. The greater part of these travellers was carried in Norwegian ships, whose equipment, speed, etc., was in no way second to those flying other flags. As is well known, the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, opened up tremendous new possibilities for the latest wonder in the engineering sphere, the steam engine. Norwegians were not slow to adopt this new invention. Already in 1871 Peter Jebsen started the first regular Norwegian America Line from Bergen for which 4 specially-built iron steamships of 2—3000 tons were secured. Towards the middle of the seventies, however, the emigrant trade practically dried up and in 1880 the Line had to cease operations.

The disappointments which Norwegian shipowners experienced during the seventies and eighties in the operation of large tonnage units, led many of them thenceforth to concentrate their attention upon smaller ones. These vessels became pioneers on many seas and they contributed very largely towards driving the sailing ship off the ocean. Small Norwegian wood, iron and steel steamships were of particular significance in developing certain American short trades, which to-day play a very important part in American national economy.

In this connection special mention must be made of the initiative displayed by Norwegians in the fruit trade from the West Indies and Central America, to North America and particularly New York. This traffic began in the eighties, and it may confidently be said that the exceptional development of the Banana trade—from the early efforts of the Bostonian Andrew W. Preston down to the United Fruit Company and other Fruit Companies—is due not least to the work of Norwegians. It is no exaggeration to say that Norwegian ships have formed the nucleus of other large American steamship companies and that they often still form a very important part of the fleet of such companies. As an illustration of this it may be mentioned that statistics collated some two or three years ago showed that no less than 50 % of the sugar trade from Cuba to North America was carried in Norwegian bottoms.

During the past few years Norwegian shipowners have supplied still further evidence of their pioneering spirit: among other things they have engaged in the direct trade between Europe and the ports on the Great Lakes. It should be noted, however, that already in the sixties the Norwegian barque "Sleipner" of 119½ tons was engaged in a service between Bergen and Chicago for a period of two or three years. After the great war, several Norwegian steamers have constantly been employed in a combined Ocean and Greatlake trade, inaugurating *inter alia* direct services between Continental Europe and the Great Lakes. The Bergen firm of William Hansen has operated a liner service along this route for some years.



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New York to Brazil and
River Plate & vice versa
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The vessels are fitted with excellent accommodations for a limited number of passengers and are carrying mail from Norway to U.S.A., Cuba, Mexico, South Africa and Australia.

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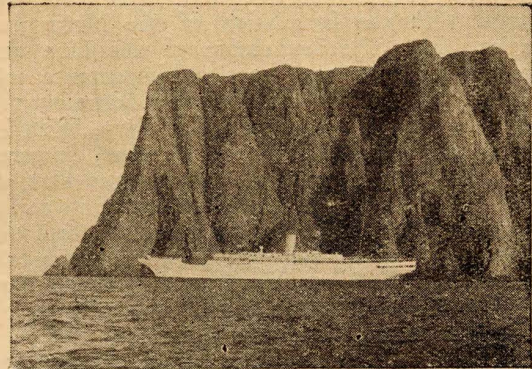
25 motorships	206.200 tons d.w.
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3 Cruises from Newcastle-on-Tyne:
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From Newcastle-on-Tyne: August
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From Harwich: September 8th.
34 Days.

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Travelling Agencies.*

The first Norwegian overseas steamship service to be established after the ill-fated attempt in the seventies, was the Norway Mexico Gulf Line which was founded by G. M. Bryde in 1906. During the war this Line was absorbed by Wilh. Wilhelmsen, and has since developed into a very important link between American Gulf Ports and the Scandinavian Countries.

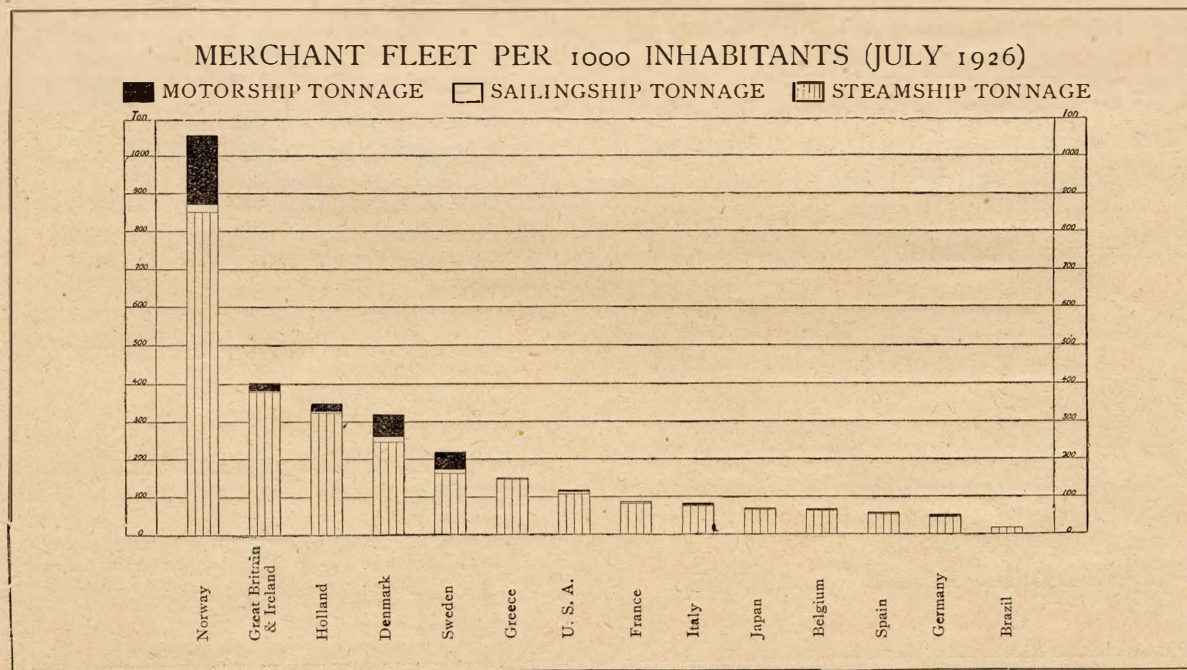
Some years passed before the next line came to be established, and it was not until 1913 that this occurred with the foundation of the Norwegian America Line. The foundation of this Line was looked upon as an event of national importance, and the history of the Line has more than borne out the hopes with which it was regarded in 1913. With its two popular cabin and third class steamers "Bergensfjord" and "Stavangerfjord" and a large fleet of modern cargo-liners, this Company, under its really distinguished leadership, has carried out a task the importance of which can hardly be overestimated. Not only has the Line played a predominant part in maintaining and strengthening the bond between Norwegians on both sides of the Atlantic, not only has it contributed to stimulating trade between the two countries, but, during the Great War, the Norwegian American Line occupied a key position in international affairs as one of the most important links between the American and the European Continents. The post war economic storms and stresses, and other difficulties do not appear to have had any influence on the Company whose solid financial position and national importance will always make it one of the very foundation stones of the Norwegian merchant marine.

The war gave an added impetus towards the establishing of additional North American routes. Some of them discontinued operations after a short time, but others remain in activity to this day. In

the first place reference must be made to the Norway-Pacific Line established in 1915 by Fred. Olsen, in which the service is maintained by a number of first class motor ships. In 1916 a line was established between North and South American Atlantic ports under the name of the Wilhelmsen Steamship Line. This has developed into quite an important Line and has now become a triangular service North America—South America—Europe—North America. The year after, Mr. A. O. Lindvig of Oslo, started a regular service between North and South American Pacific ports under the name of the Latin America Line. Two other Norwegian shipowning firms have gone in for regular liner trade on the North American Pacific Coast. In the one instance Messrs. Westfal-Larsen & Co., of Bergen, a couple of years ago started a regular service with several motorships between ports on this coast on the one hand and Argentine ports on the other. In the other instance, Messrs. Wallem & Co., likewise of Bergen, have opened a Line across the Pacific to Japanese and (primarily) Chinese ports.

In addition, the Oslo firm of Fearnley & Eger jointly with A. F. Klaveness & Co. also of Oslo, some two years ago started the Fernline between American Gulf Ports and Japanese ports. This Line disposes of a considerable fleet of new motor tonnage. Finally, mention must be made of the Inter-Continental Transport Services established by several Bergen shipowners some two or three years ago, operating between Canadian and European ports—principally Montreal—Hamburg.

The figures which follow will show clearly what progress Norwegian shipowners have made during the past decade or two. In 1913 the total amount of Norwegian tonnage engaged in regular foreign liner trade for own account was only 175,000 gross tons, or about 10 % of our total merchant marine. In



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HJEMMET has an average circulation of 160.00 copies every week. Advertising rates, in relation to circulation, are therefore *lower* than those charged by any other Norwegian newspaper or periodical.

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All ordinary banking business
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1920 the figures were 255,000 tons and 15 % respectively, while to-day the figures have probably reached as much as 700,000 tons or 25 % respectively. What is particularly worthy of note is that a very considerable proportion of this tonnage — in the neighborhood of 250,000 gross tons — consists of ships engaged exclusively in trade between one foreign country and another. (This tonnage-group was practically non-existent before the war.)

The Norwegian Merchant Marine suffered very seriously during the Great War. Statistics show that no less than 49.3 % of our entire merchant marine was lost as a result of the hostilities. No other country suffered a loss as heavy. Italy lost 46.9 %, Greece 41.8 %, France 39.7 %, England 37.6 %, Denmark 25.7 %, Belgium 24.4 %, Spain 20.9 %, Sweden 17.9 %, Holland 13.5 %, Japan 7.5 %, U. S. A. 6.8 %.

The initiative and foresight of Norwegian ship-owners during the war benefitted not least the U. S. A., particularly when the heavy orders for new tonnage began to stream in upon American yards from Norway in 1916—1917. At that time, when people in general did not seem to realise that the war would probably last for some years to come — and in that connection that it would lead to more rigorous naval warfare — Norwegian owners amazed the world by placing large orders for new tonnage in countries not yet drawn into the conflict. In addition to giving our own yards a good deal of work, orders were placed in Denmark, Sweden, Holland and later in England (for completion after the conclusion of hostilities), in China, and, above all, in the U. S. A. At the turn of the year 1916—1917 orders for no less than one million gross tons had been placed with American yards only. This meant that by far the greater part of the orders on hand at the American yards at that time had been placed for Norwegian account. On the basis of these orders, new yards were established, and those in existence enlarged. Thus only a short

time after America had entered the world war — in 1917 — American yards were in a position to turn out sufficient ships to meet the tremendous demand which arose to cover transportation requirements for both men and munitions. It cannot be denied that Norwegian shipowners, in pursuing this far-sighted policy — the importance of which can hardly be over-estimated — did much towards shortening the war.

* * *

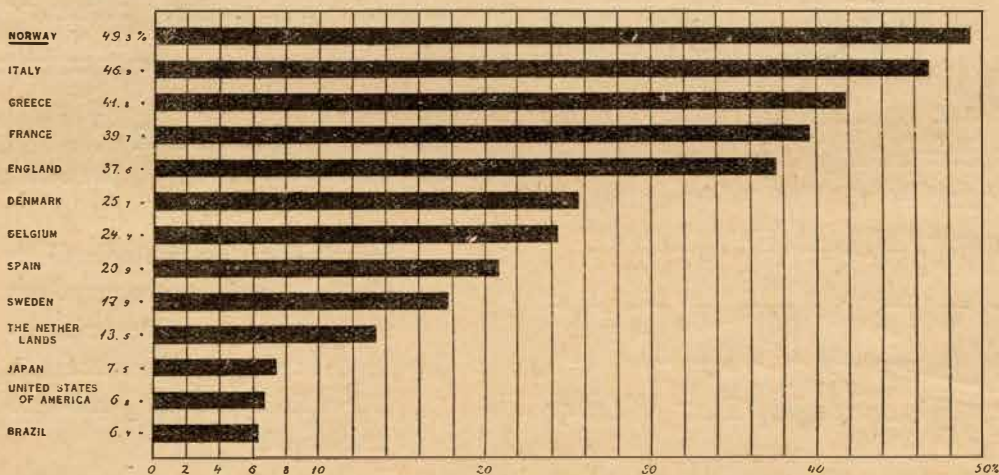
Before the war only Great Britain, U. S. A. and Germany had a larger merchant marine than Norway. Since the war both France and Italy, thanks to state aid, have got ahead of Norway, while Japan now occupies Germany's position. Norway now has about as large a merchant fleet as Germany and Holland. In relation to her population, however, Norway still proudly leads with more than one gross ton per inhabitant, England having only 0.4 ton, Holland 0.3 and Denmark and Sweden about the same.

About 10 % of the Norwegian merchant marine is regularly engaged in Norwegian coasting traffic and in the fisheries. A further 25 % is bound to transport between Norway and foreign countries, while about 10 % is employed in regular liner trade between foreign countries only. The rest of the fleet is chiefly engaged in ordinary tramp trades, i. e. seeks employment all over the world where the chances of the moment are deemed to be most fortunate.

The net returns of our merchant marine play an exceedingly important part in covering the unavoidable deficit on our trade balance. The following figures show the gross freights earned by Norwegian ships engaged in foreign trade:

Year	Gross freights (million kroner)
1870	about 74
1900	144
1914	211
1920	1280
1926	500

THE LOSS OF TONNAGE CAUSED BY WAR UP TO THE END OF 1918, INDICATED IN PER CENT OF THEIR AGGREGATE TONNAGE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR (AS STATED IN LLOYD'S REGISTER FOR 1914—1915)



United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Feb. 14, 1923.

Tidens Tegn,

Christiania, Norway.

Gentlemen:

My hearty and sincere thanks to you for your kind radiogram congratulating me on my eightieth birthday. I assure you I appreciate your thoughtfulness and kindness very much.

I have been a constant reader of your paper ever since it started, and I have found it most interesting and instructive. You are to be congratulated on giving Norway such a splendid newspaper.

Yours, very truly,

If you want to read a Norwegian paper, bear Senator Nelson's words in mind.

If you are planning to advertise in Norway, note also that the paper with the largest national circulation is

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Telephones, Switchboards
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Write for catalogues and prices

Observation Car, Club
Car, the newest type
of Pullman sleepers, and
dining car serving break-
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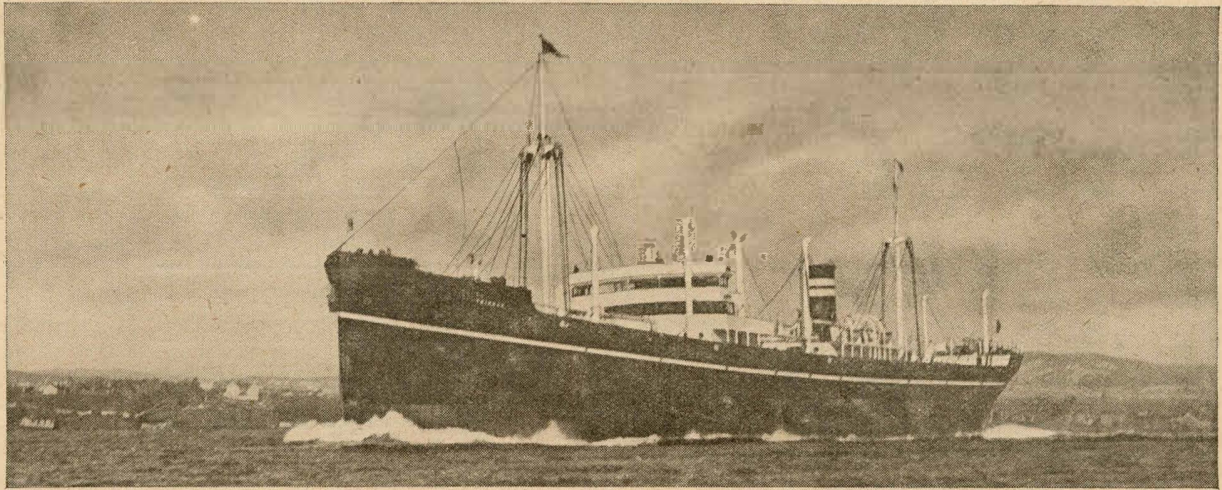
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Lv. Minneapolis - 7:45 p. m.
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M/S TRIANON. (WILH. WILHELSEN)

What is particularly worthy of note to-day is the great interest displayed by Norwegian shipowners for motor tonnage, of which we have no less than 500,000 gross reg. tons in operation while 200,000 gross reg. tons is under construction for Norwegian account. An important proportion of the latter has been specially ordered for the transportation of oil, and if one disregards the fleets owned by the large oil companies, Norway with her 350,000 gross tons, now has a larger tanker fleet than any other country. As far as motor tonnage is concerned only England has a larger fleet than Norway.

* * *

Much has changed during the past two or three generations both at home and abroad. Other seafaring nations have lost ground heavily, have been at the bottom of deep depressions as a result of

changing conditions during the period. Norwegian sailors and shipowners, however, during the whole of this time, have carried high the banner of tradition, have concentrated all their energies upon overcoming the difficulties of the present by keeping their fleets on all fours with the demands made upon them.

This characteristic fighting spirit may be seen at its best to-day when the Old World generally is in the slough of despond where pessimism prevails. Not many days pass between each announcement that another vessel has been purchased from abroad or that another contract for tonnage has been placed for Norwegian account, usually of the hyper modern type — a motorship. Norwegian shipowners are again in the vanguard, and thereby, in as concrete a way as possible, bear witness to their abiding faith in their country, and in its maritime future.



NY HELLESUND

[Hilse

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ALLERS FAMILIE-JOURNAL

Started 1877



The journal appears in Norway (Oslo), in Denmark (Copenhagen) in Sweden (Hälsingborg) with a total circulation of

825,000

Norwegian edition .. 177.000
Danish edition 275.000
Swedish edition 373.000

The advertisement columns have never been in the first Line, according to the principle not to shorten the reading matter for the sake of enlarging the space for advertisements. The principle will of course only heighten the value of the insertions by the enormous circulation.

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Life saving-lines

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Kongsberg, Norway

Some Notes on Norway's Exports to the U. S. A.

BY DR. ALBERT BALCHEN
Secretary, Norwegian Exporters Federation.

Norway's exports to the United States of America have increased enormously between the years 1901 and 1925. During this period our total export trade has grown from 154.6 million kroner to 1020.1 million kroner, while exports to America have increased from 1.3 to 110.6 million kroner. In 1901 America was twelfth in order of importance as buyer of Norwegian goods, while in 1925 she stands second on the list i.e. immediately after Great Britain, which continues to be the most important consumer of Norwegian products.

Our most important exports to America to-day are woodpulp, cellulose and paper etc., of which America bought for 37.5 million kroner in 1925, i.e. somewhat more than 1/3 of the total exports. Then come animal food products—and here canned goods occupy the most important place—exports of which amounted to 25 million kroner, or about 1/4 of the total exports. In this connection the subjoined figures showing the value of the most important exports in 1901, 1913 and 1925 may be of interest:

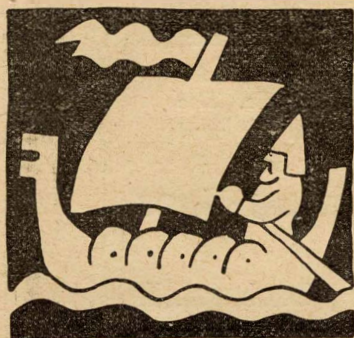
	1901	1913	1925
a. Animal foodstuffs	310,000	11,683,800	25,052,408
b. Hair, feathers, skins, bone, horn etc.	46,300	1,404,600	5,321,547
c. Fats, oils, tar, rubber and similar material . .	115,400	777,300	4,674,472
d. Timber and wood goods	411,000	13,443,000	267,228
e. Pulp, paper and manufactures thereof	—	723,700	37,571,536
f. Minerals, manufactures of	209	592,900	11,639,318
g. Metals, crude and partly manufactured	900	448,200	23,517,512

It will be seen that, with the exception of wood goods, all classes of exports have increased phenomenally. This is particularly worthy of note inasmuch as the U. S. A. enjoys a very high protective tariff. Furthermore both Canada and Newfoundland compete very strongly with us in just those products which are our staples on the American market, viz. paper and woodpulp and fishery products. But the intense efforts now being made at home both to improve the quality and to reduce the price of our export products give promise that developments will continue much on the same lines as hitherto despite the heavy competition.

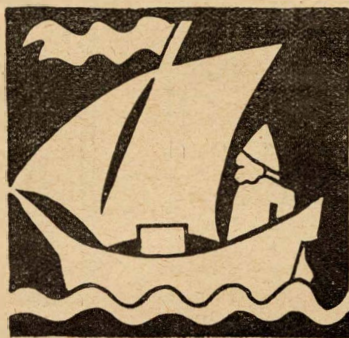
In so far as the paper, cellulose and woodpulp industry is concerned very earnest efforts have been made in Norway to modernise the factories and machinery. Special attention has been devoted to the possibility of improving quality, to a better exploitation of raw materials and to discover ways

and means for using some of the products now leaving the factories as waste. As regards the production of woodpulp it should be noted that a merger of Norwegian woodpulp factories under the name of Norsk Træmassekompani A/S has specialised in the manufacture of this. Most of the factories now have their own laboratories working at full speed in order to be able to produce a quality which can be used by even the most rapid of paper machines. It may thus be said that everything possible is being done to increase Norway's exports of paper, cellulose and woodpulp, and it is gratifying to note that they are increasing too.

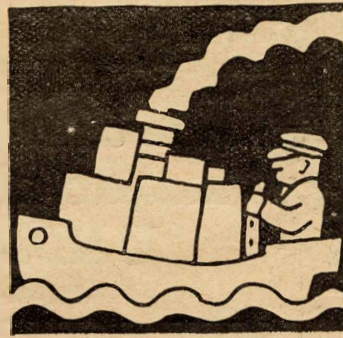
Speaking about Norway's exports to the U. S. A. in general, however, it seems perfectly clear that one of the best reasons why these should continue to increase in the future is the large population of Norwegian descent on the other side of the Atlantic. This population will in the nature of things be a



In the year 990, Leiv Eriksson travelled to America to look into trade possibilities.



In 1901 exports from Norway to U. S. A. amounted to 1.3 million kroner. while.



in 1926 they had grown to 110.6 millions.

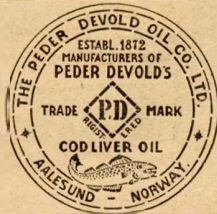


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of Finest Non-freezing Lofoten Cod Liver Oil is well known all over the world for quality and highest Vitamin content.

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Finest Medicinal Cod Liver Oil

the famous **PD** Brand — Norway's best product.

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Every

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Description

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Plan to use the Baltimore and Ohio on your trips. For Full Information Address

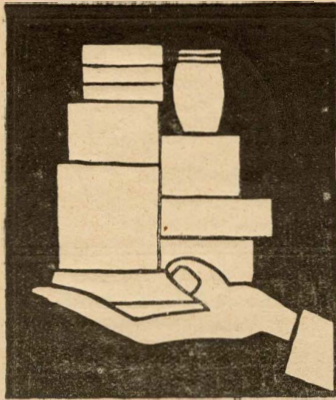
T. W. JACOBS, General European Agent,
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GEO. W. SQUIGGINS,
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Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. G. BROWN,
General Passenger Agent,
Chicago, Ill.

W. B. CALLOWAY,
Passenger Traffic Manager,
Baltimore, Md.



Total Exports: 37,175 tons.



Norway's Exports of Canned Goods in 1926.
Exports to U. S. A.: 14,516 tons.



Exports to Canada: 1,463 tons.

regular consumer of fishery products such as salt herring, salt mackerel, canned goods etc. and cheese. All these are typical Norwegian products for which all Norwegians have a liking. Another important export product for which Norway is famous is cod liver oil.

Finally it should also be noted that Norwegian *husflid* (arts and crafts) products ought to command a market in the U. S. A. In this connection it is a pleasure to be able to report that efforts are now being made in Norway to have this industry organised with a view to ensuring a steady supply for the American market.

Of other important export products, the following deserve special mention (1925 exports to the U.S.A.):

Cement	81,966,840 kilos
Silicium carbide	213,169 "
Nitrate of lime (<i>Norgesalpeter</i>)	6,152,000 "
Matches	843,138 "
Calcium carbide	67,000 "
Natrium nitrite	461,602 "
Natrium nitrate	6,279,331 "
Aluminium	6,681,178 "
Ferrosilicon	463,564 "

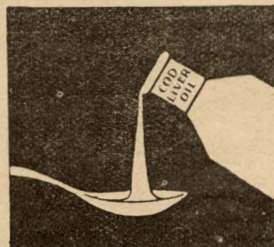
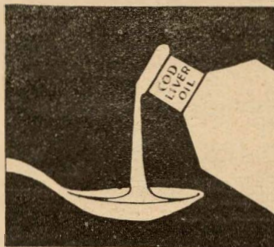
A large number of these commodities are, as will be seen, products of industries which have developed in connection with our water power. In other words the export trade is still of a comparatively recent date, and it is therefore difficult to express an opinion as to the developments which have already taken place. But if we are to judge of the interest which American capital has displayed and continues to display for Norwegian water power, one cannot be accused of being too sanguine in hoping that exports from these industries will develop on lines as favourably as exports from the wood-pulp and canned goods industries.

NORWEGIAN MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

It has always been assumed that cod liver oil had exceedingly valuable therapeutic qualities. Even the ancient sagas contain references to this wonderful health-giving product which might well be termed the elixir of life. But it was not until quite recently, subsequent to the discovery of vitamins, that the fundamental and vital importance of cod liver oil to the human organism became generally appreciated and understood. Recent research has abundantly and conclusively proved that the extraordinary therapeutic qualities of cod liver oil are due to the presence of vitamin A (growth-promoting) and vitamin D (anti-rachitic), both of which are absolutely essential to the human organism.

Originally, of course, the preparation of cod liver oil was a very crude affair. The finished product had frequently a pungent odour and a bad taste, but these disadvantages were more than outweighed by the knowledge that the oil, despite these disagreeable properties, was nothing less than bottled health. Today, cod liver oil is prepared under absolutely ideal conditions in Norway: it is merely a matter of minutes before the livers have been extracted from the newly caught fish, and placed in the "boilers" where the oil is steamed out, and passed through filters, thereby removing all solid matter and impurities. No other product, whether animal or vegetable, is known to contain as many vitamins A and D as does cod-liver oil. Many attempts have been made to decide why these livers should be so rich in vitamins; the consensus of opinion appears

to be that these vitamins originate in the vegetable matter floating near the surface of the ocean. Then we have the usual circle: the vegetable matter is absorbed by lower animal organisms in the sea, then by smaller fish, and finally by the cod, which, as is well-known, is a deep-water fish.



Norway's Exports of Medicinal Cod Liver Oil in 1926.
Total Exports: 118,951 hl. Exports to U. S. A.: 42,746 hl.

John Braadland Ltd.

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NORWAY



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*Canners and Exporters of
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Agents Wanted Where Not Represented

Medicinal Cod Liver Oil

is necessary for growing chil-
dren, because it is the best agent
known against rickets. It fully
deserves the name of "bottled
vitality" from the Norwegian
fjords.

Brødr. Aarsæther A.s of Aale-
sund are known all over the
world for their medicinal cod
liver oil and also for their cod
liver oil for poultry and stock
feeding purposes, which they
particularly recommend. This
oil has become widely recog-
nised by the farming community
as an indispensable adjunct
in the fodder.

BRØDR. AARSÆTHER A/s
Aalesund

One of the greatest living authorities on vitamins in relation to cod liver oil, Professor E. Poulsson of the University of Oslo, maintains that Norwegian cod liver oil is of an extraordinarily even quality. Large variations in the high vitamin content of the oil occur only very rarely, if at all. No cod liver oil is higher in quality, and though producers in other countries have been known to maintain



FROM THE LOFOTEN COD FISHERY

that their oil has a ten to twenty times greater vitamin content than Norwegian oil, this statement is absurd on the face of it, as no such high vitamin content

is known to exist in any natural product. The statement, therefore, is entirely wide of the mark, and to thinking people it discredits all other statements made from the same quarters.

Be that as it may, the progress made by the Norwegian cod liver oil industry during the past decade or so is sufficient evidence of its excellent properties. Norwegian cod liver oil, whether medicinal for human

beings, or ordinary for cattle, poultry etc., has penetrated into every corner of the globe. And the demand, which is already very high, is constantly rising.

The Norwegian Canning Industry

Though the Norwegian canning industry is not more than fifty years old, it occupies a dominant position on the markets of the world. Stavanger is the headquarters of the industry, but Haugesund, Kopervik, Bergen and Trondhjem and other towns along the coast all have their canneries. The total number of canneries in the country amounts to about 180, of which half are in or near Stavanger. Their total capital value is about 50 million kroner, and under normal conditions they employ from ten to twelve thousand workpeople.

Norwegian Smoked Sardines account for about three quarters of Norway's total exports of canned goods. The chief market for these is the U. S. A., Canada also being an important consumer. Though Norwegian sardines first came on the market in New York in 1893, it was not until the year 1908 that really appreciable quantities began to be imported from Norway. In 1926 a total of 26.2 million lbs. of sardines, valued at \$4.5 millions were imported into the U. S. A., and of this no less than four fifths or 19.8 million lbs. valued at \$3.1 millions came from Norway.

The subjoined figures clearly show America's cardinal importance to Norway as a market for our canned goods.

Norway's					
Total Export of canned products:			Exports to U. S. A.:		
Year	Tons	Kr.	Tons	Kr.	Weight
1886..	147	120,000.—			
1896..	1,070	963,500.—			
1906..	6,327	4,745,000.—		300.—	0.01
1910..	17,913	14,331,000.—	7,062	5,649,700.—	39.4
1914..	34,920	24,563,100.—	12,461	8,625,035.—	32.—
1921..	15,881	31,239,300.—	5,741	11,000,000.—	36.1

1922..	22,095	39,868,570.—	8,579	15,500,000.—	38.0
1923..	21,387	37,815,893.—	9,013	16,577,600.—	42.1
1924..	40,275	83,155,000.—	15,368	31,650,000.—	38.1
1925..	29,504	49,411,000.—	11,478	19,000,000.—	38.2
1926..	37,175		14,516		39.0

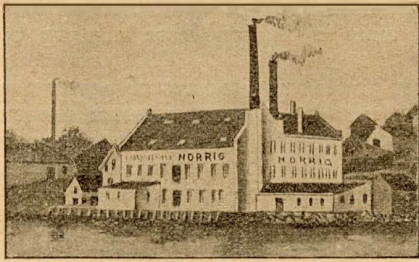
As will be seen from the above, America absorbs on an average about 40 % of our total exports of canned goods.

Our Kipperred Herrings, too, have their chief market in the U. S. A. In 1923 America imported 2.3 million kilos of these out of our total exports of 4.2 million kilos. It is certain, however, that the demand for these may be increased very considerably. Of other types of canned goods, "Sauced Mackerel" and "Mackerel in Tomato" are of great importance. Then come "fiskeboller", fish pudding, crab, cod roe, anchovies, and canned meats of various types. Anchovies are packed in various ways—e.g. as "skinned and boned", "appetitsild" etc.

The Norwegian Canning Industry yields price of place to no industry in its adaption of modern methods. The canneries are a model of cleanliness and efficiency, and undoubtedly occupy a leading position in so far as technique is concerned. The high quality of Norwegian canned goods is too well known to require further mention here. In this connection it may be mentioned that the quality of the canned products depends very largely upon the type of oil used. The Norwegian canning industry uses only the finest kind of olive oil.

And what about the nutritive value of these tasty foods? Professor S. Schmidt Nielsen of Trondhjem has shown that Norwegian sardines in oil contain 120 units of A vitamins (pharm. U. S. A.) and that Kipperred Herrings contain 90 units. Analysis has

A/S Hermetikfabriken Norrig
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dines in Olive Oil or Tomato
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or Tomato Herrings in Olive
Oil or Tomato Mackerel,
Soused & in Bordelaise, An-
chovies, Gaffelbiter & Ap-
peticsild Kippered Herrings

A.s Aalesund Canning Co.



A ALESUND
Telegr. Canning
Code: A. B. C. 5th
edition improved

Smoked Sardines, French Style Sar-
dines, Fishballs, Fishcakes, Cod Roe



Johs. Mæland
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of Sardines and
kippered herrings

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Fishcakes
Sardines

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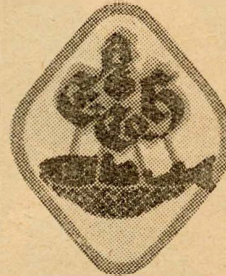
STAVANGER, NORWAY
Telegraphic Address:
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Codes A. B. C. 5th Edition (Improved) Benthleys and Private

Packers of: Norwegian Brisling, Sild, Sar-
dines, Herrings in Tomato, Kippered
Herrings, filleted Herrings etc. Exporters
of all kinds of Norwegian Canned Goods.

A/S Einar Hausvik & Co.

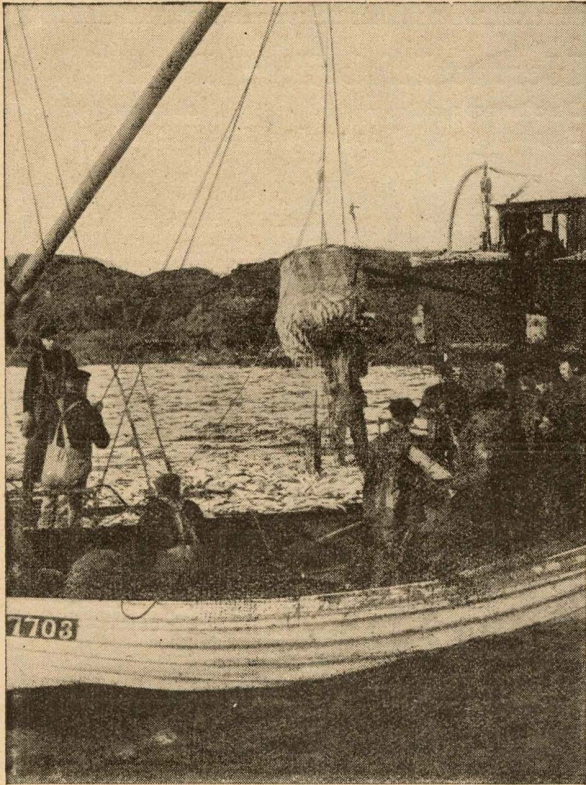
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7 Factories and Plants



Canned, Salted & Spiced
Fish Products,

Speciality:
Smoked Norwegian Sar-
dines in Olive Oil.

PLEASE WRITE FOR SPECIAL OFFERS



FROM THE BRISLING FISHERY

also brought to light that Kipperd Herring contain 12 % of fat and 21.7 % of albumen.

Dr. Gulbrand Lunde has demonstrated that Norwegian canned fish contain large quantities of iodine. As it has already been scientifically proved that foods containing iodine are the only successful preventive against struma, the importance of Dr. Gulbrand Lunde's statement can hardly be overestimated. This terrible disease occurs to a considerable extent in the interior of U. S. A. and Canada, so the remedy lies near at hand.

The Norwegian canning industry is one of the most important of Norway's industries. While exports from this industry in 1886 only amounted to 147,000 kilos to a value of kr. 120,000, the corresponding figures in 1926 were 37 million kilos and 51 million kroner, respectively.

INVESTMENT POSSIBILITIES IN NORWAY

Norway stands in the first rank among European countries as regards development of her water power. Recent estimates indicate that if rationally developed about 12 million H. P. are available for use in Norway: of these 2 million have already been harnessed.

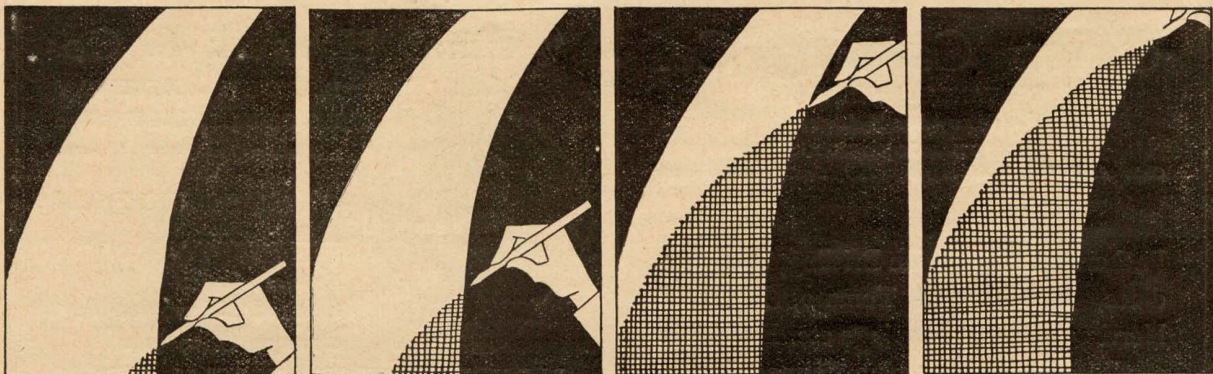
There are at present 145 sources of power available in close proximity to great ice-free harbours, which should yield power varying between 10,000 H. P. and 235,000 H. P. or a total of 4.8 million H. P. In the interior of the country there are 114 sources of power, which can yield more than 10,000 H. P. each or a total of 3.3 million H. P.

The electric energy at present harnessed is used mainly for ordinary domestic purposes and also in the electrico-chemical and metallurgical industries, in the wood pulp, cellulose and paper industries, in the iron, metal and mining industries, and in the textile industry. Power is also used by the electric tramways and some of our railways. The possibility of making greater use of electricity on the railways is now being considered.

The aim of the Norwegian Government's policy as regards our water power and other natural resources has been to protect the public interest without placing too onerous hindrances in the way of a proper and useful development of these resources. The Government has thought to achieve this aim by a number of enactments known as concession laws, which provide that all, except the State itself and Norwegian municipal authorities, seeking to acquire water power, mines, forests etc., must obtain a concession from the Crown.

Thus aliens and foreign companies whose capital either wholly or partly is foreign must, according to these laws, apply for a concession from the Crown if they desire to acquire a waterfall with a minimum of 1000 H. P.

The concession law of 1917 provides in § 4 that aliens, whose capital is not entirely Norwegian can only obtain a concession in exceptional cases but in practice aliens have already obtained concessions for water power running into many thousands of horse power. Up to the present concessions have been granted for 1,660,000 H. P., and of these about 1.3 million H. P. have been acquired by aliens.



1880: 30,000 H. P.

1900: 150,000 H. P.

1920: 1,600,000 H. P.

1924: 2,000,000 H. P.

NORWEGIAN WATERPOWER



Quality and value always tell!

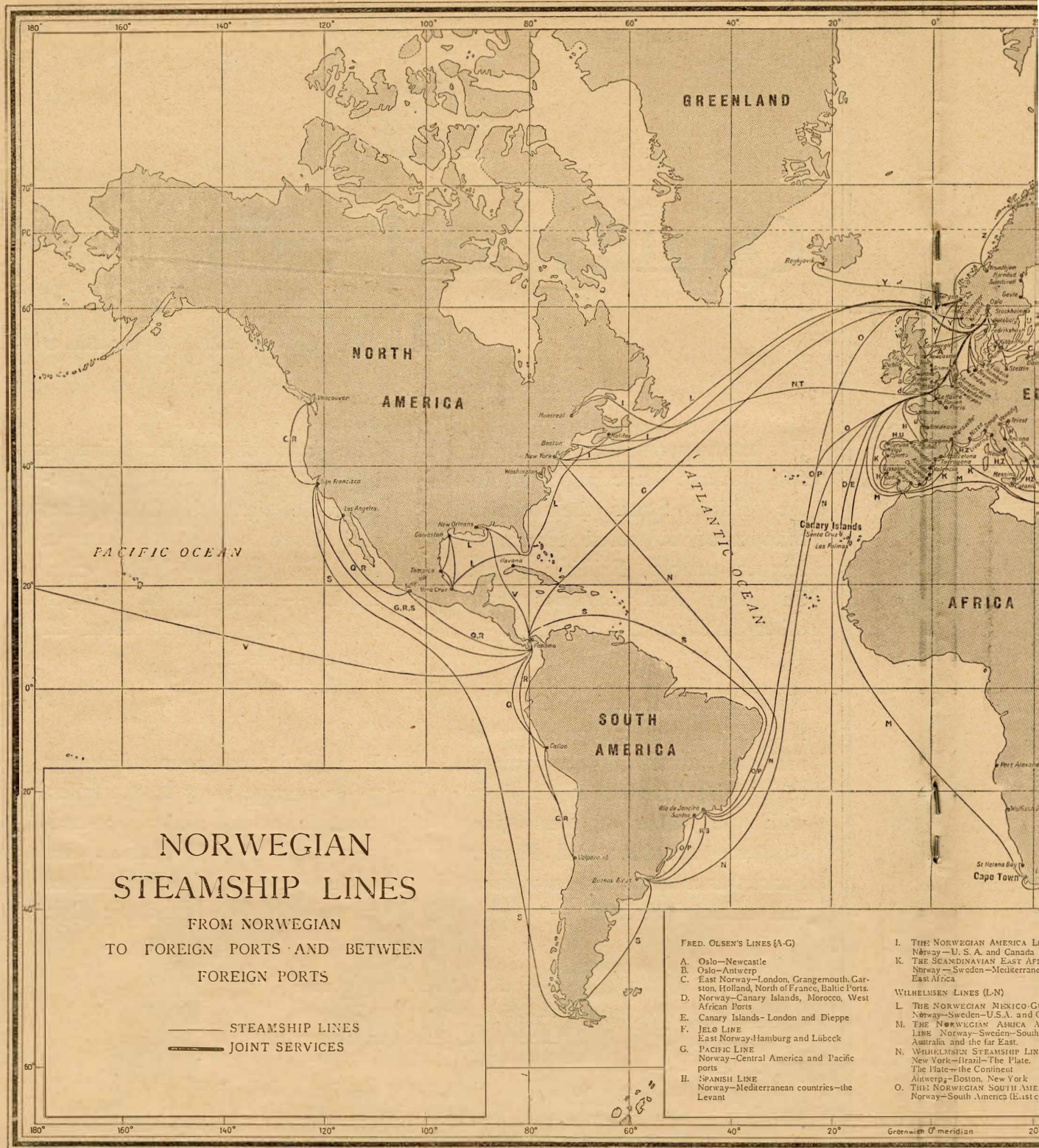
For many years, the Norwegian fish packers have exported to the United States their choice brands of Kippered Herrings, Kipper Snacks, Brisling (finest Sardines), Sild Sardines, and other excellent fish products. —

Now the Norwegian Cannery Association is inaugurating a national advertising campaign, to acquaint American housewives with the value of Norwegian Kippered Herrings and Kipper Snacks as a nutritious, enjoyable, and economical food. —

The advertising campaign is big enough to create a considerable demand. The prices will leave an ample margin for big profit. Order extra stocks — make special displays, and get big business from all this enterprise.

It will be to your advantage to encourage sales to the fullest possible extent, and to co-operate with the Norwegian fish packers in increasing the demand in this highly profitable line.

For all information please
address Norwegian Cannery
Association, Stavanger, Norway



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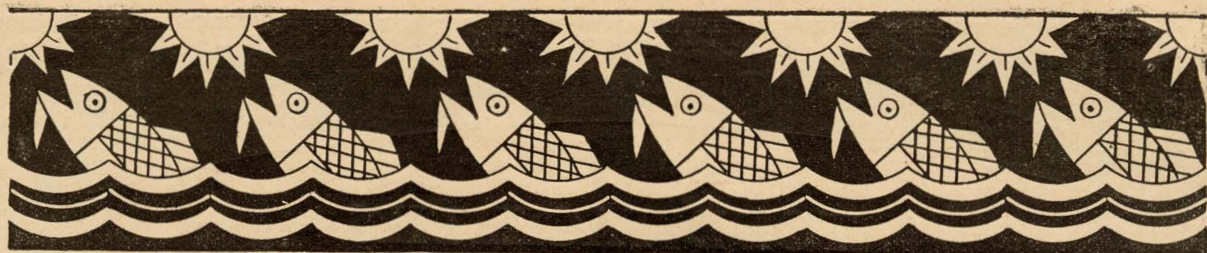
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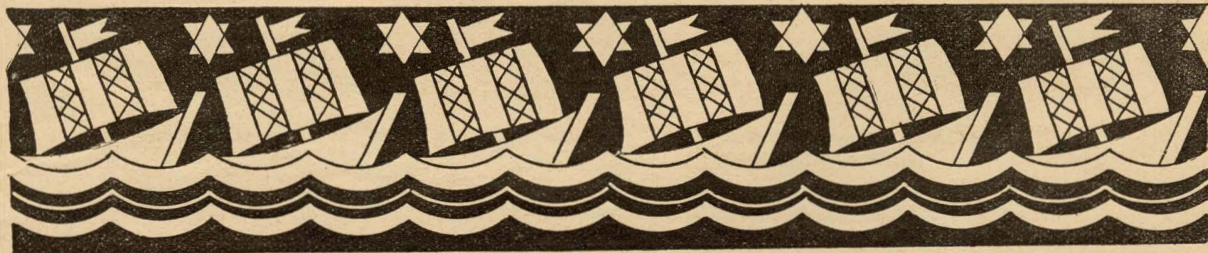




NORWEGIAN MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL

It is a matter of scientific fact that Norwegian medicinal cod liver oil is far superior to any other product in so far as its vitamin content — so necessary for growing children — is concerned. Norwegian medicinal cod liver oil is produced according to the most modern methods, a characteristic trait being that it is practically tasteless and odorless. It has a pronounced growth-promoting and anti-rachitic effect.

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The Star Contrapropeller Ltd. A/S of Oslo is one of the best illustrations of the old saying that nothing succeeds like success. For the Star Contrapropeller is a success. The story of Star Contrapropeller progress, is a tale of Norwegian enterprise and initiative succeeding, in the teeth of serious difficulties, in the face of a terrible trade depression, succeeding in winning through.

Established in 1921 to exploit a contrapropeller whereby abt. $\frac{1}{2}$ knot is added to the speed of a vessel or its fuel consumption reduced by abt. 10%, the Star Contrapropeller Company has now established its sales organization throughout the world. Leading shipowners and shipbuilders both at home and abroad are making use of this new device which has now been adopted for 350 ships aggregating more than 2,000,000 tons d. w. representing 830,000 I. P. H.

The reason for this success is not far to seek. The new device has been tested and found fully to bear out the claims made for it by the manufacturers. Shipowners have been quick to realize that in these difficult times for the shipping industry, a penny saved is a penny earned. And — this of itself is proof as strong as holy writ — a large proportion of the orders now received by the Company are repeat orders — orders placed by the same shipowners for their remaining units.

What is the Star Contrapropeller? How does it act? Let us first consider the normal action of a ship's propeller. This causes the propeller stream to move in two directions. The axial movement is that which drives the ship; the tangential movement, that which causes the propeller stream to twist, is loss of power. The Star Contrapropeller has been de-

signed to eliminate this loss and has given results showing a remarkable increase of efficiency and economy. It is quite clear that the water leaving the main propeller blades does so in a direction more or less perpendicular to the blade, and that when a "Star" is fitted behind the main propeller, the water flowing between its blades has its direction of flow changed until it is flowing astern in the line of the ship's course.

If, however, the "Star" is fitted forward of the main propeller, the water flowing through its blades has its direction changed before it reaches the main propeller. The "Star" blades are so curved that just sufficient change of direction is given to prepare for and counteract the rotary motion ordinarily given to the water by the main propeller. Since the one change of direction is neutralised by the other, the water is thrown off the main propeller blade in a direction parallel to the course of the ship.

Manoeuvring is distinctly improved, as the increased solidity of the water after leaving the propeller area improves the efficiency of the rudder. The rudder bias is also largely reduced, consequently there is the saving in the wear and tear on rudder gear, steering engine, chains, etc. The improved steering conditions due to fitting the "Star" were clearly demonstrated in the case of a passenger vessel with a length of 420 feet, which required 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ minutes to turn through 180 degrees when steaming at $14\frac{1}{2}$ knots. After fitting the "Star" the time required was only three minutes for the same turn, whether turning to port or starboard.

The "Star" patents also allow for the rudder forming part of the guiding arrangement whereby a further increase of efficiency is obtained.

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Hilsen

AV HERMAN WILDENVEY.

Vær hilset, gamle venner i det fjerne og paa havet,
Vær hilset, alle unge som drog eventyrets vei!
Jeg kjender deres sorger, deres glæder midt i kavet
for å leve — for å være . . .
La mig kalde dere kjære,
for jeg kjender dere bedre end I kanskje kjender mig!

Vi har hat de samme syner, samme gyldne drøm vi
drømte
da vi engang i vor ungdom hver vor fagre li forlot.
Samme skuffelser og haap og samme trøstens kop vi
tømte:
Vi blev smeltet i den samme
sterke utfærdslængsels flamme
for at hærdes til at møte hver vor lodd med lyst
og mot.

Jeg har set, som alle dere, mange kjendte hav og
bærne,
jeg har trampet kontinentet saa at si fra øst til vest.
Jeg har nynnet som Walt Whitman paa et vers av
bare navne:
Jeg har summet som en Konka
Manitoba, Minnetonka
Mississippi, Minnehaha, Sacramento, for en fest!

Jeg vil hilse Kalifornia med byerne langs kysten,
aa, jeg længes til en solopgang ved Friscos gyldne
port.
Vær forvissset, fordums fæller, jeg har ikke mistet
lysten
til at gjense et og andet,
skjønt det høres rent forbandet,
at «butikkerne» er stengt og ikke aapnes mer saa
fort.

Hør, du gamle Jakob Jordskjælv*), komponist og
stratenrøver,
som fik skyld for San Franciscos store rystelse især.
Gaar der endnu katastrofer over landet naar du
øver?

Eller er du mere trygget
og som byen gjenopbygget?
Herregud, la seismografen registrere hvor du er!

Kanske mangen en er borte av de venner jeg har
truffet,
den og den er død og borte, dead and gone og det
er trist!
En og anden har vel skjæbnen med de haarde hender
skuffet.
Men jeg husker mænd og kvinder
som har naadd de høie tinder,
men som ikke derfor glemmer, hvor vi fandt hin-
anden sist!

Se, jeg sanser som i fjernsyn vestens vide høvetesletter,
jeg ser gamle kjendte steder som en televisionær.
Ja, jeg ser de gamle farmene og husker hvad de
hetter,
'der hvor Cottonwood'en gynger
og de yre blackbirds synger,
selv om sangen ikke ligner nogen maaltrostone her.

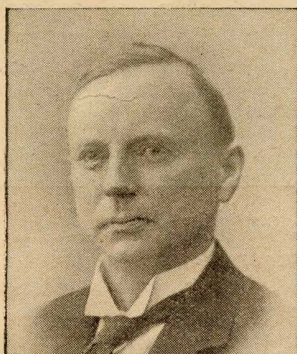
La mig hilse fra vor sommer, fra vor vinter —
og fra vaaren
og fra fugl og folk som synger og ihvertfald
fra mig selv!
Hvis jeg bare var en Lindbergh fløi jeg flux avsted
imorgen —
Men jeg blir og bare sender
ut i verden — ut til venner,
denne enkle lille hilsen og et inderlig lev vel.

Vær da hilset kjære landsmænd i det fjerne og
paa havet
og jeg ber jer bring min hilsen til hver ven paa
eders vei,
Ikke netop fra mig selv, men fra den aand som er
en gave
til os alle: Skjønhetsgløden
som skal følge os til døden.
For den kjender dere alle, — om de ikke kjender mig.
mig.

*) Earthquake-Jack.

World Copyright by Herman Wildenvey.

Til det utflyttede Norge.



har funnet et nytt hjem i det store kontinent, og hvis liv og virke jeg alltid har fulgt med stor og levende interesse. Snart vil jeg forhåpentlig ha den glede personlig å kunne komme i forbindelse med mange av våre landsmenn og venner derover, og gjennom Deres blad ber jeg dem alle være forvisset om at intet vil være mig kjærere enn efter evne å kunne bidra til å befeste og fremme de hjertelige følelser som sammenbinder de to grener av vår folkestamme på begge sider av havet.

Heisingfors, oktober 1927.

H. H. BACHKE.

Det har i de senere år ofte slått mig hvordan det vi kalder «Det utflyttede Norge» synes å få en stadig større plass i vår bevissthet herhjemme. Jeg mener ikke hermed bare det norske Amerika, — men det utflyttede Norge i videste forstand, folk av norsk herkomst i *alle* land. Det var ikke alltid så. For endel år tilbake stod «Det utflyttede Norge» neppe for oss som stort mer enn et begrep. Nu er det gått inn i vår nasjonale bevissthet som en levende realitet. Her har sikkert Nordmands Forbundets virke spillet en stor rolle. Der går knapt en dag, uten at vi hører eller leser om nordmenns innsats i fremmede land. Mange av dem kommer hjem til Norge på besøk, vi får anledning til å treffe dem og høre av deres egen munn om deres og andre landsmenns liv og virke utenfor vårt lands grenser.

Hvis noe fortjener betegnelsen et «større Norge», så synes det mig å måtte være denne voksende bevissthet i nordmenns sind om stammeslektskap med dem som drog ut. Bevisstheten om at Norge rekker utover de geografiske grenser, at Norge er overalt hvor norske menn og kvinner, norsk foretagsomhet, norsk ånd og kultur har gjort, og idag gjør en innsats.

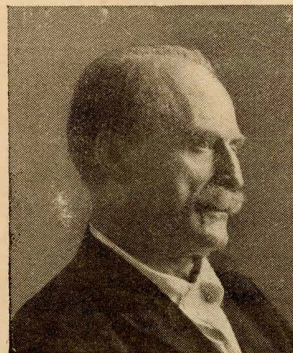
Til dette større Norge, til våre utflyttede landsmenn allevegne går stadig oftere våre tanker. Det er med glede jeg benytter mig av denne leilighet til å sende dem alle en varm hilsen, og en takk for at de holder fedrearven høit i ære og ved sitt daglige virke i det fremmede bidrar til å gjøre Norges navn kjent og aktet.

Oslo, oktober 1927.

IVAR LYKKE.

Jeg er Dem meget forbunden for den anledning som De gir mig, til gjennom «Norway»s specialnummer å sende en hilsen til våre landsmenn og alle Norges venner i De Forenede Stater.

Som Norges nye Minister i Washington er det mig kjært ad denne vei for første gang å komme i kontakt med de mange tusener av norsk herkomst, som



Jeg ynker Utvandrerne. Jeg har set dem graate ved Avskeden og jeg har ogsaa set dem som stod tilbake graate.

Amerika og Canada er rike og herlige Lande, men der vokse Nordmand som drager dit blir i inderligste Forstand hjemløs. Han faar kanske bedre Mat og flere Penger, men han blir til sin Død uten Fædreland. Hans Børn er det ikke farlig med, de vil slaa Rot i den fremmede Jord og faar intet Mén av Omplantningen, de blir Indfødte; men han selv farer ilde. Enten blir han av dem som med Tiden tilfredsstiles med at faa æte meget Kjøtt og gaa og ringle med Sølvdalere i Lommen, eller han synker uhjelpelig ned i Hjemvé. I begge Tilfælder er han blit ringere end han reiste.

Han kunde været hjemme. Her er Millioner Maal dyrkbar Jord i hans Land, her levet hans Fædre, her forstod han hvert Ord som blev talt, han tok ikke feil av Smil og Alvor, han var herfra, hans Natur blev indstillet her. Saa reiste han.

Han kunde været hjemme. —

Jeg vet nok der er dem som vil indvende et og andet herimot, det ændrer ikke min Mening om Utvandrerne. Jeg ynker dem.

Oktober 1927.

KNUT HAMSUN.

I congratulate you on your enterprise in getting out a special edition in connection with the Norway film and lecture tour which the Norwegian-America Line is preparing for 1927—28.

I avail myself gladly of the opportunity to send my friendly thoughts and warm greetings to the thousands who will enjoy the scenes from their fatherland and whose heartstrings will vibrate as they listen to a message from the dear old home and dream of Auld Lang Syne.

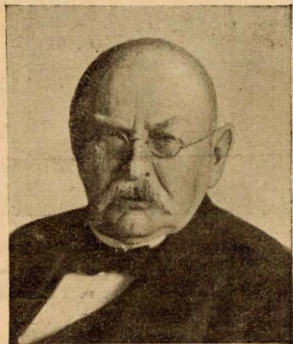
God bless the sturdy stock that has had its roots in the valleys and the mountains of Norway. May they continue to merit the praise bestowed upon them by their fellow citizens of the United States and to be a source of pride to their kinsmen in the mother country.

Those who keep the home fires of fraternal sympathy and a precious heritage burning brightly are performing a valuable service and are deserving of encouragement and support.

Our mutual interests of trade, finance, shipping, and industry will be promoted by missionary work and publicity of this nature.

Oslo, October 1927.

LAURITZ SWENSON.

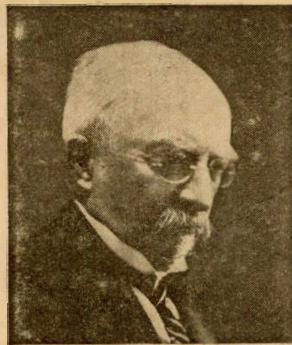


The prestige of the United States of America stands very high in Norway, partly because so many of our countrymen have succeeded in making their way there, but partly also—and perhaps mainly—because we have confidence in America's foreign policy.

Despite the Viking raids in the Middle Ages, despite the bravery and endurance displayed by those of our countrymen who took part in the world war, we Norwegians are a peace-loving people. American foreign policy, based as it is upon justice and a sympathetic understanding of other nations, shows that the American people are at one with us on this question. As evidence of this I have only to point to America's treatment of Cuba and the Philippines after the Spanish-American war.

And now that the American Republic grows in power and in influence, we cannot but consider this as a safeguard for world peace, as a bulwark against the very possibility of wars in the future.

GUNNAR KNUDSEN.
Ex-Premier of Norway.



«Ut vil jeg, ut.»

Utfærdstrang har behersket Nordboerne fra sagatiden og indtil vore dage. Kanske er det mørke, solløse vinterdages ensomhed i trange dalfører, som bringer ønske om en videre horisont og lettere levevilkår. Men i det fremmede visner ikke tanken paa fædrelandet; hos de fleste blir den ved at leve som en stille længsel. Der bor vistnok lige mange Nordmænd i Amerika som i Norge, og de lever der som gode, nyttige borgere. Men man behøver bare at aabne en norsk-amerikansk avis for at se, hvilken rolle «gamlelandet», som det kaldes, spiller i bevidstheden. Der vrimler af loger og foreninger af alle slag, men alle med det samme formaal, det at holde erindringen om Norge og den norske tradition ilive. Her gaar kanske de mange og udmærkede sangforeninger i spidsen. Naturligt nok. Musik formaar at udløse de intime følelser hos de aller fleste mennesker. Der klinger som et stille omkvæd paa understrengen «Syng mig hjem».

Oktober 1927.

CHRISTIAN SINDING.

Hilsen til den norske presse i U. S. A.

Vi pressens mænd i Norge har altid med beundring fulgt vore kolleger i den norske presse i U. S. A. Efterat jeg for to aar siden fik anledning til personlig samvær med saa mange av disse kolleger og se deres kamp i feiten er jeg blit imponert av deres arbejde.

Naar vi kan tale om et større Norge med særlig henblik paa vore landsmænd i U. S. A., saa skyldes dets tilstedeværelse ikke mindst den indsats som er gjort av den norske presse hinsides havet. Den har mere end nogen anden institution bevaret hjemlandet i sindet hos de loyale amerikanske borgere av norsk æt.

En hjertelig hilsen fra den norske presse og dens mænd til vore kolleger i den store republik. Vore varme ønsker følger dere altid i det store arbejde, som saa dygtig øves under vanskelige forhold.

«Den norske presse i U. S. A. er norskhetens sidste skanse derover, derfor maa den skanse holdes». Saa uttalte jeg i Minneapolis 7. juni 1925 ved den store og uforglemmelige jubilæumsfest. Jeg har siden stadig sterkere følt at denne karakteristik er rigtig.

Oslo, oktober 1927.

THORALF PRYSER.
Norsk Pressetorbunds formand.

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densdel og hver uke har det bragt med sig
et friskt pust fra det deilige gamle hjemland.
Også De burde sørge for å sikre Dem denne
ukentlige venn, særlig nu da det ved en kol-
losal utvidelse og modernisering har svunget
sig op til å bli Norges beste, flotteste og rik-
holdigste ukeblad. Vi ber Dem være forvisset
om at intet blad vil bringe Dem den glede
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Til

Agderlaget.

Til sambygdinger og landsmenn i det utflyttede Norge tillater jeg mig å fremsende en hjertelig hilsen.

Agderboerne har vært og er langtfarende folk. — En trip ut og en sving hjem, — men både ute og hjemme vil de bevare de gode egenskaper som er arv fra hjembygd og gode forfedre.

Jeg ønsker alt godt over egderne i Amerika.

Oktober 1927.

I ærbødighet
ABRAHAM BERGE.



Til

Bergenslaget.

Mitt ønske når jeg sender en hilsen til bysbarn hinsides havet er, at de er lykkelig i sitt virke og sin gjerning, at de føier sig vel og knyttet til sitt nye land.

Men mitt ønske er også, at de ikke glemmer båndet som binder dem til hjemstavn, at de forstår og gleder sig ved tradisjonens betydning og at de kjenner styrken ved å stamme fra et gammelt folk.

Bergen, oktober 1927.

JOH. LUDW. MOWINCKEL.

Til

Drammenserne.

Drammensere er spredt over hele kloden — ja de er saa spredt, at det ikke — saavidt jeg vet — har været mulig at faa dannet noget Drammenslag.

Men alle de utflyttede drammensere er enige om, at Drammen ligger vidunderlig naturskjønt til mellem Strømsø- og Bragernesaaen ved bunden av fjorden, som speiler Nordbykollen og Lierdalen, og som har lokket Drammensguttene ut til færd over de 7 verdenshave. Og hvem kan vel fra de herlige utsigtpunkter i byens omegn speide utefter fjorden og opefter dalen og utover de blaanende aaser og nedi byens gater med sine haver uten at føle, at hjemmets rolige kraft og uovertrufne skjønhed gir en evner til at spænde utfærdslængslen for sit livs baat og styre den did en vil. Drammensere tumles ikke om i utfærdventyr — de setter sig sin reises maal, og maalet er altid et vakkert hjem nogensteds i verden, hvor et eller andet eller meget minder om hjembyen, favnet av aas og fjord.

Men der var noget, som en kunde gjøre i Drammen, før isbryterne blev skapt — noget enestaaende, som ingen gutter i verden undtagen de i Drammen kunde gjøre, noget som Jules Verne, Jack London eller Nick Carter ikke har set maken til, og det var at brænde ôs.

Nu kan de ikke gjøre det i Drammen heller. Og saa er det bare de Drammensere, som var gutter i 60, 70, 80 og 90 aarene, som har været med paa det enestaaende kunststykke at brænde ôs paa isen, eventyret over alle eventyr.

Naar isen hadde ligget en tid og var farbar mellem Tangen og Holmen-Risgarn, i december—januar, gik vi gutter og ledte efter ôs der hvor elven sandet og blandet i fjorden. Vi trampet forsiktig paa isen der vi gik, og klang det hult under bena visste vi, at her var det ôs: Gas fra stoffer i forraadnelse i elven samlet sig i store blærer under isen. Aa, vi var flinke til at finde ôs. Helst i kveldingen og maanelyse vinternætter. Og hadde vi fundet en ekstra stor ôs, samlet gutteflokket sig. Her er ôs, gutter. Og en, som hadde pigg med hugget forsiktig hul i isen. Og en anden sat paa huk færdig med svovlstikkene. Og straks det begyndte at suse og hvase i ishullet strøk han fyrstikken av, og med et blaff stod ôsen i blaarød lue op av isen, sterk og het nok til at svi øjenhaar, skindbesætning og strømpelægger, og til at skaffe os brandsaar paa fingrene, hvis vi vilde varme dem lidt faderlig fort i ôsblaffen, som kunde vare i $\frac{3}{4}$ minut.

Naar det lugtet svidd av os, naar vi kom hjem fra isen sene vinterkvelden og kanskje hadde brændt hul i en vaatt eller buksebak, kunde nok mor ta os i luggen og si: Har Dere brændt ôs igjen, nu, gutter.

Ja, det tilstod vi uten at blunke.

For det var eventyret over alle eventyr for guttefantasi: at se den blaarøde flamme som en praktfull blomst skjælve het og lokkende derute paa isflaten i den violette vinterskumring. Og saa at springe tvers igjennem ildblomsten og kjende dens varme pust paa det snobidte kind.

Nei, Drammen — det er byen, hjembyen par excellence. Den bød paa eventyret over alle eventyr: Osbrændingen paa isen.

Jeg leter i alle tider og i alle verdensdeler. Men make til Drammen finder jeg ikke.

Østre Aker, oktober 1927.

SIGURD FOLKESTAD.

Til

Hadelandslaget.

Med takk for festlegt samver i 1925 sender eg her ei varm helsing fraa Hadeland til Hadelandslaget og hadelendingar i Amerika! Fraa gamle steinkyrkjom i Lunner, Gran og Thingelstad lyder klukkeklemt i dag som daa De var her. Fraa Halfdanshaugen ser du dei grøderike bygdene i samarskrud, og dei store skogane i aust og vest laugar seg i sol eller svogar i vinden, som fyrr. Maa minne um Hadeland leva i Amerika og Hadelandslaget bli stort og megtigt!

Brandbu, oktober 1927.

OLAUS ISLANDSMOEN.

HVILKE OPGAVER

HAR EN MODERNE NORSK-AMERIKANSK AVIS?

— at være bindeledd mellem nordmænd paa begge sider av Atlanterhavet.

"Nordisk Tidende" bringer gjennomsnitlig 80-90 radiogrammer pr. maaned fra Norge, foruten korrespondanser fra en række medarbeidere rundt om i by og bygd. Specialsiderne "Fra Lindesnes til Nordkap" indeholder ca. 200 meddelelser av generelt Norgesnyt pr. maaned. For ethvert sted i De forenede Stater vil "Nordisk Tidende" være den mest direkte budbringer mellem Norge og Amerika.

— at meddele alt av almen interesse blandt landsmænd i Amerika.

Under sin afdeling "Blandt Landsmænd" samler "Nordisk Tidende" interessante nyheter om norske i De forenede Stater fra Atlanteren til Stillehavet fra Kanada til Mexico. Norsk forretningsomhet, norsk dygtighet og pionerarbeide. — Dødsfald blandt kjendte norsk-amerikanere, utmerkelser — alt som karakteriserer nordmændene i Amerika faar plads under "Blandt Landsmænd."

— at behandle alle vigtige spørsmaal som er aktuelle for indvandrerene.

"Nordisk Tidende" har med iver og kraft tat sig av alle spørsmaal som er av speciel interesse for norsk-amerikanere, og er en energisk talsmand for alt det sunde, gode og opmuntringsverdige som dukker op iblandt os. Den bringer jævnlig artikler, som har til hensigt at orientere emigranten i amerikanske samfunns- og livsforhold.

— at bringe paaidelige meddelelser og referater.

"Nordisk Tidende" har i Øststaterne og indover landet samt i Kanada en række korrespondenter, som sender ind alt av interesse for læserne av hvad der foregaar i foreningslivet, i sportens verden og inden kirkens arbejdsomraade.

— at øve kritik og sakkyndig vurdering.

Paa dette felt, hvor muligens den norsk-amerikanske presse som helhet har forsømt sine opgaver, har "Nordisk Tidende" utført et samvittighetsfuldt arbeide gjennem teater-, kunst- og literaturkritik.

— at være et aapent forum for meningsyttringer og diskussioner.

"Nordisk Tidende"s statistik viser i gjennemsnit pr. maaned ca. 30 indlæg under kolonnen "Brev fra Læserne." Der forekommer inserater fra dygtige skribenter om tidens og dagens aktuelle spørsmaal, og spalten gir et interessant billede av strømninger i norsk-amerikansk aandsliv.

— at hjelpe og veilede i alle spørsmaal, som blir stillet av bladets læsere.

"Nordisk Tidende" mottok i aaret 1926 729 spørsmaal, besvaret i spalten "Spørsmaal og Svar," som har sin faste plads paa bladets redaktionsside. Et betydelig og omhyggelig utført arbeide ligger bak denne spalte, som utgjør noget av det interessanteste i bladets ansigt utadtil.

— at være oplysende, underholdende og adspredende i ledige stunder.

Saa langt "Nordisk Tidende"s spalterum rækker leveres hver uke et rikholdig læsestof i form av intervjuer, artikler, saklige avhandlinger, noveller, humoresker, reisestildringer og stemninger — poesi og prosa. Som norsk-amerikansk uke-avis kommer bladet ind paa tidsskriftets omraade og spænder over et vidt felt av interesser. Fra bladets store læsekreds strømmer der daglig ind ommuntrende breve, og det er betegnende at der gang paa gang bemerkes, at et eksemplar av "Nordisk Tidende" ikke lægges tilside før næste numer er kommet.

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Til

Hallingdalslaget.

Som en, der i over 30 aar levet og virket i Hallingdal, glæder jeg mig ved at faa sende en hilsen til Hallinger i Amerika.

Jeg har — som dere — varme følelser, hjertelige ønsker og inderlig bøn for Hallingdal og alle Hallinger. — Gud signe den gjilde dal og dens brave, snilde og gløgge døtre og sønner hjemme og ute!

Tak for fælles minder! Bevar eders arveguld — den kristne tro, haap og kjærlighet!

Eidsvoll prestegaard, oktober 1927.

EINAR HØYER.

Til

Hardingane.

Som skulemann og prest her i Hardanger og som formann for «Hardanger Ungdomslag» vil eg gjera meg bruk av det gode høve som bladet «Norway» gjæv meg, og senda ei hjarteleg helsing til alle hardingar i Amerika.

Eg veit at de er mange. Her er snaudt ein gard i heile fjorden som ikkje hev ein flokk der vest no. Og me fylgjer dykk med samhug og gode ynskje i motgang og medgang. Det gleder oss at de hev samla dykk i «Hardingalaget» og vernar um fedra-arven. Men mest av alt gleder det oss når me høyrer at de stend fast i tru, ærlegdom og arbeidsvilje, som er grunnmuren under alt godt folkeliv.

De høyrer no til eit *stort* samfund. Me her heime høyrer til eit *gamalt* samfund. Både det store og det gamle hev sine fyremuner. Lat oss halda sambandet uppe — til gagn for begge partar. Gud signe dykk alle! Velkomne heim, når det høver!

Ullensvang, oktober 1927.

JON MANNSAAKER.

Til

Haugesundslaget.

Som god gammel Haugesunder vil jeg ikke undlate at benytte den anledning, der nu bys, til at sende en hilsen til Haugesundslaget i Amerika, hvor ret mange av mine gode venner fra ungdommen oppholder sig.

Det er desværre kun faa av ungdomsvennerne, jeg ut gjennom aarene har hat den glæde at korrespondere med, men naar jeg hører, at det gaar Haugesundsgutterne der borte godt, saa glæder det mig inderlig.

Jeg sender dere alle — baade mine personlige venner og dere yngre, jeg kjender mindre til — min hjerteligste hilsen med ønsket om, at dere altid maa ha det godt og alltid beholde Gamlelandet i kjær erindring.

Oktober 1927.

B. STOLT-NIELSEN.

Til

Landingslaget.

Dei fire landske bygder i heimlandet helsar dykk varmt landingar i Amerika! Fraa gamle Fryal synst i dalen ved den fagre Randsfjord — til foten av Synfjellet i Torpa mot nord, der bankar det varme hjerteslag for dykk som strider arbeidsdagen i Amerika. Fraa kvar ein heim i fedrebygdene gaar gode ynskje over havet. Maa minnet um Land aldri døy millom dets søner og døtrer!

Varm helsing fraa ein gamall landingsven i heimlandet!

Vestuplandet, oktober 1927.

OLAUS ISLANDSMOEN.

Til

Namdalslaget.

Det er underleg å tenkja på at det finst «namdalslag» på to motsatte sidor av jorda. Det er eit vakert vitnemål um heimekjærleik at det er så.

Naumdøla ungdomslag er ein samskipnad av 35 ungdomslag med 1500 lagsfolk, og spenner over bygdene frå Røyrvik i aust og Leka i vest til Flatanger i sør. Frå denne samskipnaden ber eg med dette fram ei varm helsing til Namdalslaget i Amerika, og ynskjer det mykje liv og lange levedagar — så bandet millom det norske i Norig og i Amerika kan vara ved ut gjennom framtida.

Havik ved Namsos, oktober 1927.

STURLA BRØRS.

Til

Nordlandslaget.

Jeg nytter gjerne denne gunstige anledning til å få sendt en hilsen til utvandrede landsmenn i almindelighet og de fra det nordlige halve kongerike i særdeleshet.

Selv har jeg i 50 år levet ved Nordishavets kyst (Hammerfest) hvor solen forsvinder i uker ni, hvor havets røst er alvorlig og tung, hvor himmel og hav ofte går i ett i hvinende snekov og sjødrev; men hvor også midnatssolen skaper en farvesymfoni betagende, uforglemmelig, vel verdt en reise over havet.

Nord-Norge lever av havet og jorden, når som i år både blåmyr og svartmyr slår feil, trenges nordlendingens energi for å holde motet oppe.

Du kan hjelpe vår strevsomme fiskerbefolkning ved innen din krets å agitere for bruk av norsk lutefisk, klipfisk og fetsild, en god, billig og sund mat. Livseleksir for sundhet og kraft er der også i den norske torske-medicintran.

Oslo, oktober 1927.

C. ROBERTSON.

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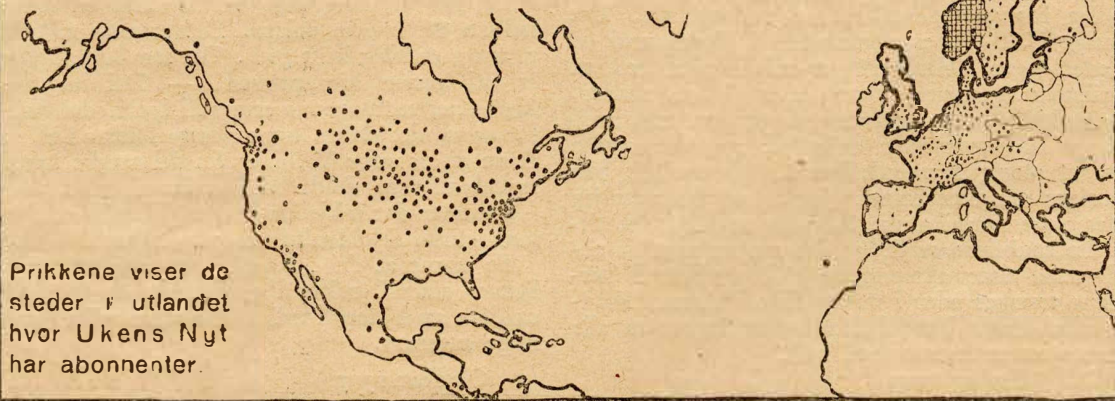
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Til

Nordfjordlaget.

Ved denne sjeldne anledning er det mig en sterk trang at faa fremføre min varmeste hilsen til Nordfjordlaget i U. S. med en dybtfølt inderlig tak for all hæder og kjærlighed, der vist mig under min mindeværdige gjæstefærd blandt Eder i 1924 og med den varmeste anerkjendelse av Eders intense, aldrig svigtende arbeide for at holde forbindelsen levende mellem Eder og hjembygdens folk og kultur. Maa forbindelsen altid blomstre!

Bergen i oktober 1927.

Eders hengivne
JACOB AALAND.

Til

Ringerikslaget.

Til Frændefolket den varmeste Hilsen fra vort fagre Ringerike med de blaa Fjorde, de store velstelte Gaarde og de smaa lune Stuer, hvor Røken stiger lubben op mot den lyseblaa Himmel, mens Maaltrosten fløiter ved Solnedgang i vor vakre Bjerk, — det hele omrammet av den sterke Synsring av de blaa Fjeld med Gyrihaugen og Krokkleven, — fra Ringerike med sine gjæve historiske Minder fra vor Storhetstid og med sine poetiske Sagn om Jætter og Trolld. Med Hjerterøtterne i slik Jord burde en bli bedre Menneske med Tak til Gud og Folk og Fædreland.

Hønefoss, oktober 1927.

OTTO CHRISTOPHERSEN.
Prost.

Til

Nordhordlandslaget.

De fleste hjem i Nordhordland har slektninger og venner i «Nordhordlandslaget». Vi mindes eder stadig, ønsker eder alt godt og håper dere ikke glemmer Gamlandet.

Masfjorden, oktober 1927.

Deres
HANS B. WERGELAND.
Forhv. ordf. og stortingsm.

Til

Romsdalslaget

Romsdal Ungdomssamlag sendar laget Dykkar si beste helsing.

Elsken til Romsdal med skog og fjell, dalar og øyar, stille innsjøar og villt hav, dette Norge i miniatyr, og elsken til dei romsdalske tradisjonar og Romsdals soge, og vyrdnaden for Romsdalsmålet og det sermerkte i romsdalsk kultur, det er bond som bitt romsdalske frendar på baa sidor av Atlanteren saman.

Lat syskinlaget i Amerika hava lukka med det hævearbeidet med å verna um det beste i romsdalsk folkevokster, til gagn for det store fedrelandet Dykkar og til heider for gamle Norge.

Lat syskinbonda scm bitt lagsflokken i Romsdalslaget saman med Romsdals-ungdomen aldrig brotna.

Nesjestranda, Veøy, oktober 1927.

Med vyrdsam helsing

PEDER VIK.
Formann i Romsdals Ungdomssamlag.

Til

Oslolaget.

Mine guttedagers stolthet over nordmændenes voldsomme bedrifter i vikingetiden er efterhvert helt avløst av en levende beundring for vore landsmænds fredelige erobring av Amerika. Ja, for delvis ialfald er denne bedrift utført, en ikke ringe del av U. S. A. er i eders besiddelse.

Som Norges hovedstads ordfører kommer jeg av og til i berøring med U. S. A.s representant her, minister Swenson, og hver gang faar jeg min beundring for norskamerikanerne understreket. Det mæktige U. S. A. er representert i Norge med en av eders egne. Ministeren er selvfølgelig helt ut amerikaner og representerer sit land som saadan, men samtidig hører og føler enhver som taler med ham, at han er runden av norsk rot, det norske islæt vil aldrig forsvinde hos ham hvor høit han end stiger som amerikaner. Jeg er saa fri, naar jeg sender vore amerikanske frænder en hilsen at tilføie det egoistiske ønske, at det samme maa bli tilfælde med dere allesammen. Vi nordmænd herhjemme trænger eder i mange dele. Maatte Nordmandsforbundets bestræbelser for at knytte os alle fastere sammen krones med held.

Oslo, oktober 1927.

B. WITH.

Til

Setesdalslaget.

Eg hev ei gong sagt, at Setesdal er eventyret millom dei norske dalane. Det er nok noko i det; men det er inkje heilt godt. Det som levar i Setesdal er dei gamle kjempekvedi. — Dei hugtekande, hjartefine, so tunge av sorgmild lyrik, dei sviv deg for øyro, der dalen hev mjukare linor i fjell og li. Kjem du ovanfor Valle, er det dei myrke kvedi um trollebotnar og dulde heimar, du vil minnast.

Difor er det inkje å undrast på at Setesdal stend som seinste skjoldvakti um vår kultur frå stortidi.

Eg vonar at dei sæbyggjar som ferdast langt frå heimen sin vil makte å gjeva noko av dalens lyrik og dâm av kjempekvedi til sine born. Det er ingen ringe ættararv.

Oktober 1927.

OLAF BENNECHE.

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Til

Stavangerlagene.

Det er mig en stor glæde at faa anledning til at sende Stavangerlagene en hilsen.

Endnu har jeg i friskt minde den store venlighed og elskværdighet, som blev vist mig av Stavangerlagene i Brooklyn og Chicago under mit Amerika-besøk for 2 aar siden. Og jeg vil gjerne herved faa si et hjertelig tak for sist. Det har aldrig faldt i min lod før eller siden at træffe saa mange snille og elskværdige mennesker.

Det er mit ønske, at Stavangerlagene fremdeles maa bestaa i mange aar og holde vedlike, nære og styrke kjærligheten til fædrenes by og fædrenes land. Og jeg vover at føie til: fædrenes kirke, som ikke kan ha noget vakrere symbol end den gamle døm ved Bredevandet.

Med en hjertelig og ærbødig hilsen til hver især:
Stavanger, oktober 1927.

J. C. PETERSEN,
Biskop.

Til

Sunnfjordlaget.

Det har været sagt, at Sunnfjordnaturen under en hastig gjennomfart virker mindre eiendommelig og mindre imponerende end naturen i nabodistrikterne.

Det har været sagt, at Sunnfjordingerne ved et flygtig bekjendtskap virker langsommere og mindre interessante end befolkningen i nabodistrikterne.

Men det har ogsaa været sagt, at faa nordmænd har saa sterke røtter i hjemjorden og hjembygden som Sunnfjordingen og dog fremtrædende egen-skaper for at arbeide sig frem overalt i verden.

Vi, som fortsætter arbeidet herhjemme sender en hilsen til Sunnfjordingerne i Amerika i forvisning om, at Dere endnu føler tilknytning til den jord, hvorfra Dere er kommet, og interesse for det arbeide som utføres herhjemme, og i beundring for hvad Dere har utrettet under de nye og større forhold paa den anden side av havet.

Leikanger, oktober 1927.

I. E. CHRISTENSEN.

Til

Sognalaget.

Historielaget fra Sogn sender sine frender i Amerika sin varme hilsen.

Lat ikke veien mellem granner gro, som de gamle sa. Lat os holde forbindelse og gjensidig glædes, naar vi møter hverandre.

Amble, oktober 1927.

G. F. HEIBERG,
Lagets formand.

Til

Sunnhordlandslaget.

Ættarstammen er sterk og stor
med røter djupt i Sunnhordlands jord.

Her vaks våre fedrar i fred, i strid,
og ætterne auka frå tid til tid.

Kåre-ætti og Stødle-ætti,

Losnaætti og Brandvikætti.
Rustung og Galtung —
Orning og Orm og Smør og Dahl
og mange fleire i hundrad tal.

Minni lyser! Det fedrar gav
strålar av stordom heilt vestanum hav.
Det knyter oss saman med sterke band,
og vigslar oss livet for folk og land.

Sunnhordlands folkehøgskule i oktober 1927.

ANDREAS LISET.

Til

Sunnmørslagi.

Det er med varme kjenslor vi alltid tenkjer på våre landsmenn i Amerika og det er med sann glede vi tek i mot melding um dei mange som hev trygda seg og sine ei god framtid. Men størst er gleda kvar gong vi får vitjing av våre utflyttjarar som enndå hev so sterke røter knytt til Norsk jord og det Norske folk at dei må sjå att slekt, vener og fedra-jord.

På denne måten sendar Sunnmøre frilynde ungsamlag si varmaste helsing.

Liabygda, oktober 1927.

N. E. RINGSET.
F. t. formand.

Til

Totenlaget.

Aldrig har jeg kunnet glemme de store følger av unge utvandrerere fra min hjembygd som i 1860-aarene drøg landevelen ned til dampbaaten og der tok en gripende avsked med slekt og venner. I mit senere liv har dette triste barndomsminde ofte vendt tilbake i min erindring, og jeg har maattet spørre mig selv om det var nødvendig at fædrelandet mistet saa megen kraft og arbeidsvilje. Det er mig en stor glæde at vite, at mange av hine emigranter og deres efterkommere har naadd en lys livsstilling derover og i gjerning har vist at de ikke har glemmt den fagre hjembygd som de forlot; det er mit haab, at det unge slektled av totninger i U. S. A. fra sine foreldre har tat i arv kjærlighet til det gamle fædreland, og at det i det minste én gang i sit liv vil finde veien tilbake til Norge.

I «En Storbygd» har jeg søkt at tegne et billede av den kjære fødeegn, som oplever en høitidsstund hver gang dens utvandrede sønner og døtre kommer paa besøk. Vi totninger her i landet føler os overbevist om at for dem vil synet av bygden med deres fædres hjemsteder bli et dyrebart minde for livet, et nyt baand mellem gamlelandet og nybyggerne i det fjerne vest.

Ta en hjertelig hilsen med de varmeste ønsker for fremtiden med alle dens rike muligheter fra en gammel totning.

Oktober 1927.

JENS RAABE.

Henrik Hoffs Sønner ^{A/S}

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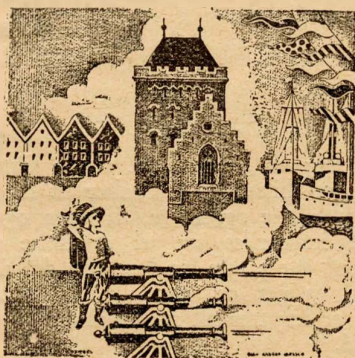
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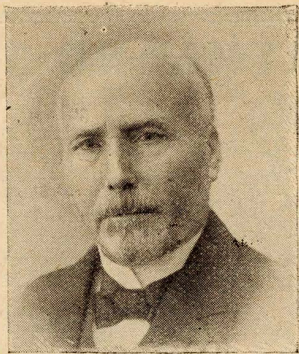
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Til

Telemarkslaget.

— — — «For trøngt Du veit her heime er so rom for Deg Du ikkje får. Um eg var rik Du skulle ut aa livet sjaa, min snille gut.

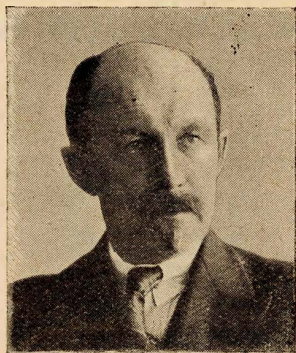
Aa difor graat kji, kjære mor, um slik ein gut fraa heimen for. Fraa guten din og guten min kjem gjetord inn i hytta vaar som sumarvind.» (Vinjc).

Med sut og saknad fylgjer me dei, som maa finne seg rom i Vesterheimen. Byrge og glade er me for kver ein, som gjetordi gjeng um at hava gjort ære av sit gamle fedreland.

Hjartans helsing til gamle og unge i Telemarkslaget!

Telemark, oktober 1927.

IVAR TVEITEN.



Trøndere.

Av al den gjestfrihet jeg møtte under mit siste besøk i Amerika staar festen i Trønderlaget som den jeg oftest gjenkalder i min erindring. Jeg fik en guldpen, som jeg siden saa mangen en gang har skrevet med, og som jeg engang mistet under mit vanlige sommerophold paa fjeldet. Da den i otte uker hadde ligget ute i skog og mark og jeg stod med randslen paa for at flytte ned igjen kom en sæterkone og hadde fundet den. Siden har jeg sørget for, at jeg ikke skal miste den mer.

Jeg møtte i Minneapolis naboer fra min hjembygd, som jeg ikke hadde set paa førti aar, men som jeg straks kjendte. Jeg fik endnu engang indtryk av, at vi norske er bestemt av det landskap, hvor vi er

vokset op, men vi trøndere især. Vi er skapt av landet deroppe med den brede fjorden, saa rik paa saga, og dens frodige bygder, som stadig faar oss til at langes tilbake. Meget kan skille menneskene i de mange og lange aar, men det trønderske landskap, som fostret oss, gjør oss alle til slegtninger.

Maatte de trøndere, som nu har fundet et nyt hjem i Minneapolis, ha medgang der de nu er.

Oktober 1927.

JOHAN BOJER.

Til

Vestfoldlaget.

Gode frender!

Vestfold Ungdomsforbund hilser hjerteligst og ønsker alt godt for Laget og hvert enkelt medlem. Vi føler oss forvissat om, at når Vestfoldlaget har sine sammenkomster, så er det for å holde liv i minnene fra hjemlandet og således knytte fastere de bånd som binder.

Det vil styrke oss, som efter fattig evne søker å gjøre vårt til fedrelandets vekst, at vi blandt det utflyttede Norge har kvinner og menn hvis hjerte slår varmt for «gamlelandet».

Borre, oktober 1927.

For Vestfold Ungdomsforbund

KR. ØVERLAND.

Formand.

Til

Vosselaget.

Freandar!

Den rike og skiftande natur i Vossebygdi har gjennom generasjonar sett sitt merke på ætti. Frendeliks-kap og sams minne knyter oss saman med sterke band. Lat ikkje bandi slitna!

På sambygdingars og eigne vegner helsar eg Dykk, kjære vener, og ber fram dei beste ynske for Dykk og Dykkar nye fedreland!

Dykkar vyrdsame

MADS HAGA.

Til

Østerdalslaget.

Det er mig en glede å få sende Østerdalslaget i Amerika en hilsen. Jeg ønsker at de må vokse sig stadig sterkere og større, til gagn og glede for utflytterne innbyrdes og til styrkelse av fellesfølelsen med det gamle land og den dal der fedrene ryddet og bygget og som så mange utvandrede østerdøler er knyttet til med slektskaps- og frendskaps bånd.

Slutt op om Østerdalslaget!

Hold fedreminnet høit og hellig og tap aldri forbindelsen med det gamle land!

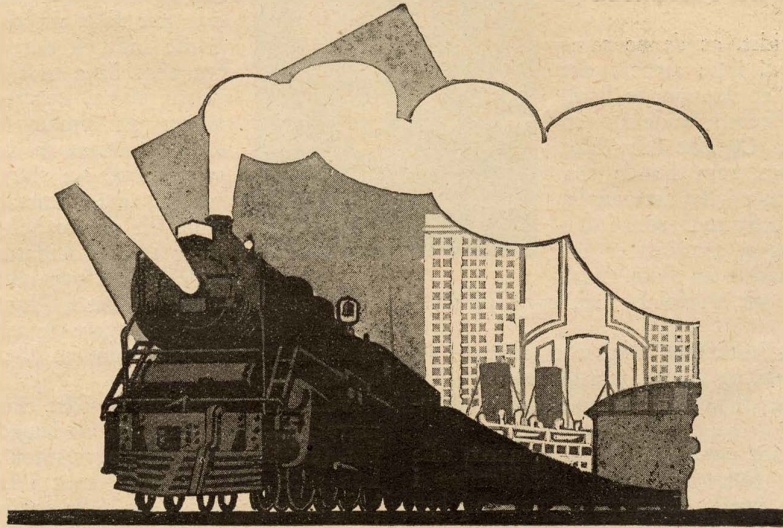
Elverum, oktober 1927.

MAGN. HAMLANDER.

Redaktør.

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Norge og Nordmands-Forbundet

AV DR. MED. F. G. GADE

Nordmands-Forbundets stiftelse var utslag av den mægtige stemning, den følelse av samhörighet, som grep alle norske ute som hjemme i det merkelige aar 1905.

Vi blev os bevidst, at denne samfølelse hadde verdi ikke alene i det store øieblik som et flammende baal, men ogsaa i hverdagens arbeide som en livgivende varme. Og det ikke blot for os her hjemme, som hadde saa mange av slægten ute i det fremmede, men ogsaa for de utflyttede, som i den gode arv, i minder og traditioner fra det gamle land, hadde en ikke ringe del av sin styrke, sin selvfølelse, sin evne til selvhævdelse.

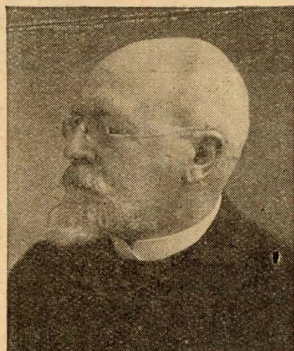
Og Nordmands-Forbundet strakte sine arme ut, rundt den hele klode, og mødte dem derute.

Atter en gang hadde nordmændene seiret over avstandene.

Thi kampen mot avstandene har gjennom alle tider præget vort folks liv. Først her hjemme i Norge, hvor dette utrolig langstrakte stenland har gjort det vanskelig at naa frem til venner og frænder; landets opkløvning i spredte dalfører, indtunget av jordens dypeste fjorde og med de 150,000 øer drysset som skjærgaard rundt kysten, har gjort det mæisomt og dyrt for nordmænd at møtes.

Ikke alle gjør sig klart, hvad disse vore avstande vil si. Mellem Nordkap og Lindesnes er flugtlinjen over 1700 kilometer eller 1100 miles, det vil si som fra London til Gibraltar eller fra Niagara Falls til New Orleans i ret linje. Men tar vi dampskibsturen rundt kysten fra Kirkenes ved den finske grænse i nord til Fredrikshald, faar vi en sjøreise paa 2700 km. (1700 miles), eller som fra London ned langs Frankrig og Spanien og gjennom Gibraltarstrædet til Valencia, eller som fra New York og ned til Martinique eller vel saa det. Men skulde nogen faldt paa at ta sig en spadsertur langs sjøkanten av Norges fastland, ind og ut fjorder og bukter, ut og ind om nes og odder, vilde turen bli paa omkring 19,000 kr. (nær 12,000 miles), henved halve jordens omkreds. Saa optunget er kysten.

Denne utstrækning og opkløvning har ogsaa sat merker i

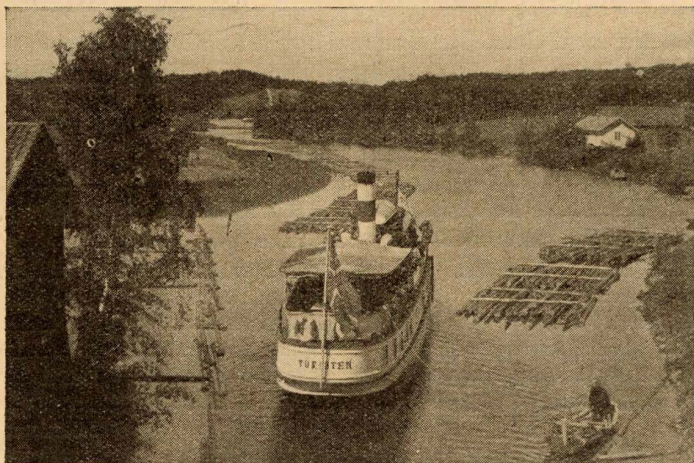


vort folkelynne. Thi hver egn i vort skjønne og eiendommelige land har sit stærke særpræg, som uutslættelig brænder sig fast i erindringen hos hver den, som har faat sin ungdoms grundlæggende indtryk der; fjeldenes og aasryggenes linje mot himlen, elvens og veiens slyng, kystens bugter og bøininger og himmelhavranden derute, dette stædfæstede billede blir i sin mægtighed, sin skjønhed — og i sin begrænsning gjerne det egentlige fædreland for den enkelte. Ikke alle formaar at løfte hodet over aasryggen og se det hele Norge under ett.

Et stort arbeide er her i Norge nedlagt for at overvinde disse hindringer og avstande, og binde vort land og vort folk sammen til en enhed, materielt og aandelig.

Veiene i Norge, for en ikke ringe del sprængt og muret i sten og fjeld, har en længde av over 36,000 km. (vel 22,000 miles), og vistnok er vore jernbaner kun 3600 km. i længde, men i forhold til Norges befolkning, $2\frac{3}{4}$ million indbyggere, har landet mere jernbaner end det omtrent like store Storbritanien og Irland med sine henimot 49 millioner. Paa hver 1000 indbyggere i Norge kommer nemlig 1.24 km. jernbane, paa samme tal i Storbritanien og Irland 0.69 km. Ikke altid er man opmærksom paa hvilket kjæmpearbeide her er utført. For bare at ta Bergensbanen saa er der alene mellem Bergen og Voss paa 3 timers reise over 50 tunneler, og banen hæver sig midtfjelds ved 61de grad nordlig bredde op i en høide av over 4200 fot og ligger paa en strækning av mere end 100 km. (62 miles) over trægrænsen, saa at under anlægsarbeidet ikke alene alle levnettsmidler, men ogsaa hver vedflis til at fyre under kaffe-kjedlen og alt andet brænde maatte føres op fra bygderne der nede.

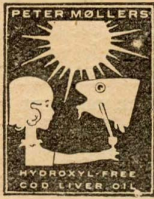
Og fjeldet var saa haardt, at de indkaldte italienske tunnelarbeidere opgav arbeidet efter fæa ukers stræv. Alperne var medgjørligere. Imidlertid staar Norge baade absolut og relativt tilbake i jernbanernes længde for mange andre lande; netop de svære fjelde, de dypt indskaarne fjorde, de mange øer gjør jernbaner mindre anvendelige. Til gjengjæld har Norge en



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betydelig fast kysttrafik med dampskibe, hvis ruter tilsammen løper op til mellem 40—50,000 km., alt-saa mere end rundt jorden. Hvormange gange den aarlig opseilede distance gaar rundt kloden, kan ikke opgives; men vinter og sommer, støt og regelmæssig løper postskibene frem og tilbake forbi Nordkap, Europas nordligste pynt mot Ishavet paa 71° nordlig bredde, mere end 2 breddegrader længere nord end Roald Amundsens Gjøahavn.

Ogsaa post, telegraf og telefon har trods alle naturvanskeligheter faat en kraftig utvikling i Norge, hvor saa ofte telegrafstolperne maa boltes ind i fjeldet, naar der ikke er jordsmon nok til at fæste dem i. Og dog har landet en samlet linjelængde (telegraf og telefon) av 72,700 km., med en traadlængde av nærmest 760,000 km. (470,000 miles), eller 19 gange rundt ekvator. Men netop den meget spredte befolkning, 9 individer pr. kvadratkilometer, og landets haarde naturvilkaar, idet 72 % av overflaten er snau-fjeld, innsjø og bræ, 22 % skog og kun 6 % er mere eller mindre dyrket land, bevirker at Norge til trods for det store arbeide som her er lagt paa disse omraader (telegraflinjernes længde er saaledes meget stor i forhold til de fleste andre lande) dog maa ligge tilbake her.

Paa ett samfærdselsomraade, skibsfarten, har Norge dog fremdeles en hædersplads. Med hensyn paa absolut tonnagestørrelse er vi no. 6 av jordens nationer, overgaaes kun av stormagterne England, De forenede Stater, Japan, Frankrig, Italien og Tyskland. Men i forhold til vor befolkning er vi no. 1 med 637 tons for hvert norsk individ, mot 300 tons i England, som kommer næst her, alle andre end lavere.

Kraftig har Norge saaledes ogsaa i vore dage optat kampen mot avstandene, baade materielt og med ideelle og nationale formaal. Og mere end nogensinde er vel Norge nu geografisk og folkelig samlet, mere end nogensinde føler bygde- og byfolk fra alle landets egne, at folket er ett folk, til trods for visse forsøk paa at forkludre den nationale bevidsthed.

Dette vort skjønne, eiendommelige land er ogsaa fuldt værd at samles om. Det har en helt enestaa-

ende plads paa jordkloden, egentlig langt længer nord end man i regelen tænker sig, og langt mere klimatisk begunstiget end det i følge sin beliggenhed mellem 58de og 71de breddegrad burde være. Flyttet vestover paa det amerikanske fastland, vilde Lindesnes, Norges sydspids, komme omtrent midt i Hudson Bay, eller lidt syd for Athabaska Lake nord i Canada, mens bjerkelunden i Hammerfest park vilde naa op i høide med den magnetiske nordpol. Nerges vestkyst svarer i breddegrader temmelig nøie til Alaskas kyst; men i Norge gaar dampskibsfarten uhindret av is det hele aar; og vinterfisket kan være køldt og ufyselig nok, men vel neppe nogensinde ishindret. I og omkring Bergen vokser i haverne de sydlandske araucarier 6—8 meter høie paa friland, og i Sogn paa 61° N. B., i høide med The Great Slave Lake i Canada, har man med fordel dyrket tobak. Lidt længere inde i fjeldene, ved Finse station paa Bergensbanen, har man rigtignok aarlige præmiskirend paa St. Hanskvelcien. Hvete er vistnok en av de mindre dyrkede kornsorter i Norge; men gjennemsnitsavlingen var i en del aar 25.4 bushels pr. acre, mens den i North Dakota, «verdens brødkurv», har været angit til godt og vel 13 b. p. a.; jorden dyrkes jo ganske intensivt i Norge, men det er jo desværre litet av den.

Det er i det hele tatt motsætningerne, som præger vort lands natur; hav og høifjeld i nærmeste nabo-skap, de store, vilde stenmasser og de blide, frugt-bare dalsrækringer, sommersneen og vintervarmen — som gjør Norge til det paradoksale land.

Ikke mindst vestkystens klimatiske abnormitet med en januartemperatur som endog for Lofotens vedkommende svarer til Donaulandenes eller til staten Missouri henved 30 breddegrader sydligere.

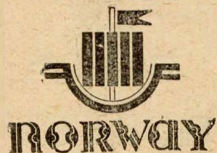
Særlig gjælder denne abnormitet for øen Røst, Lofotens forpost ut i havet. De gjennom aarrækker her foretagne meteorologiske undersøkelser har vist, at Røst ved vintertid har en lufttemperatur 26° C. (47° F.) varmere end den ifølge sin nordlige bredde kunde ventes at ha. Og Røst er da ogsaa den i forhold til sin geografiske beliggenhed mest begunstigede plet paa jorden.



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Nordmands-Forbundet har rakt hænderne ut for at naa ogsaa de mangfoldige tusinder av landsmænd, som har søkt et nyt hjem for sig og sin slægt utenfor Norge. I dette arbeide vil Nordmands-Forbundet styrke dem, saa de kan bli de bedst mulige borgere i det nye hjemland de har valgt. Thi for hver enkelt norsk mand og kvinde og ætling efter dem derute vil det være en god støtte at vite, at de bringer med som gave til det nye land en sund og stærk legemlig og sjælelig racearv, utviklet gjennom mangfoldige slægtslede seige og energiske arbeide i det gamle lands haarde natur, en nedarvet samfundsbbyggende kultur og evne.

Og her hjemme i Norge ser vi et tillæg til vor nationale ære i hver god og dugelig gjerning, som vore utflyttede landsmænd viser, vi er stolt derover og følger nøie deres liv.

Paa disse omraader ligger Nordmands-Forbundets gjerning. Det holder os herhjemme, og forøvrig nordmænd over alt paa kloden, saa vidt mulig vil underrettet om landsmænds virke selv i jordens fjerneste egne. Og det søker hos landsmænd derute at holde fædrearven vel vedlike som en stadig for-

nyelse av kraft til utholdenhet, selvhævdelse og samhold.

Nordmands-Forbundets tidsskrift fortæller om alle vigtige begivenheter i Norge og blandt nordmænd over hele jorden; det er blit et naturlig bindeled mellem alle. Og Forbundets kontorer saavel i Oslo som i Bergen er det selvfølgelige møte- og tilflugssted for alle utflyttere, som gjæster det gamle land og søker veiledning her. Forbundets kontor er blit et brændpunkt for Norges kulturelle forbindelse med utflytterne — maatte rigtig mange av disse naa ind hertil.

Vore utflyttede landsmænd kan ha den trygge følelse, at de ei behøver store ord for at hævde sig og sin æt; vort faatallige folk har med seig energi søkt at løse sine kulturelle opgaver og det har ydet sine bidrag til verdenskulturen, ikke mindst gjennom sine utflyttere, som har fuld ret til at bære sit hode høit.

Dog, la os som individer eller som folk aldrig bli fornøiet med os selv; men la os heller aldrig, aldrig øggi os selv, hverken som folk eller som individer.

Bankforbindelser.

Det første spørsmåal at avgjøre er valget av den bank, til hvilken man med sikkerhet kan overlate sine penge. At opregne norske banker, som ansees ubetinget gode, ligger utenfor rammen av denne artikkel. Man kan ialmindelighet si, at alle de store sparebankers og privatbankers stilling nu er meget godt konsolidert, og at de yder sine indskytere enhver rimelig sikkerhet. De er utmerket godt organiseret paa en solid basis, og i enhver henseende istand til at møte publikums krav i alle økonomiske anliggender paa en helt tilfredsstillende maate. Naar valget av bank er avgjort, maa man overveie paa hvilken maate man sikrest og best kan faa overført sine midler.

Sandsynligvis vil en check utstedt i original og duplikat være den omtrent ideelle maate for folk bosat i eller i umiddelbar nærhet av byer. Vælg den bedste bank i Deres naboskap, og kjøp en check i dollars paa en god bank i New York, eller i norske kroner paa Bergen eller Oslo, og oversend den originale check til Deres bank i Norge i rekommanderet brev, og send duplikatet med næste post. Hvis man sender en dollar-check vil den bli omsat i norske kroner av banken i Norge efter mottagelsesdagens kjøpe-kurs. Det er at anbefale at man faar checken utstedt til den norske banks ordre, hvorved mulige uoverensstemmelser i endossementet kan undgaaes. For folk som bor utenfor byerne langt fra banker, vil det være praktisk først at skrive til den norske bank og faa opgit dens bankforbindelse i New York, hvorefter man kan sende kontantremisser eller postanvisninger til New York til kredit for den norske banks konto hos dens forbindelse i New York. Samtidig bør man for ordens skyld sende meddelelse om remissen ogsaa til den norske bank.

Denne fremgangsmaate kan ogsaa etableres hvor det dreier sig om overførsel av større beløp, idet man ved at sende check eller ved telegrafisk at remittere beløpet til banken i New York med anmodning om at scnde telegrafisk avis til den norske bank om remissen, kan innskranke rentetapet i betydelig grad. Det er av praktiske hensyn at anbefale, at man lar den norske bank opbevare sin bankbok, noget banken som regel vil gjøre uten at beregne gebyr.

Send aldrig kontante penge til Norge i almindelige breve, og heller ikke i rekommanderte, hvis beløpet kan sendes paa anden maate. Kun i tilfælde man kan assurere remissen "against all risk" kan man sende kontanter i rekommanderet brev fra Amerika.

Tilslut et par ord om rekvisition av penge fra den norske bank. Husk altid paa, at banken forlanger *Deres egenhændige underskrift* paa brev med anmodning om pengesendelse. Likeledes maa bankboken medsendes anmodningen, medmindre den er opbevaret i banken. Det hender ikke sjelden, særlig med sjøfolk, at de faar en uvedkommende tredjemand til at skrive for sig til banken med anmodning om penge, hvilket kun medfører meget unødig tids-spilde og ærgrelser. Hvor det dreier sig om telegrafiske instruktioner om pengesendelser, maa man iagttta altid, hvor dette kan gjøres, at faa sin underskrift behørig bekræftet, eller etablere den ordning med banken, at alle ordres om utbetaling skal være forsynet med et paa forhaand avtalt stikord som kun banken og kontoens eier har kjendskap til. I alle fald maa telegrammet indeholde fuldt navn og bankbokens nummer. Man kan da paaregne at remissen vil bli avsendt, hvis utbetaling kan finde sted mot legitimation.

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Lillehammer, Norge

Established 1841



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Utfører

almindelige bankforretninger for
Lillehammer og Gudbrandsdalen.

Borgund Sparebank

Aalesund · Norway

Capital

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Established 1847

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All Kinds of banking-business transacted

Hamar Privatbank ^{A/S}

HAMAR, NORGE

Oprettet 1898

Aktiekapital og fonds ca. Kr. 1,500,000.—

Utfører almindelige bankforretninger.

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STAVANGER

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kr. 52,926,804.75

Capital kr. 2,861,362.56

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Museumsgaven

AV ANDERS SANDVIG

I den senere tid er jeg gjentagende blit spurt om hvorledes jeg fik idéen til den norske museumsgave til vore frender over paa den anden side av oseanet.

Da jeg tror at det ogsaa vil vække interesse derover skal jeg med glæde fortælle grunden.

For noget over 29 aar siden viste jeg omkring et selskap i de forskjellige stuer. Blandt selskapet la jeg merke til en ældre velklædt dame som fulgte med og som jeg antok var en norskamerikanerinde. Hun var meget interessert og fulgte godt med i det jeg fortalte under omvisningen. Av og til blev hun staaende foran en gjenstand, ganske stille, mens den ene haand gled henover den som et kjærtegn. Hun talte lite og stemmen var lav og vibrerende. Jeg la ogsaa merke til at hun under hele omvisningen var den sidste som gik ut av stuerne, saa vi flere gange maatte vente paa hende.

Da omvisningen var slut kom hun bort til mig og spurte om hun ikke kunde faa tillatelse til at være en liten stund alene i en av stuerne, men hun kom slettes ikke ut igjen, og efter en god stund gik jeg ind efter hende. «Nu sitter jeg paa mors plads,» sa hun dempet, «der sat far,» og hun pekte paa høisetet — «imellem far og mor sat jeg, «veltjenta deres». Dermed brast hun i graat, men bare et øieblik, saa tok hun sig med et sammen. Hun fortalte mig at hun var født her i dalen og at hun litt over 18 aar gammel var reist til Amerika, til en slektning. «Der hadde jeg det godt i alle dele,» sa hun, «men hjemlængselen forlot mig hverken dag eller nat, mere end en kveld graat jeg mig isøvn. Det er ikke let at bli

fortrolig med den uendelige prerie og livet derute, naar ens vugge har staaet i Gudbrandsdalen og man har set de store flammende baal paa peisen, som har kastet lys og varme utover en stue som denne. Mere end en gang besluttet jeg mig til at reise hjem igjen. Men saa blev det fortalt at tiderne var saa daarlige herhjemme. Far og mor maatte gaa fra gaarden. Senere blev jeg gift og fik nok at gjøre baade sent og tidlig; som vi slet i de første aarene, mens barna var smaa baade min mand og jeg, men saa en dag fik jeg meddelse om at min mor var død — en tid efter kom budskapet om at ogsaa far var vandret bort. Nu skulde en synes at alle broer var kastet av og at jeg ikke hadde noget at længte efter, men slik var det ikke. Nu forbød mine mange plikter nogen Norgesreise. — Og aarene gik igjen i samme slit og arbeide. Saa døde min mand pludselig. Gaarden hadde vi for nogen aar tilbake overlat til en av vore sønner og jeg følte mig nu forsaavidt friere. Men jeg gruet fryktelig for reisen. Jeg hadde nu ikke større ønske end at faa se mine forældres grav, se hvor de laa paa kirkegaarden, og se tunet og husene igjen, hvor jeg hadde lekt som barn. Men jeg gruet fryktelig for reisen og kunde likesom ikke bestemme mig. Jeg syntes at jeg var blit for gammel.

Saa paa min fødselsdag kom min yngste søn og besøkte mig — han gav mig penge og billetter til en Norgestur. «Du mor», sa han, «jeg har fra liten av hat forstaaelsen av at du gjerne vilde se dit fødeland igjen. Reis nu, men bli ikke forlænge borte. Naar du kommer tilbake skal du bo hos mig.»

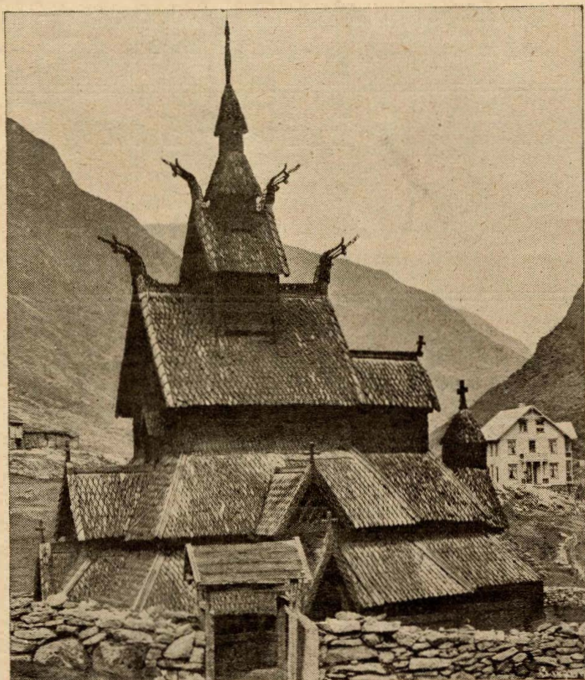
Det var med en underlig følelse jeg kom. Jeg visste jo at far og mor forlængst var borte, men deres grave maatte jeg se. Og gaarden var nu forlængst paa fremmede hænder, saa jeg knapt kjendte mig igjen. Alt det jeg hadde ventet at finde var borte. Stuerne var forandret, delvis ombygget — istedet for peisen hadde komfyren faat plads. Bare omgivelserne var de samme — fjeldet, skogen og elven.

Men det tyngste av alt var at jeg ikke med sikkerhet kunde finde mine forældres og bedsteforældres hvilesteder. Men trods alt har jeg her i Deres stuer fundet meget av det jeg har mistet, det som har levet i mit sind og hjerte i over 50 aar.

Jeg føler nu en ro som jeg ikke kan mindes før. Det vilde ikke forundre mig, mens jeg sat alene her, om stuedøren pludselig gik op og de stod foran mig borte paa gulvet.»

«Tak, tak,» sa hun og reiste sig fra bænken, «tak for at jeg fik lov at være her alene en stund.»

Aarene svandt, det ene efter det andet; men ret som det var gled den gamle norskamerikanerinde frem for mit indre blik. Det var som hun stod foran mig igjen, sliten og graa, og jeg kjendte endnu haandtaget av de haarde arbeidshænder, da hun sa mig farvel.



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BORGUND STAVKIRKE

[Nilsen

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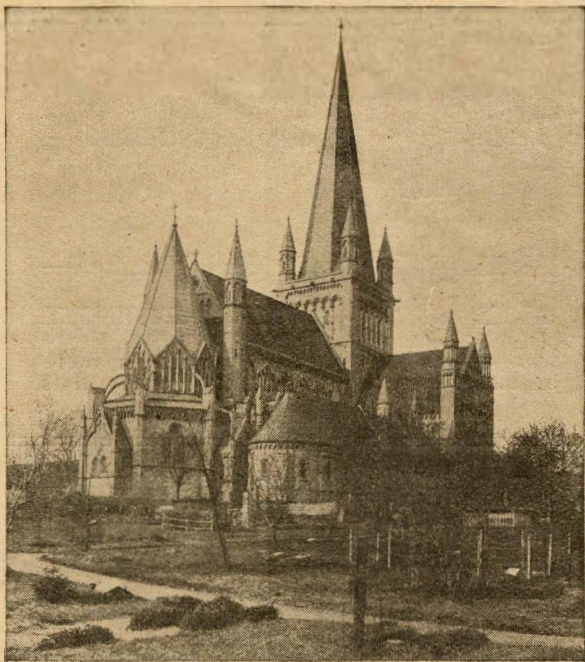
Innbyggere:
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tilsammen 239,668

*Centrum for fiskhermetikkfabri-
kationen i Norge*

**Arbeiderforeningens
Spareskillingsbank**
TRONDHJEM
Grundlagt 1853



Forvaltningkapital kr. 5.000.000.—
Egen formue kr. 550.000.—



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TRONDHJEMS DOMKIRKE

[Wilse

Endel aar efter fik jeg et brev fra professor Knut Gjersteth i anledning av et billedteppe han hadde erhvervet til sit norske museum i Decora. Vi vekslet et par skrivelser i den anledning og han sendte mig en liten illustreret katalog over museet i Decora med nærmere redegjørelse over samlingerne. Den gamle norskamerikanske dame stod atter for mig. Tanken slo med engang ned i mig: Tænk om de norske museer slog sig sammen og sendte over endel dubletter? Tanken modnedes litt efter litt, og tilslut fremla jeg min plan paa det store museumsmøte paa Hadeland 20. juni 1924.

Jeg skal tillate mig at gjengi endel av planen og grundene for den.

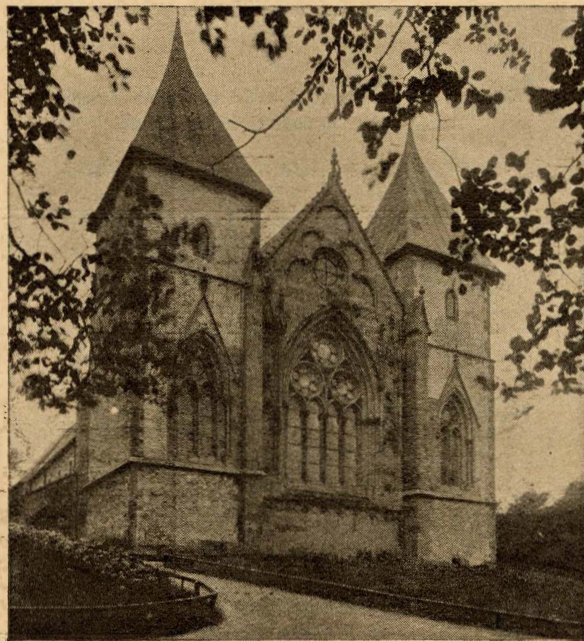
For en tid siden fik jeg mig tilsendt fra Luther College Museum en katalog. Dette museums hovedoppgave synes at være at vie speciel opmerksomhet paa bevarelsen av alle midler, som kan kaste lys over de norske emigranternes liv baade i deres egne hjemlige omgivelser i Norge og i pionerkoloniene i Amerika, en for bevarelsen av den norske kultur overmaate viktig opgave. Som vi vil forstaa er dette et utslag av en rørende kjærlighet til hjemlandet, og av overmaate stor betydning for vore landsmænd. Men de har ingen Gadbrandsdal, ingen Telemark o. s. v. at øse av. Det er derfor ikke store utsigter til at de ved at samle blandt emigrantene vil kunne gi et saa fyldig billede av vor gamle kultur, som de ønsker.

Den som ikke har opholdt sig i utlandet, kan vanskelig lodde dybden av de følelser, som rører sig i de utvandrede bryst, naar tanken glir tilbake til fædrelandet og den plet av fædrelandet hvor deres vugge stod. Alt som møter dem og minder om hjemlandet, er kjært. Det skal ikke være synderlig sterk luftning fra hjemlandets jord, før det vækker glæde og frigjør følelsenes store strøm. Enten de møter

et pust fra hjemlandet i form av ting eller mennesker derfra, saa er det en stor stund. Det er nu engang merkelig, hvordan hjembygden og hjemlandet har tak i alle. Saa længe vi lever i hjemlige trakter er vi ikke helt klar over, hvor sterkt vi er bundet til disse steder, men flyttes vi over i fremmede forhold, da er det først vi føler hvad hjemkjærlighet er.

End om disse mange utvandrede kunde faa anledning til at opholde sig i hjemlige omgivelser et øieblik, slik som et større museum derover kunde gi anledning til, fik vandre i rummene, og se alt slik som de husket det fra de første dage i fædrelandet! Vi kan ikke helt ut lodde den glæde, som vilde strømme gjennom disse mange utvandrede, om vi saaledes kunde flytte et stykke av hjemlandet ut til dem hvor de er, men vi skulde kuane forstaa, at en større tak for den trofaste kjærlighet, de bærer til fædrelandet, for de mange ofre de har git til hjembygden, kan vi ikke gi. Foruten at takke paa en værdig maate disse mange utvandrede for deres positive kjærlighet, er det ogsaa en stor mission at forsøke at holde denne hjertets ild vedlike, netop ved at flytte et stykke av fædrelandet ut til dem. Paa den maate kan de ofte faa det for øie, og dermed bære det med i sit hjerte — vi kan si fra slekt til slekt derover.

3¹/₂ aar er det nu siden jeg fremla min plan paa museumsmøtet i Brandbu. Og de første gaver til museet i Amerika er nu sendt, nemlig gaverne fra De Sandvigske Samlinger, Hadelands Museet og Hallingdalsmuseet. De øvrige museer herhjemme vil sikkert ogsaa yde sit, det føler jeg mig forvisset om. Professor A. W. Brøgger og generalsekretær Kildal arbeider med saken, og deres navn er den bedste garanti for at den vil bli bragt til en heldig løsning. Og professor Knut Gjersteth som vil faa med museumsgaven at gjøre i Amerika, hans navn er ogsaa en borgen for at museumsgaven vil komme til sin ret.



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Den Norske Amerikalinjens betydning for forbindelsen mellem Norge og Amerika.*)

Et varig vennskapsbaand er knyttet mellem Norge og De forenede stater siden Den norske Amerikalinjens oprettelse. Ganske vist har der altid været sympati mellem de to lande, og denne sympati vokset sig sterkere for hvert aar som gik. Men grundlæggelsen av en direkte oversjøisk dampskibslinje var et haandgripelig bevis paa, at der var interesserte kræfter, som forsøkte at skape en mere fuldkommen forbindelse over oceanet. Handelen var øket for hvert aar, men saavel i Norge som i Amerika hadde forretningsstanden en sterk følelse av, at den transporttjeneste tilsjøs, som de maatte nøie sig med, var utilstrækkelig. Flere aar før 1910 hadde denne mangel været beklaget, men ikke før dette aar blev den fuldstændige organisation av Den norske Amerikalinje gjennomført — den linje, som skulde komme til at spille en saa betydelig rolle i Norges økonomiske og industrielle liv.

«Kristianiafjord»s ayreise fra Kristiania i juni 1913 betegner indledningen av en ny periode av direkte vital virksomhet mellem Norge og De forenede stater. En sund aktivitet viste sig allerede fra begyndelsen. En direkte passager- og fragtrute til og fra De forenede stater blev indviet og ønsket velkommen baade av nordmænd og amerikanere. Et længe følt savn var blit avhjulpet.

Saa kom krigen. Kanske vil verden aldrig helt ut forstaa, hvilken velsignelse Den norske Amerikalinje viste sig at være i disse forfærdelige aar. Pløende sin vei gjennom minebefængt og forræderisk farvand seilet de ypperlige ruteskibe med sin værdifulde last av mennesker og varer, styret av de modigste officerer og staute sjøfolk. Eftersom krigen fortsatte, blev ruterne paa havet mere og mere farefuld. Eksporten fra de krigførende stater i Europa blev mere og mer indskrænket. Det var nødvendig for dem at anstrenge sig til det yderste for at oprettholde produktionen for det hjemlige forbruk og skaffe forsvarerne ved fronten mat. Restriktioner og utførselsforbud hørte til dagens orden.

Da De forenede stater hadde sluttet sig til ententen, gav de villig til sine europæiske allierte, rikt som Amerika er paa nationale hjelpekilder og vældige dyrkede strækninger. Ethvert amerikansk skib blev tvunget til krigstjeneste. Nye skibe blev bygget og andre beslaglagt av staten. Norge, som var avskaaret fra praktisk talt alle europæiske tilførsler, henvendte sig til De forenede stater og fandt staterne parate og villige til at skaffe mat og andre varer. Straks dukket tonnagespørsmålet op. Amerika kunde ikke undvære nogen skibe, men ropte paa «Skibe, flere skibe». Paa dette tidspunkt var det, at fordelene ved Den norske Amerikalinje blev følt, idet linjen hjalp Norge gjennom en periode, som uten tvil var en av de mest kritiske i landets historie.

Det er nødvendig at gaa i detaljer for at gjøre det klart for os, hvilken uvurderlig tjeneste linjen har ydet baade Norge og Amerika ved den utmerkede maate, hvorpaa den alvorlige situation blev møtt. Den ypperlige maate, hvorpaa Den norske Amerikalinje tok fat paa og beseiret tilsynelatende uovervindelige vanskeligheter, vakte selvfølgelig yderligere beundring og respekt paa den anden side av Atlanterhavet. Selskapets direktører og officerer har krav paa saavel det amerikanske som det norske publikums oprigtige anerkjendelse for det uvurderlige arbeide, de utførte, ved at organisere og utvide en dampskibslinje, som har spillet og fremdeles spiller en meget fremtrædende rolle i arbeidet for at opmuntre og holde vedlike et vennskabelig forhold mellem de to lande. Ved funktionærernes kloke frem-syn og skjønnsomme ledelse av forretningerne har Den norske Amerikalinje vokset, til den nu er en av de mest betydningsfulde lænker i den lange kjæde av norske oversjøiske dampskibsselskaper.

*) Et brev fra Albert G. Schmedeman, tidligere amerikansk minister i Norge og nu borgermester i Madison, Wisconsin, til direktør Gustav Henriksen i Den norske Amerikalinje, i anledning linjens 10-aars jubilæum i 1920.

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Norsk idræt.

AV CHARLES HOFF,

Den norske idræt er idag i rask vekst.

Norge og det norske folk er som skapt til friluftsliv og idræt.

Saa langt tilbake som i vikingetiden drev man idræt, og den høvding som ikke var en dygtig idrætsmand, kunde ikke sette sig i respekt hos sine krigere.

Lysten til idræt har ogsaa holdt sig op gjennem tiderne. I forhold til sin folkemængde er Norge idag en av verdens bedste idrætsnationer.

Landet har frembragt en række idrætsmænd, som i forskjellige idrætsgrene med held har tat kampen op med andre nations «stjerner».

Norge har hat og har fremdeles verdensmestre saavel i fri idræt som boksing, skøitesport, skisport og skytning.

Det er ski- og skøitesport som er Norges nationalidrætter. Det er disse idrætsgrene som samler de fleste tilhængere, hvilket er ganske naturligt med den lange vinter vi har i Norge.

Norske idrætsmænd kommer til at delta baade i vinterolympiaden i St. Moritz til vinteren og i sommerolympiaden i Amsterdam 1928.

Det er disse to begivenheter norsk idrætsledelse og norske idrætsmænd nu koncentrerer træningen om, fordi vi i Norge mener, at en olympisk seier er den mest ærefulde en mand kan vinde.

At interessen ikke bare er tilstede hos de aktive idrætsmænd, viser den interesse pengeindsamlingen til vor repræsentation i St. Moritz og Amsterdam er omfattet med. Fra alle kanter av landet strømmer pengene ind. — Det er en æressak for det norske folk at ha gode idrætsmænd.

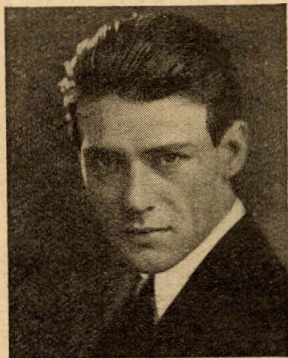
Som jeg nævnte tidligere i min artikkel, er vintersporten den mest utbredte i Norge, og vi har derfor større chancer til at gjøre os gjældende i St. Moritz end i Amsterdam.

I forrige vinterolympiade gjorde nordmændene sig spesielt gjældende i langrend og hopløp paa ski.

I hopløpet udmerket sig ogsaa en amerikaner ved navn Haugen, som imidlertid er født i Norge av norske forældre og har lært sin skifærdighet i Norge.

Det var Thorleif Haug som dominerte ved skirendene i forrige vinterolympiade. Iaar blir det kanske en anden nordmand, for en nordmand skal og maa det være, fordi Norge er skisportens land fremfor noget andet.

Vi gjorde os ikke fuldt saa godt gjældende i skøiteløp forrige gang, fordi vore gutter blev syke i det uvante klima, men vi haaber at kunne ta revanche paa finnerne iaar.



Verdensmesterskapet i kunstløp paa skøiter finder sted i London til vinteren.

Her blir det den 15-aarige Sonja Henie som kommer til at forsvare de norske farver.

Ifjor blev hun verdensmester — 14 aar gammel — ved at slaa wienernes bedste repræsentant fru Szabo Jaross.

Det vil bli langt vanskeligere for os at gjøre os gjældende i sommerolympiaden. Den norske sommer er kort og vor sommeridræt er derfor handicappet.

Manden vi sætter vort haab til i Amsterdam er Per Oscar Andersen, som iaar har præstert en række flotte seire i kortdistanceløpene. Per O. Andersen har chancer til placering, om de end er smaa.

I boksing vil vor store stjerne Edgar Christensen, som ivaares blev Europamester i weltervegt, ta det tyngste løf.

Otto von Porat blev verdensmester i sværvegt i Paris 1924. I 1928 vil Edgar Christensen kopiere hans bedrift ved at bli mester i weltervegt.

Norsk fotball skal ikke være repræsentert ved de olympiske leke i Amsterdam. Det vilde blit en for dyr affære, og de lærdomme man faar ved et slikt verdensstevne som strækker sig over tre uker med stadige kampe, er ikke av den art at de er omkostningerne værd.

Fotballsporten i Norge arbeider mest paa den indre front. Vort store, populære Norgesmesterskap spilles hvert aar fra begyndelsen av august til midten av oktober. 120 lag deltar.

Interessen er enorm, ikke mindst er publikum ivrig.

Det følger sin bys lag gjennem alle runder og sætter præg paa kampene. Som et bevis paa interessen er det nok at nævne, at ved slutkampen om Norgesmesterskapet iaar i Sandefjord, var der ca. 7000 tilreisende for at se «Ørn» fra Horten og «Drafn» fra Drammen kjæmpe om titlen.

Der kjæmpes hvert aar mot Sverige, Danmark, Finland og Tyskland i officielle landskampe, registrert av det internationale fotballforbund. Vore førstelag har ogsaa en livlig forbindelse med amatørklubbene i Sverige og Danmark og med de professionelle britiske lag.

Fotball har i en aarrække været den mest populære sommersport i vort land. Og i den forløpne sæsong har den yderligere befæstet sin stilling.

Tønsberg Blad

Tønsberg

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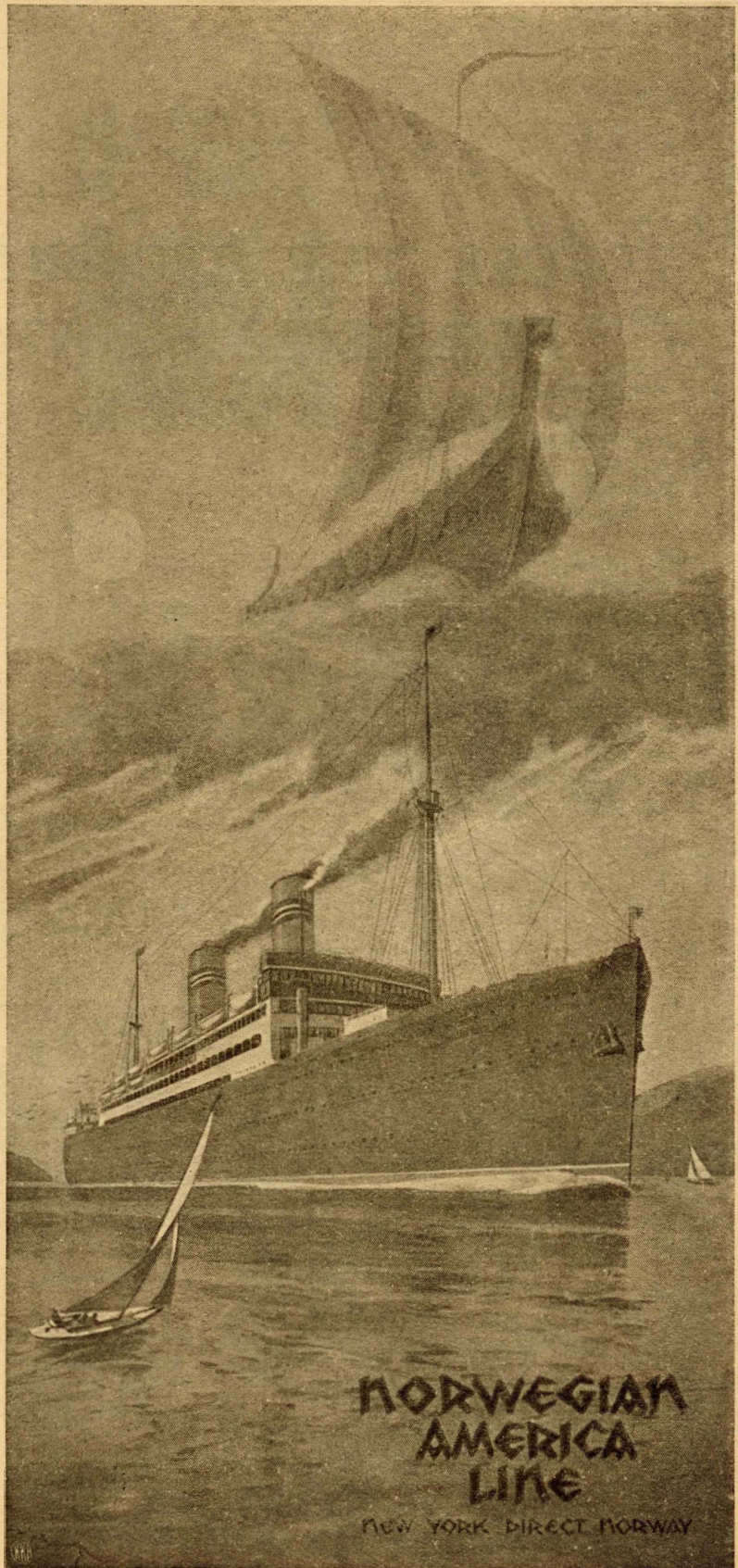
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