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(For The Hebrew Standard.)

ADOLPH GREENSPAN'S ESCAPE.

A GHETTO STORR.
BY HALITVACK.

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"COME in, come in, be so good," Mrs. Berman said, in response to a knock on her door.

Whenever Mrs. Berman had to bid anybody come in she felt apologetic for not keeping her door wide open, so as to avoid giving people the trouble to knock.

A large, fresh-looking woman came sailing in. She appeared somewhat overdressed, and the tall feathers in her hat almost touched the ceiling. From the second button in her coat hung a huge round bouquet of violets, dangling against her body in the regions of the waist, after the fashion of an Irish cabman's badge.

Following the woman as her companion, came a pale, nervous-looking, thin young man, wearing a short frock coat, and a soft round hat, which seemed a size or two over-large for him, unless he intentionally had it pulled down his forehead.

"Here lives Mr. Berman?" the woman asked breezily.

"Yes, yes," Mrs. Berman answered, burning with curiosity. "For what do you want him?—Come farther, be so good, come into the parlor; take your son also in."

The woman hesitated midway across the kitchen. She felt like grabbing the young man by the arm to wheel him around along with herself the other way about. She contented herself finally with throwing Mrs. Berman a withering look; but that was an idle thing to do. Mrs. Berman's face just then as always was the embodiment of good nature and good faith. There could be no falling out with one possessing such a face as that.

"Isn't Mr. Berman a solemnizer of marriages?" the woman presently asked. "We saw it on the sign outside the house. We want him to marry us here by you in the house."

She sank down in the big yellow armchair in the parlor, motioning to the youth to sit beside her on the next chair.

"Here, already, already, I bring him in for you," Mrs. Berman answered, setting off towards the back of the house, where her husband was busy. Then, as if struck on a sudden, she turned back quickly, wringing her hands and throwing back her head. As she cried, "oh, little crown, little heart. Steitz, have no ill upon me. Shall I even so never know of sorrow and pain how I did not mean. What shall I know? One sees an elderly woman-person with a young lad by the side—"

"If Mr. Berman is not in, we had better carry ourselves away from here and go seek elsewhere," the woman interrupted her, rising, and nodding to the young man to rise also.

"What talk you, what talk you! there, already, I call him in."

It was not very long when Mrs. Berman returned, preceded by an old man, his shoulders stooped, seemingly with the

weight of years, his head critically inclined, and a pair of penetrative eyes looking out from their shrunken sockets, underneath a rugged, wrinkled, broad forehead.

He adjusted his black velvet skull cap with his two fingers, in deference to the lady. To the young man he gave his hand and bid him "Shalam Alechem."

"Nu, Maryasha, go, take yourself," Mr. Berman said to his wife, meaning she should go and get together his paraphernalia requisite for the ceremony. "Blumke!" he then said, going out into the hall and calling upstairs, "come down, little daughter, if you have time."

In a moment there were light steps heard pattering down from the floor overhead, and a slim young girl, of seventeen or so, made her appearance.

"See, what stands there. What does it write about," Mr. Berman said, handing the girl the marriage license from the Hall, with which the couple had lawfully come prepared.

"Nothing; only their names and addresses," the girl answered. "Didn't I tell you before, grandpa, that they never put anything down at the City Hall? You must find it all out from them yourself."

"Read me, read me out. What does it say about their names?"

"Adolph Greenspan, and Margaret Pisky. But that is not what you want, grandpa. Don't you want their names in Hebrew?"

Mr. Berman had some vague idea that it were desirable to avoid in the present case certain interrogations, if only it could be helped. But it seemed it could not.

"Excuse me," he said, approaching the bride with two printed forms of the Hebrew marriage contract in his hand, "it is the law and I must know which one of these two I am to use for you. Are you a girl or—"

"A girl, of course," came the answer, more than prompt.

"Nu, gut; thank you. More need I already not ask—oh, yes, I forgot, the name. I want the names in Hebrew. and the name of the parents, you can help me with that," nodding with a smile to the groom.

Blumke, or Florie, as everybody else besides her grandfather used to call her, her capacity as the old man's secretary on such occasions, was now busy filling up the blank spaces in the marriage certificate.

(Continued on page 18.)



HENRIQUEZ DE LA FUENTE.

THE general musical director of the Manhattan Opera House, Henriquez de la Fuente, belongs to a Portuguese Jewish family, which has dwelt in Holland for a long time. Born in the Hague some forty years ago, he was decidedly a musical prodigy in his juvenile days, for at the age of seven he played in public with orchestral accompaniment, Mendelssohn's G minor piano concerto. A pupil of his father's who was for many years a professor at the Royal Conservatory he not only took first prize for piano, but also for clarinet, besides achieving proficiency on the harp, violin, and cello. When but twelve years old, he was appointed corepitor at the Opera of the Hague, where six years later he became first conductor. After that he conducted in various Continental cities, and also spent two seasons in a similar capacity at Saigon in French China. For the past four years, he has had artistic direction of the French Opera at Antwerp, where he brought out "Salome" as well the works of Richard Wagner. Well acquainted with Richard Strauss, he studied both "Elektra" and "Fuersnoth" with the composer, and when these operas are brought out at the Manhattan, Mr. de la Fuente's interpretations are to be authoritative.

(For The Hebrew Standard.)

Zangwill Zionism and Territorialism.

BY MORRIS ROBINSON.

(Conclusion.)

FURTHERMORE, the ex-Sultan had a record of being a most daring treaty-breaker, who could never be made to abide by his promise unless some Dreadnaught came, puffing smoke, upon Constantinople. In this case matters were still worse. The Sultan had made no promise to Herzl and was guilty of no obligation. The latter had no Dreadnaught or good friend to help him with such, to insure a promise had the former made one. Very dismal, then, was the first political move of our leader, and who else could feel the dismal situation so keenly as he?

At Basle, however, standing before the eager multitude, his eyes were beaming with hope and his voice ringing with unmitigated strength and assurance. But when he made, or rather was compelled by circumstances to make the declaration that the realization of his movement is not a matter of weeks and months, but of long and weary years, his cheek paled never to regain its color.

Years rolled on, delegates convened, the Zionists carried on their work quite normally, but not harmoniously. The Zionist camp began to split into factions, some bent on grumbling and picking flaws, others believing that they were waging a holy war against the enemies of orthodox Judaism. There were the old Chovevei Zionists, the Ziryone Zionists, headed by Usishkin, the Mizrachists, headed by Reines, and the Poalei Zionists, headed by somebody who had found that it was high time to fight the future Palestinian great landowners and capitalists. The rest, we may say, were the purely political Zionists, who apparently had nothing, to risk, but allowed the bete noir, dejection, to creep into their hearts.

Verily, they trusted and even loved their leader, but did not their ancestors put as much faith in Moses? And yet, their implicit confidence in him failed to withstand the pains and anxiety of prolonged hope. Someone—surely not Herzl—has promised them Palestine and they wanted it at once. At any rate, they wished to see something accomplished, something tangible upon which to hang on their vague future. Herzl undoubtedly felt the depth of the situation, but all he could do was to call another congress or weep as the only alternative, if tears are becoming of a hero.

Loudest of all grew the Russian orthodox rabbis in their protestations against modern Zionism. For it must be remembered that during all ages of exile the main spring of hope was religion and

the Messianic redemption; and Herzl in formulating the Zionist platform made no mention about religion, being quite in consistence with the original conception of the movement, which was purely political.

Even at the second Congress, when he stepped beyond the political limits to declare that "Zionism seeks not only the economic and political but also the spiritual rebirth of the Jewish people, and must ever remain upon the stand of modern culture," etc., he left the vague words "spiritual rebirth" as inexplicit as possible, so as to make it susceptible to the most radical views of the relation of modern culture with Judaism.

Thus Nordau, the recognized exponent of the Zionist philosophy, repeatedly and unreservedly asserted that Zionism had nothing to do with theology, thereby opening the gates of Jerusalem to all comers—Sabbath-cigarette smokers, ham-eaters, etc., with whom orthodox luminaries like R. Davidel Karliner, R. Chaim Soloveitzik of Brisk, and R. Chaim Lodzer, could by no means pull together.

But these sincere Jews were not so harmful as the milk-and-water rabbis of the type represented by the Rabbi Akiba Rabinowitz, of Poltava, and the self-assumed spokesman of orthodoxy, Yankelle Lifshitz, of Kovno. These two, with a host of other "blind mouths," in self-aggrandizement, picked up the axe, chopping the movement and the hearts of the leaders with the impudence and coldness of the Spanish executioner.

Another source of deep concern to the leader was the slow coming in of the funds with which it was necessary to open the Jewish Colonial Trust for business. He was anxious to have at least one practical thing accomplished and live to see the successful operation of this instrument, which he considered as the corner-stone of the Jewish State. An indirect appeal to the Jewish capitalists fell flat, and he was convinced that whatever money was necessary must come from the masses, as Zionism is principally a mass-movement. The refusal of the capitalists was not because they grudged the money, but because of believing Herzl's scheme to be impracticable and impossible, and others—the German capitalists, as voiced by Geiger's severe criticism of the movement—to be in direct opposition with the patriotic duties of

the Jews in their respective countries.

Following upon this came the shocking news that the Ottoman government had shut its gates to Jewish immigration and travelers would be admitted to sojourn for a period of three months only, on a red pass. This unpleasant report hit the movement hard, so hard that it is still suffering from the effects. For, not only did this go far to confirm the contention of Herzl's opponents that Turkey was strongly opposed towards political Zionism, but it also had a marring effect upon the spirits of the loyal Zionists in spite of every effort to conceal their melancholy. Congress followed Congress, the same old greetings, almost the same delegates; but discontent, disorder, and annoying quarrels on the increase. The bigoted orthodox rabbis branded Herzl as a false Messiah, the German Jewish aristocracy sneered at him and called him dreamer, while topping off came the heart-rending cries from the massacred at Kishiniff.

At this juncture of circumstances two things were sorely needed:—sympathy and a land, the one for the wearied leader, the other for the afflicted Russian Jews. Every true Zionist felt the appalling situation. Zangwill felt it most deeply and waited anxiously for an opportunity to relieve the galling pressure.

Just then the British government came forth, offering Herzl a tract of land in her East African possessions, granting it on most favorable conditions, that is, with autonomic privileges. The unanimous manifestation of Great Britain's friendship in that hour of distress was an epoch-making event, which will long be remembered in the annals of our history.

The Zionists, mainly the Russians, after long and heated debate, refused to accept the offer, declaring themselves loyal to the original Basle programme, that is, to concentrate their efforts and energies upon Palestine only; to hope and work against all odds until their ideal is realized.

Zangwill, however, accepted the offer in principle, which incident gave rise to new national theories expressed through his Jewish Territorial Organization, which, ever since its birth, has incurred the severest criticisms of the Zionists.

We shall now endeavor to make somewhat clearer the different viewpoints from which the opposing forces in the camp surveyed

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Zangwill, however, was never nervous about imaginary hazards. He had and claims to have unshaken faith in the eternal Jew and his Judaism. The aggregate of the Jewish nationalism can remain intact and even recuperate wherever its allotment be, provided environments and all other conditions are in faithful accordance with the development. Such being the case, his acceptance of the British offer is far from being a reflection upon his non-patriotic motives. Verily, while he was receiving the ominous boon from Parliament his hands were shaking, for his heart was even then tenaciously clinging to Palestine. But it was a love that centered around a dim future, and its basis was and is being constantly undermined by cruel and growing despair of the ultimate fate of Political Zionism.

Every Zionist harbors grave scruples about its possibilities, but they are either too timid to speak or too sanguine in their hope. Zangwill is innocent of either. He believes that the Jews ought to be kept informed as to the gravity of the situation of the movement, for deception may work dreadful disappointment and lead to helpless despondency. He determined to speak his mind openly and tell his people where they stand, for most of the ultra-Palestinian Zionists lost sight of the stern lesson which the British offer had indirectly imparted and which actuated Zangwill and a few others to take immediate steps.

The grapple into which the contesting forces were thrown at the sixth Congress was rather strange, but noteworthy from a student's point of view. It disclosed a wide rent in the aged, worn Jewish heart. It made evident that the enthusiasm for the re-awakening of the Jewish nationalism was not a flowing river speeding in one direction to one destination; but rather an undulating, chafing wave beating against all shores. On the one hand there was an army without a commander; on the other, a commander without an army. The one was the host of sturdy Zionists pledging to defend the walls of Jerusalem at all hazards. But their unbending sentiment was not voiced by their great leader.

He, instead of directing his forces, was compelled to follow them. For, we must admit, that in his heart Herzl was not aversely disposed to some territorial scheme. Apart from the fact that his original plan of a Jewish State had not been necessarily laid in Palestine, Argentine would do if chosen. His very acceptance of the Uganda offer and his unwillingness to reject it until he had been fully convinced of the stubborn opposition of the Russian delegates were conclusive evidence of a neutral position. In a letter to Sir Francis he endeavored to define his attitude regarding the Uganda question, saying in part that the essential and prerequisite condition in attempting to colonize the Jews is the enthusiasm for the land. There is all the enthusiasm for Palestine, none, none for Uganda.

From this it might be easily inferred that the relation of Palestine to the construction of the Jewish State is not of its own intrinsic importance, but because of its historic force to arouse the Jewish spirit. It follows that if the Jews would happen to realize how precarious prolonged hope is to their existence, and how much better and easier it would be to concentrate their forces and work for something that is not politically involved, for something that is possible of a quick realization, then Herzl would admit that his rejuvenating plan might be materialized everywhere.

Zangwill understood Herzl well. Both never lost sight of the almost unconquerable difficulties that political Zionism had to be to confront with. The latter dared not talk, for his position muzzled his mouth. The former was responsible to none and he felt that it was his duty to make the situation clear and he found that the East African proposition ripened the moment for him to appear. Before we go on to state the essence of his territorial doctrine, it is best to enumerate the chief causes that necessitated its declaration.

1. Why did not Great Britain utilize her magnanimity in a more appealing manner to the Jews, that is to declare to the civilized world that the Jews, by virtue of ancestral priority, former ownership, historical and moral relations, are the strongest claimants to the rehabilitation of Palestine; that it is the moral duty of the great powers to direct their influences with the Ottoman government and prevail upon it to sell Palestine to the Jews at a sum agreed upon by both parties? It is believed that every European power looks with jealousy upon the holy land and this circumstance reveals the secret why no one attempts to grab it. Great Britain is undoubtedly aware of this situation; and while placing herself towards the Jews in most sympathetic light could she not do the same in a most effective, most benevolent, and at once most political way and that is to give away, that which none of the powers can own to those who are entitled and desirous of its possession? Does not this incident speak loud of Great Britain's ill-disposed attitude towards political Zionism? Can we expect sympathy and material help from Germany? The following quotation will answer. In 1902 Herzl was fortunate to meet the Emperor of Germany outside the walls of Jerusalem and this is what William said: "All such endeavors as aiming at the promotion of Palestinian agriculture to the weal of the Turkish Empire and having due respect to the sovereignty of the Sultan might be sure of his good will and interest." The Jews may come and settle and may cultivate the deserts but it must

be for the weal of the Turkish Empire. Now if little is to be expected from England and Germany, can we look to Russia, Roumania, Austria and Spain for anything?

2. It is hard to believe that Turkey will sell Palestine with autonomous conditions to a people whose avowed ambition is to build up a distinct, homogeneous, self-ruling, self-reliant national aggregation. The new regime of Young Turkey is: "Turkey for Turks," with some toleration for others who wish to become unconditioned subjects of Turkey. It is no use of hiding facts that so gravely affect the problem. The trend of Turkey's policies, according to the greatest Jewish political authorities of Turkey, is decidedly antagonistic to the establishment of a State within a State.

3. The Armenians, who are inveterate enemies of the Jews, and who number about three millions, are incessantly fighting for independence and would be willing to give any amount of money if such were granted to them. Any concessions of autonomy to the Jews would undoubtedly arouse the Armenians to more determined revolutionary activities.

4. Assuming that the Ottoman would ignore Armenians opposition, and granting also that he would agree to sell Palestine with autonomous conditions, the gnawing question remains. What will secure the bargain? Who is going to send an army and a couple of Dreadnaughts to protect our rights in case of any failure on the part of the Ottoman to abide by his promises and signatures. In 1871 Turkey, at the Congress of Berlin, was forced to make her solemn promise to the European powers to protect life and property of the Armenians in her dominions. Did Turkey keep her promise? Let all the bloody Armenian massacres perpetrated by the Turks since that date until the recent Adana massacre answer.

Some will argue that the Mohammedans hate Christians but are friendly disposed to Jews. Granting that it is a living fact, what can be the fate of the Jews if their only strength lies in the friendly whim of another people who must always be looked upon as their superiors. Would not such a condition of affairs cultivate the type of mercenary friendship with all the attending evils that must follow between the superior governing race and the inferior that is being governed? Which the goluth has developed.

The Ottoman may one of these days rescind the "Red Pass" law whose avowed purpose is to stop a possible influx of Jews—whether we like to view it in this light or not. If such would happen, it would simply mean that the government has decided upon a good

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business transaction. Its desert soil would be converted into blooming farms and the vast plains inhabited by loyal, industrious, and enterprising subjects. But as long as the Jews will cling to the pillars of political Zionism the red pass law is most likely to continue.

Political Zionism seeks Palestine because, says Herzl, there is all the enthusiasm for Palestine. Well, reasons Zangwill, if the only condition necessary would be enthusiasm then Palestine is undoubtedly a great force. But what you want is a "legally secured land", in other words, your demand of the nations is that they should create a Jewish State in a land where they have long tacitly agreed to have no nation and no state if they can help it and under such circumstances enthusiasm amounts to an air bubble.

Territorialism, on the other hand, lacks enthusiasm. But if we should for a moment shake off illusions and caprices and allow sobriety and round reason to work, the invincible question must arise: Is it not more practical and indispensable to bring our masses face to face with the hopelessness of the political situation and instead of wasting time and energy, efforts should be directed to arouse their sympathies with a territorial movement which is possible of a quick realization.

True that colonization on soils non-Palestinian has been attempted more than once and every time it proved to be a failure. Argentine, is the most striking example. But

disregarding the anti-Semitic argument that the fact that the Jews are not an agricultural people is solely responsible for the ill success, we may safely say that all those undertakings had no ideal save the effort of meeting economical pressure. Baron de Hirsch did not appear in the light of a national redeemer, a savior of Israel's national entity, but rather as a

(Continued on page 11.)



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BY BERNARD G. RICHARDS.

Items of Interest in the Jewish World.

A Jewish Workmen's Club and institute has been opened in Bristol, Eng.

"Jewish Life" is the title of a new weekly periodical issued in Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Bernard Marks, of St. Kilda, Australia, has been appointed special magistrate for the Children's Court of St. Kilda.

The fair of the Associated Jewish Charities of Rochester last week realized over \$5,000.

Jewish residents in Panama have issued an appeal to their English brethren for funds with which to erect a synagogue.

The Congregation Ahawath Israel, of Trenton, N. J., has been incorporated, and a site selected for the erection of a synagogue.

The Rtx Club is the name of a new social organization formed by a number of well known Hebrew business men of Reading, Pa.

Articles of incorporation of the Jersey City, N. J., Young Men's Hebrew Association, have been filed with the County Clerk.

The Portland, Me., Y. M. H. A. has outgrown its present quarters, and a committee is now looking for a site for a larger meeting place.

The members of the Hebrew Institute of Elizabeth, N. J., are actively at work raising funds for the \$35,000 building planned by the society.

Henry Heineman, eighty-six years old died of apoplexy in Temple Peni-El, 533 West 147th street, just before the service last Sabbath morning.

The annual Chicago charity ball in aid of the Marks Nathan Jewish Orphans' Home held on the 19th ult netted the institution over \$8,000.

A movement is on foot in Buda-Pesth to establish a Jewish museum on the lines of the museum which has been in existence in Vienna for several years.

The names of several Jews appear on the published list of Guarantors for the Scottish Exhibition of National History, Art and Industry, to be held at Glasgow in 1911.

A British consular report just issued gives the following statistics of the Jews in the Tangier district: Tangier, 11,000 Jews; Tetuan, 7,250; Larache, 1,800; Alcazar, 1,000; Arzila, 500.

The Emperor has conferred the Commandership of the Francis Joseph Order on Court Councillor Ignaz Konta, Member of the General Council of Administration of the Austrian State Railways.

It is probable that the proposed federation of the St. Paul, Minn., Jewish charities will be completed during the current month. A similar consolidation of Minneapolis charities was recently effected.

Dr. Carlebach, Rabbi of Luebeck, has received from a Christian gentleman of Hamburg a present of a piece of ground for the erection of a Jewish convalescent home in Scharbenz, on the Baltic shores.

The Ekaterinoslav Real Russian branch has again organized a series of daily assaults on Jews in the streets. Four coreligionists have received severe injuries. The culprits in each case managed to escape punishment.

Mrs. Caroline Cahn died in Omaha, Neb., last week. She was the first Jewess to settle in Nebraska, arriving in Omaha in 1856, and her son Martin, born in the same year, was the first Jewish boy born in the State.

It is interesting to note that the name of Commandant Alfred Dreyfus figures in the list of members of the committee which is being formed in Paris for the erection of a monument to Senor Ferrer, who was recently shot by order of a Spanish court martial.

The Ministry has appointed a special committee at Moscow (over which the governor will preside), to revise the right of residence of the local Jews. It is believed that the government intends to exile a large number of our brethren, hitherto tolerated in the ancient capital.

The imperial irade confirms the election of Rabbi Haim Bidjarano as Chief Rabbi of Adrianople. He is a thorough linguist and scholar, and is one of the most educated modern rabbis in the East. He has written a large number of works, and is corresponding member of several academies in Western Europe.

Congressman Kahn, of California, addressed the Baltimore Section Council of Jewish Women last week, and declared that the Jews of this country owed a great debt of gratitude to Roger Williams, and it would be fitting for the

Council of Jewish Women to decorate his statue in Washington on Memorial Day.

The Czar has honored the Odessa branch of the Real Russian Union by inviting its president, Count Konovnitin, to breakfast at Livadia. The Black Hundreds have decided to utilize this high mark of Imperial favor in order to obtain an audience for their leaders during the stay of his Majesty at Moscow.

The new Minister of Commerce, M. Timasheff, has issued an instruction to his subordinates in which he prohibited non-Russians from acting as exporters of State mineral waters. Though the Minister carefully avoided mentioning the Jews in his order, it is, nevertheless, well known that the new restriction will mainly affect our brethren.

The Galician Minister of Commerce has issued a circular which contains a concession to strictly observant Jews. It directs that all postal matter which requires a receipt shall not be delivered on Saturday and Jewish festivals to Jews who refuse to sign the receipt on those days. Postmasters are advised to keep a register of Jews who keep their Sabbaths and festivals.

Official action has been taken in consequence of the remonstrances addressed by the Alliance Israelite Universelle to the Grand Vizier El Glaoui against the cruelty of the Sultan's Chamberlain to the Jews at Fez. The Grand Vizier communicated the contents of the letter of the Alliance to the Sultan, who had previously learned of the speeches on this subject made in the French Chamber of Deputies.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Posen, Dr. Ludwig Kantorowitz pointed out that the Imperial Government had in recent years repeatedly refused applications for naturalization from foreign Jews who had long resided in the city and province. He addressed an appeal to the government on behalf of these people, and expressed the hope that they would not in the future be refused on account of their religion.

A deputation of the Central Jewish Consistory of France, headed by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, was received a few days ago by M. Briand, president of the Council of Ministers, to call the attention to the difficulties placed in the way of French citizens of the Jewish faith who wished to obtain passports for Russia. The Prime Minister gave the assurance that he would consider the question with all the interest it deserved.

The notorious anti-Semitic agitator, Professor Jorga, has announced his intention to interpellate the Roumanian Government on an alleged campaign undertaken at the instigation of the Jewish reserivists, the object of which is to preach insubordination. Old Jewish soldiers in Roumania have been greatly moved by this false statement, and have addressed to the President of the Chamber of Deputies a letter in which they declare that the statements of M. Jorga are an invention.

Soubhy Bey, the Governor of Jerusalem, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the government. It is to be noted that this official always played a double game. On the one hand he declared philo-Jewish sentiments, and on the other, in his reports to the government at Constantinople, he gave proofs of exaggerated nationalism in asking for authority for severe measures to prevent immigration of Jews into Palestine.

The Turkish Government has decided to create a new Ministry, that of Commerce and Industry, and from a reliable source it is learned that the Cabinet at one of its recent meetings resolved to bestow the new portfolio on a Jew. Two men are mentioned for the post, Emanuel Effendi Carasso, Deputy for Salonica, and Vitalis Effendi Faraggi, Deputy for Constantinople. Whoever is selected will be the first Jewish Minister in the Turkish Empire.

The Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs, formally reopened the London Metropolitan Hospital on the 22d ult. The accommodation for Jewish patients has been improved. There are two Jewish wards with beds for thirteen patients. There is also a separate Jewish kitchen, and a special Jewish mortuary with accommodation for the watcher.

Once again the oath, "more judaico," has been condemned by the Roumanian Court of Cassation, the highest court in the land. As the result of a recent appeal, this court has declared that the judge has no right to impose such an oath on either of the contending parties in a lawsuit. This decision is based upon the fact that the judge has no authority to alter the place where the oath is to be administered, and the only place for taking an oath according to the law is the court itself, and at a public sitting. The oath "more judaico," as is well known, is taken in the synagogue.

The will of Dr. Ludwig Mond directs his trustees, after his wife's death, to pay \$250,000 to the Royal Society, and \$250,000 to the Heidelberg University, both for endowment and research in natural science and for allied purposes. Three sums of \$100,000 each are bequeathed respectively to assist Munich students in sculpture and painting, to provide pensions for or to help necessitous workmen employed by Dr. Mond's commercial firm in England, and to endow Jewish charities at Cassel, Germany. He bequeaths fifty-six pictures to the British National Gallery, nearly all of them Italian masterpieces. Dr. Mond, it will be recalled, left his magnificent art collection to the National Gallery. It has an estimated value of \$1,000,000.

The new building of the University of Stockholm was opened recently. Count Wachtmeister, in his opening address, mentioned that the sum of 358,000 kronen, which had still been required to complete the building fund, had been contributed by a single donor, who had wished his name to be withheld, but under great pressure had permitted it to be disclosed. It then transpired that this generous individual was Herr Edward Heckscher, director of the Industry Bank, who had some time before anonymously given 150,000 kronen to enable the university to establish its Faculty of Law. Herr Heckscher takes a whole-hearted interest in Jewish affairs, and is a large contributor to a number of Jewish institutions.

The late Mr. Bernhard Hertz, a large gold and silversmith in Copenhagen, has left sums to various institutions and other purposes. A sum of 10,000 kronen goes to the Jewish Union, a similar amount to a children's hospital and several other institutions, 50,000 kronen to the Goldsmiths' Home, 20,000 kronen to the Museum for Art and Industry, and 200,000 kronen to the Technological Institute. The largest legacy, however, is one of between 500,000 kronen and 600,000 kronen, which, under the auspices of the Copenhagen Corporation, is to be applied for the benefit of women who for a number of years have earned their livelihood as artisans, or at a Copenhagen factory.

The anti-Jewish policy of M. Schwartz has precipitated a great crisis in the Russian educational world. Hitherto the numerous commercial schools, that recently came into existence mostly through the instrumentality of Jewish merchants, enjoyed the privilege of admitting our brethren either without restrictions or to the extent of 50 per cent. of the total number of scholars. Our coreligionists were supporters of the institutions to a very great extent. Now, however, the principals of the schools have been informed that the numbers of the Jewish pupils would be reduced to 10 or 15 per cent. Several managers have made it known to the ministry that they have no other course left to them but to close the institutions, as the Russian youth makes little use of them. In addition, many Jewish merchants have withdrawn their financial support from the schools. The teachers are protesting energetically against the new orders of the Ministry, which must deprive so many of them of their positions. The Odessa School of Commerce has declined to carry out the Ministerial instructions, on the ground that the Tsar had long ago permitted its authorities to admit 50 per cent. of Jews.

Hebrew Farmers in the West.
Maurice Lewis, of Worcester, Mass., recently returned to that city from a stay of three months in the Middle West. Mr. Lewis states that the number of Hebrews now engaged in farming pursuits in the West is nearly 100 times as great as it was ten years ago. He says:

"In some of the towns adjacent to the big cities in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Michigan, there are from fifteen to twenty-five Jewish families, and the majority of them are farmers. In most cases they are former tenement dwellers of the east side of New York or the ghetto of Chicago. New York is the only Eastern city I found represented. The farmers are prosperous, and as far as I was able to learn, are satisfied.

"The amount of live stock and other products of the farm which they are raising belies the statement which has been made by those who are opposed to contributing to send Hebrews out of the ghettos and into the West, that they will never make good farmers. Not only are they prosperous and happy, but they are healthier than they were when they lived in the crowded tenements. This is a point which is more important, to my mind, than any which has been advanced in favor of the farming idea."

The second week of the New Year brings a splendid array of vaudeville luminaries to the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The leading performer will be the redoubtable Nat M. Willis, styled by an enthusiastic admirer, "The Hero of Ten Thousand Marathons of Mirth." Following Mr. Willis will come Laddie Cliff the Six Musical Nosses, Louis Simon and Grace Gardner, Barry and Wolford, Wentworth, Vesta and Teddy, the Dixie Serenaders, Zerac's Circus and Keith and Proctor motion pictures.

Of all the heresies and false allegations which have emanated from the Reform Jewish pulpit and press, the most arrogant and impertinent assertion has been that which claimed that the Jews are not a race but a religion sect. Despite the physical evidence of the separate existence of many millions of our people, despite the thousands of years of our history as a distinct race and nationality, despite the proof that is furnished by our traditions and culture, our Reform brethren, insanely bent on shuffling off as much of their Jewishness as possible, have for years deliberately blinded their eyes and tried to fool others and themselves with the statement that Jews are not a race but a religious sect. This peurile claim has again and again been denied and disproven, and the exponents of the peculiar and new definition of the Jews have more than once made themselves ridiculous in the eyes of all self-respecting people, be they Jews or non-Jews. But Reform Judaism is the least progressive of all movements. A notion once conceived sticks to the narrow minds of these apostles of the new Judaism; an empty, meaningless slogan once sounded continues to be the subject of one thousand sermons, and as to the disciples of these apostles you cannot, in all fairness, say anything more or less of them than that they are the blind followers of the blind. Time makes no effect upon the mission-Jews, conditions cannot alter the mental attitude of Reform; the Torah of Cincinnati has been given once and for all time. The presence in this country of hundreds of thousands of Jews, who, by their very existence and by their instincts and beliefs, prove the racial and historical identity of the Jews, has no meaning to the little group of Reform Jews, who have taken upon themselves the right to determine as to what our people are. The strength of numbers and the voice of majority can, of course, have no effect upon a movement which has been characterized by so much arrogance and conceit. There was a time when our brethren who were just dying to call themselves "Americans of the Jewish fate," might have indulged themselves in this luxury, with more or less impunity. The German and Spanish and Portuguese Jews were here practically by themselves, and people can say anything they like when there are not present the many who might overhear them, and who might take offense. There were not in the early days any Jews here whose feelings could be violated and whose consciousness could be outraged by the announcement that the Jews are not a people. The Jews here were few, and they did not as yet figure in the public eye, and there was yet no possibility of thousands of Gentiles laughing in their sleeves, or viewing with contempt the sight of the representatives of an ancient and honorable race and nationality, prostrating themselves before their neighbors and protesting profusely that there is no such people, that they did not belong to it, that they are members merely of a religious sect.

There was a time when this nonsense was more or less harmless and when the "Americans of the Jewish persuasion" might have indulged themselves in this game of hiding their identity in a forest of platitudes. But conditions have changed, and the time has come when even in America the Jewish name may no longer be "hefker" and the Jewish identity may no longer be made a thing of sport, a butt of ridicule. The time has come for all self-respecting Jews to call a halt to the efforts of men within our own ranks to traduce the name of our people, and to reduce our dignity and importance. The time has come when we must tell the gentlemen of the Union of Hebrew Congregations of America of the B'nai B'rith and other organizations endeavoring to abolish the Jewish race, that their efforts to establish in official quarters their own definition of the Jew is obnoxious and offensive to us, and that if they persist in their folly, we shall use such methods as may be necessary to publicly disown and discredit them. Whether it will immediately have the desired effect or not, it is the duty of all self-respecting Jews who are proud of their race—and they are in the majority—to serve notice upon our own calumniators and detractors, that if they continue their insulting and outrageous agitation, we shall fight them with their own weapons, and face them publicly, and make them eat their own words—long, laborious Germanized English words that are sure to choke them. The time has come to speak plain words and to tell our public men and preachers and publishers, who have been spreading the great falsehood about the Jewish race, that the self-respecting Jews will not stand for their vilification and will resort to any methods at their command to stop it.

There is a plain duty before all real, genuine Jews of this country, Jews without conditions and limitations, and it is for all such to do their part. As to the mission-Jews, the Reformers, the irregular members of the "religious sect"—we cannot be responsible for them. They do not know when their efforts are unnecessary or their statements uncalled for, and they will probably persist in their folly and meet with the punishments which they deserve. With characteristic arrogance and effrontery the Reform camp does not know when it is down. After all its humiliation caused by its recent convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, after all that display

of weakness and vacillation and cowardice, which aroused the contempt of the largest Jewish centre in the world, the Reformers have arisen from their defeat to engage in further work to bring ridicule upon the Jewish people, and the Jewish Saints of Cincinnati and their official organ are backing the efforts of the Hon. Simon Wolf and other great men to have the word "Hebrew" removed from our immigration records, on the ground that the Jews are not a race. You may not know, you poor, unenlightened reader, but the fact is there are not any Jews among the immigrants who come to this country. All the persons of our kind who come here are Russians, and Poles, and Germans, and Frenchmen, and Turks, etc. The fact is—that the fact is a lie. Nevertheless, Mr. Simon Wolf wishes you to subscribe to his assertion that there is no such thing as a Jewish race. The masses of our people, the millions of Jews believing and proving the racial and national identity of the Jews, the American Israelite is very much worried about it. It says:

"Zionists have insisted that we are a nation. One of their number protested against the stand taken by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations at its meeting at St. Louis, some six or seven years ago, bearing on this point. The same gentlemen precipitated a rather disagreeable debate on this subject at the convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, held at Philadelphia last year. And it is to be expected that he and others will protest again, when the attempt is made to have the term 'Hebrew' removed from the immigration reports. Their intense national bias will not permit them to hold their peace. Of course, as long as the Zionists claim that we constitute a nation by ourselves, it will take herculean efforts, on the part of those Jews who are eager to make the world understand that we are Americans in all else save religion, to accept this position."

Poor American Israelites, poor Rabbi Tobias Schanfarber, and poor old Simon Wolf! It is not the claim of the Zionists that has made us a race or a nationality, but it is five thousand years of Jewish life and Jewish history, common beliefs, common feelings, common modes of expression which have persisted throughout the centuries. The Jews have no more been made either a race or a nationality by the claims of the Zionists than that can be unmade as such by the bungling, blundering statements made by Mr. Wolf and Judge Mack at a hearing of the Immigration Commission recently held in Washington. The Goyim, the Gentiles, who listened to them knew more about the Jews than those "prominent Hebrews." The hearing further illustrated the absurdity and uselessness of registering the entering immigrants according to their political affiliations, and not according to their racial entity, when the whole object of the immigration records is to collect correct data as to the recognized racial and historic divisions of the human kind which contribute to the make-up of the new populations of our country.

Imagine the value of the records according to which persons from the various nationalities of Austria are registered as Austrians or according to which Jews, Poles and Germans and Turks coming from Russia would be entered as Russians. Of course, such an idea cannot, and will not be entertained, so long as public officials have not lost the faculty of seeing things as they are. The public officials who heard the pleas of the "prominent Hebrews," knew very well that both ethnologically and historically the Jews are a race, and they knew also that such things are determined approximately; that even if there was a scientific doubt about it a self-respecting people would be bound to go by its instincts and beliefs and accumulated strength of tradition and culture, and should not try to deliberately efface itself from among the races and nations of the earth.

And what can we say of the plea that immigration records showing that so many of our people in this country are immigrants, are bound to arouse anti-Semitism among those that are prejudiced against us? It is the dear old ostrich again trying to stick its head into the sand. Poor petty little Israelite, poor Judge Mack and poor old Mr. Wolf. Prejudice is not caused by statistics, anti-Semitism will not be aroused by a word on the immigration records, whether they call us Hebrews or Hindoos. Racial and religious hatred arise out of certain inherent and inevitable conditions, and insofar as we are concerned, it is our duty to combat this evil as men and to stand up for our rights on every occasion. To try to cast off our identity and to deny a living fact out of fear that the knowledge of our numbers will bring enmity against us, is both cowardly and disgraceful, and I have no hesitation in saying that the men who are endeavoring to thus shuffle off our historic claims are inviting the contempt and hatred of the Gentile world, and are desecrating the Jewish name. These are the men and theirs are the methods that are causing prejudice. The men who will really advance our interests; will be those who take pride in our strength and in our numbers, and who will recognize our racial and national characteristics and assets, and who will fight for our religious and cultural interests directly and honorably. The way to keep up Judaism is to preserve the Jewish people, and we must

recognize the inherent forces and strivings of the millions of our people who dwell in other lands, and whose ideals are directed to the spiritual rejuvenation of Israel. It is absolutely an inexcusable wrong to shut out from the fold of the Jewish people those who are either temporarily or even permanently indifferent to the claims of religion—but whose lives are, at any rate, as spiritual as are those of the bulk of the followers of the comparatively small reform Jewish sect.

Are we a nation or a race? This is a question for 14,000,000 of Jews to answer, and if they can reply in no other way, they answer it by their common instincts and beliefs, by their kinship of blood and similarity of features and characteristics, by their language, strivings and spiritual possessions, which, though they live in many different lands, are in the main everywhere alike. I submit that it is the very height of impertinence and arrogance for a small section of the Jewish people to abrogate to itself the right of determining as to what the Jewish identity is without considering the wishes and the feelings of the great majority.

SOCIAL.

A reunion luncheon of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Ladies' Auxiliary will be given at the Hotel Astor on January 19.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Annie Yarnitsky to Mr. J. William Nathanson, which will take place at the B'nai Israel Synagogue on Sunday afternoon, January 16. A reception at Clinton Hall will follow.

A surprise party was tendered to Miss Elsie Lax in honor of her twenty-first birthday, on Sunday, January 2, at her residence, 117 West 137th street. Among those present were: Messrs. M. and H. Stropf, Herman Reich, Wm. H. Hertz, Miss Elsie Goldman, Miss Elsie Ram, Miss Elsie Erdman, Miss Fresh, Miss Lena Merbach, Miss Jennie Goldberger and Miss Bertha Siegelman.

Mrs. M. D. Greenwald entertained at her residence, 220 West 141st street, on Sunday evening last in honor of the birthday of her daughter Pearl. The guests were entertained with music selections by Miss Gertrude Natkins, Miss Hortense Mayer and Messrs. David Groberg, Max Lengel and M. Hirschbaum. Supper was served at 11, after which dancing followed. Some of those present were: Misses Celia Natkins, Bella Levy, Lena Spiro, Sadie Ungar, Esther Rabinowitz, Mabel Cohen and Florence Abrams, and Messrs. Mendel Levy, Aug. Adler, C. Unger and Alfred Nathan.

A charity whist was given by Mrs. Harry Fischel on Saturday evening, January 1, for the benefit of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, at the Stony View Cottage at Hunter, Catskill Mountains. This affair was a success both financially and socially. Prizes were awarded to Miss Jennie Frank, Miss Maud Blanke, and Mrs. Fast. While Mr. and Mrs. Fischel and family were stopping at Hunter during the recent vacation, Mrs. Fischel felt that her pleasure would not be complete unless she did something for charity, which prompted her to arrange the above affair.

BIRTHS.

FREYER.—On Monday, December 27, 1909, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Freyer, of 122 West 114th st.

GLATZMAYER.—To Mr. and Mrs. August W. Glatzmayer (nee Dina Wynen), of No. 1991 Morris avenue, Bronx, a son on Tuesday, December 28, 1909.

ENGAGEMENTS.

ELLIS—LERNER.—In honor of the engagement of their daughter Eva to Mr. Samuel A. Lerner Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ellis, 3 West 122d street, will be at home Sunday evening, January 16. No cards.

GROSS—HOCHSTIM.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Hochstim, of Far Rockaway, at present residing at Hotel Brunswick, Madison avenue and Eighty-ninth street, announce the engagement of their daughter Helen (Nannie) to Mr. Jack Gross, of Brooklyn. Reception Sunday, January 30, 1910, from 3 to 6 p. m., at Hotel Brunswick. No cards.

GRUNBAUM—BAER.—Mrs. Harriet Baer, of 235 West 137th street, announces the engagement of her daughter Cora to Mr. Herbert Grunbaum. Reception Sunday, January 9, from 3 until 6 p. m., at Hotel Savoy.

HEYMANN—BARNETT.—Mrs. Rachel Barnett, of 146 West 103d street, announces the engagement of her daughter Leah Lillie to Mr. Felix T. Heymann. At home Sunday, January 9, from 3 to 6 p. m. No cards.

KAPLAN—HIRSCH.—Miss Carrie

Hirsch, Dr. David M. Kaplan, betrothed. Receive Sunday, January 16, 1910, from 3 to 6 p. m., Hotel Savoy. No cards.

KRISCHOK—PRAGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Krischok, of 1025 Lexington avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian to Mr. Benjamin Prager. Reception Sunday, January 9, 1910, Carlton Hall, 106-108 West 127th street, 2 to 6 p. m. No cards.

LERNER—ELLIS.—In honor of the engagement of their daughter Eva to Mr. Samuel A. Lerner, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ellis, 3 West 122d street, will be at home Sunday evening, January 16. No cards.

LIEBERMAN—BOBIER.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Bobier, 20 East 120th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Blanche to Mr. Edward Lieberman.

MICHAEL—MAIBRUNN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Maibrunn, of 200 West Eighty-sixth street, announce the engagement of their daughter Hattie to Mr. Julian Michael. Reception at Hotel Astor, January 9, 1910, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

PEYSER—BAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Bayer beg to announce the engagement of their daughter Jessie to Mr. Morris L. Peyser. At home, 425 East 139th street, Sunday, January 9, from 3 to 6.

REINEMAN—KOLB.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Kolb, of 145 West 116th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Josephine to Mr. Bernard Reineman. Reception at the Herrstadt, 27 West 115th street, January 16, after 8. No cards.

ROSENBLATT—MORRIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Morris announce the betrothal of their daughter Belle to Mr. Sydney S. Rosenblatt. At home Sunday, January 16, from 3 until 6, 204 West 143d street.

ROSENBERG—EPSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Epstein, of 2419 Seventh avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Florence to Mr. Harry Rosenberg. At home Sunday, January 9, 1910, from 3 to 6. No cards.

ROSENTHAL—KASS.—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kass, of 226 South 9th street, Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter Elizabeth to Dr. Louis Rosenthal. At home Sunday, January 9, from 3 to 6 p. m. No cards.

SCHWARTZ—HAAS.—Mr. Otto Haas, 150 West Forty-eighth street, announces engagement of his daughter Esther to Harry Schwartz, of Newark. At home Sunday, January 9, from 3 to 6.

MARRIAGES.

BERLIN—NEUFELD.—The marriage of Augusta Neufeld to Moses Berlin was solemnized on Tuesday, December 28, 1909, at 2 West 115th street, by the Rev. Aaron Eiseaman. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, Dr. Herman Neufeld, the wedding was a private one, participated in by the immediate family and relatives.

COHN—SMULOVITZ.—A very interesting wedding ceremony took place last Sunday evening between Arnold D. Cohn and Rebecca Smulovitz. Both parties are deaf mutes and are members of the Hebrew Congregation of the Deaf, Miss Smulovitz being president of the auxiliary society of the ladies and a member of the choir. The bride and bridegroom have known each other from childhood days and have grown up together in the institution. The ceremony was performed in the sign language by Rev. Aaron Eiseaman.

DINGFELDER—SCHWALB.—Rosa Dingfelder to Joseph A. Schwalb at the Herrstadt on January 2, 1910.

HYMAN—FEIFER.—On Tuesday evening, December 28, 1909, at the Hotel Astor, Miss Sadie Hyman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerson Hyman, of No. 111 East Eighty-first street, was married to Mr. David Feifer. Rev. Dr. B. Drachman officiated. Messrs. Louis Hyman, Abraham Feifer, Joseph Hyman, Alexander Feifer and Frederic Klein and Julius Fine were ushers. Miss Rose Klingenstein maid of honor, and Misses Anna Baker, Nettie Rabinowitz, Ray Dworsky, Charlotte Corday, Birdie Clark and Sophie Unterberg bridesmaids. The bridal couple left for Washington en route for Florida and Cuba, and expect to return to New York in about five weeks.

LEVY—LEOPOLD.—Mrs. R. Leopold, of 434 Central Park West, announces the marriage of her daughter Doretha G. to Dr. David H. Levy, on Tuesday, December 28.

LEVY—SCHOENFELD.—On Saturday, January 1, 1910, by the Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, at 60 East 121st street, Estelle Schoenfeld to Mr. Sylvan S. Levy.

MEYERS—WEIL.—At Reisenweber's Sunday, December 26, by the Rev. Dr. Schulman, Miss Ethel Meyers to Mr. Leop Weil.

PEKOWSKY—TILL.—On December 28, 1909, at Westminster Hall, Dora Pekowsky, to Samuel Till, by Rev. Adolph Spiegel.

RAUSCHKOLB—SCHMIDT.—On Sunday, December 26, by the Rev. D. Loewenthal, of Temple Ez Chaim, Sarah J. Schmidt to Ralph Rauschkolb.

SALSBURY—ETTENEHEIMER.—At the Hotel Savoy, December 23, Dr. Grossman officiating, Florine C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ettenheimer, to Dr. Henry L. Salsbury.

SENFTEMBERG—WOLFF.—On Sunday, December 26, 1909, by Rabbi D. Loewenthal, of East Ninety-second Street Temple, Regina Wolff to John Senftenberg.

WALLACH—LIEBESKIND.—On January 1, 1910, Miss Claire Wallach was married to Mr. Solon J. Liebeskind by the Rev. Dr. Edward Lissman.

Uptown Talmud Torah May Be Closed

We earnestly call the attention of our readers to the appeal of the Uptown Talmud Torah Association which appears in another column. The splendid work accomplished and still to be done by this institution commends it most strongly to our readers. Its educational building, at 132-142 East 111th street, is the most modern and best-equipped Jewish religious educational building in the United States. A second mortgage of \$10,000 on this building is now due and payment has been peremptorily demanded.

CAN THE JEWS OF NEW YORK AFFORD TO PERMIT A FORECLOSURE TO BE COMMENCED, AND THIS SPLENDID EDIFICE TO BE SOLD UNDER THE HAMMER, ITS DOORS CLOSED AND ITS 1,800 BOYS AND GIRLS DEPRIVED OF RELIGIOUS MORAL AND PHYSICAL INSTRUCTION?

Contributions to this special second mortgage fund should immediately be sent to Henry Glass, treasurer, 46 White street. Delay is exceedingly dangerous in this instance, and blessed will he be who gives quickly and generously.

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THEODORE LANGDON VAN NORDEN, Vice-President.
JOHN N. VAN PELT, Cashier.

Capital	January 1st, 1910.	\$300,000.00
Surplus & Profits		403,412.75
Deposits		7,869,821.98
		\$8,573,214.73
Loans		417,757.44
Discounts		2,437,991.77
Investments		1,067,308.63
Demand Loans		\$1,812,222.72
Cash on hand and in banks		2,837,934.17
		4,650,156.89
		\$8,573,214.73

Number of accounts, 20,529.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Deposits, August 24, 1909	\$1,529,469.62
January 1, 1910	1,751,236.92
January 1, 1905	3,087,923.89
January 1, 1906	4,097,282.10
January 1, 1907	4,321,333.57
January 1, 1908	5,235,537.89
January 1, 1909	6,637,881.10
January 1, 1910	7,869,821.98

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

644-646 Broadway
117TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

December 23d, 1909.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT

per annum on all sums not exceeding \$3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 17, 1910.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1910, will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1910.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Ass't Secretary.

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IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

Congregation Es Chaim.
Rabbi D. Loewenthal preaches Sabbath morning on "Israel's Victory."

Congregation B'nai Jeshurun.
Rabbi B. A. Tintner preaches Sabbath morning on "The Dangers of a Delay."

Cong. Shaari Zedek of Harlem.
Rabbi Spiegel preaches Sabbath morning on "His Name, According to the Manifestations of His Powers."

Congregation Agudath Jeshorim.
Rabbi David Davidson preaches Sabbath morning on "Evolution, Not Revolution."

Temple Anshe Chesed.
Dr. Gustav N. Hausman lectures this evening on "Honor Crushed to Earth Will Rise Again." Sabbath morning, "The Merit of the Fathers."

Temple Emanu-El.
Sabbath morning Rabbi Magnes preaches on "Revelation." Sunday at 11.15 Rabbi Silverman on "Judaism and Christian Science."

Congregation Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim.
Rabbi I. S. Moses will preach in German Sabbath morning on "The Change of God's Name."

Temple Beth-El, Jersey City.
This evening (Friday) Rabbi L. J. Goetz will preach on "Hindrances to Religion." Sabbath morning, "Humbleness."

Sinai Temple, Mt. Vernon.
Rabbi Joseph I. Gorfinkle will speak this (Friday) evening on "Compensation." Sabbath morning, "The Jews of Baltimore."

Temple Hand-in-Hand.
Rabbi I. Reichert lectures this evening on "Blessed Are They That Forget." Sabbath morning (German), "Pharaoh's Request, Judaism's Proof."

Beth Israel Bikur Cholim.
Rev. Aaron Eiseaman will deliver the lecture this (Friday) evening on the topic, "The Spirit of Hopefulness, Man's Greatest Tonic." Sabbath morning, the old question, "Show Us a Miracle."

Educational Alliance.
Rabbi Samuel Buchler will preach this Friday evening before the Young People's Synagogue, on "The Jews in Egypt," and Sabbath morning before the People's Synagogue, on the subject "Moses and Aaron."

Temple Rodeph Shalom.
Rabbi Rudolph Grossman lectures this evening on "The Duty of Jewish Young to Their Faith." Sabbath morning "The Claims of Self and of Others—Do They Conflict?"

Sunday morning Rabbi Grossman lectures at the Mt. Morris Baptist Church, Fifth avenue and 127th street. Subject, "Judaism—Its Principles and Its Hopes."

Free Synagogue.
Sunday morning Dr. Wise will preach on "The Disintegration of Israel." Friday evening, at Clinton Hall, Dr. Lee K. Frankel and Rev. S. E. Goldstein will speak on "The Need and Value of Social Service."

Wednesday evening, January 12, at the synagogue vestry, the second of the Social Service Conferences will be held on "Social Service and the Public Health." The addresses are to be given by Prof. J. Pease Norton, of Yale University, and the executive secretary of the Committee of One Hundred on Public Health, and the Honorable Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association.

Young Women's Hebrew Association.
Mr. I. Edwin Goldwasser will address the congregation at services this evening.

The new social club has been very active during the past week, and has attractive features planned for the very near future. The members and their friends gathered in the auditorium on Saturday evening, January 1, and had a very merry time. Under the auspices of this club, Mr. Thomas Dorgan, cartoonist for the Evening Journal, entertained a large audience on Wednesday, January 5, by drawing some interesting sketches. Several other numbers marked a very enjoyable programme. A long tramp through the country on Sunday, January 9, has been planned by the members of the social club, and is anticipated with much eagerness.

On Saturday evening, January 8, Mr. Wilson will give a lecture with stereopticon views on the Niagara Falls, and it is hoped this will prove of much interest to the members and their friends.

At a meeting of the Association Advisory Board on Sunday, January 2, many promising events were discussed. Under the auspices of the various clubs plays, debates, health talks, musical and social evenings will be given.

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A large home for Jewish children is being erected at Oakhurst near Elberon, N. J.

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BY DR. MADISON C. PETERS.
AUTHOR OF "JUSTICE TO THE JEWS".
No. XIX.—EMMA LAZARUS.

IN writing of Jews it would be most ungracious to overlook the Jewesses. From the days of Queen Esther, the women of the race have put forward a goodly claim to fame. They have been eminent in almost every domain of human endeavor, from the earliest times to the present day. They have done their part in the tented field, in the legislative hall, on the rostrum and at the desk, with brush and with pen to reflect glory upon their people.

Emma Lazarus was born in the city of New York, July 22, 1849, of parents in pretty well-to-do circumstances. She got the best education available at that time among her class. Of course it was not a high education, but it was sufficient to lay a foundation on which was afterwards built a strong edifice of acquirement. At that time the Jews were not as numerous or as prominent as they are now. In fact it was a rare thing to meet a rich Jew. Most of them had settled down along the water front in the lower East side and engaged in peddling or selling second-hand clothes. In this way was formed the nucleus of fortunes which have since grown colossal.

Miss Lazarus was an exceptionally intelligent girl. As soon as she was able to grasp and master the rudiments of knowledge she became a student, and a student she always remained. When other children would be out on the street, romping and playing, she could be found in some obscure corner poring over a book. All the pennies she could manage to get together went for the purchase of literature and not candy. And the girl was discriminate in her choice of books. Intuitively she could scent anything of the improper which she would not touch or even look upon. Her favorite reading was poetry. She revelled in the grand thoughts and conceptions of the master minds that have enriched the world with their genius.

From the beginning she was of a romantic disposition. She kept aloof from other girls and seemed to have communings all by herself, as with spirits unseen by mortals.

Her dreamy eyes would look out over the housetops on the morning sunrise and in the spreading beams she would see wondrous prisms of light, color and iridescence forming castles and mansions, towns and cities, peopled with the beings of her vivid imagination. In the evening she would cast her looks towards the West and in the oriflammes of the dying sunset see angel forms dancing down the western arches to their homes beyond

the stars. All was romance, all was poetry.

The discriminate character of Miss Lazarus' reading became apparent when the first volume of her own verse was published. There everything is pure, simple, serene, unaffected. She was only seventeen when her first volume of poems appeared and she began to write these when she was only fourteen. There is a wealth of imagery in every line, giving an earnestness of what was to come when maturity developed her talents.

In 1871 Miss Lazarus issued a second volume, entitled "Admetus and Other Poems," which met with an enthusiastic reception, being specially well received in England, where critics accustomed to slashing and mauling the best work, gave it unstinted praise.

Flattering notices appeared in such conservative papers as the *Westminster Review*, the *Athenaeum* and the *Illustrated London News*. The last mentioned paper has ever been hard to please, especially in the domain of poetry, so when it gushed over a poetess, not to speak of a Jewess, we may be sure there was something above the ordinary about her. Here is what it said of this Jewish maiden: "Miss Lazarus must be hailed by impartial literary criticism as a poet of rare original power. She has unconsciously caught from admiring perusal, more, perhaps, the style of Tennyson's Arthurian Idylls, in her narrative and dramatic pieces than would seem fitly to attend the perfectly fresh and independent stream of her thought. But her conceptions of each theme, and the whole compass of her ideas and emotions differ essentially from those of preceding or contemporary poets.

"In her treatment of the story of Alcestis and Admetus, one of the two Greek subjects among the poems of this volume, she is far happier than Mr. Browning in his half adaptation of Alcestis in dying to preserve the life of her lord, is here not a mere blind womanly fondness. It is rather an exalted persuasion that he, as the best of men and kings, the saviour and wise ruler of his country, as a person honored of the gods, as a monarch gratefully and trustfully obeyed by the people, is an object most worthy of her noble self-sacrifice. Admetus, for his part, still refuses to let her die for him; but the solemn act is consummated by the intervention of Phoebus, his divine guest, and former assistant in his winning of Alcestis to be his wife. The conflict afterwards between Hercules and Death, and the return of life to Alcestis, are represented with more force, as well as more grace in this poem than in that of Mr. Browning. Let the reader judge of this:

"Then from the dying woman's couch again

Her voice was heard, but with strange sudden tones,
'Lo, I awake—the light comes back to me.

What miracle is this? And thunders shook

The air, and clouds of mighty darkness fell,

And the earth trembled and weird, horrid sounds

Were heard of rushing wings and flying feet,

And groans; and all were silent, dumb with awe,

Saving the king, who paused not in his prayer,

'Have mercy, Gods!' and then again, 'O Gods,

Have mercy!'

Through the open casement poured bright floods of sunny light; the air was soft,

Clear, delicate, as though a summer storm

Had passed away, and those there standing saw,

Afar upon the plain, death fleeing thence;

And at the doorway, weary, well-night spend,

Alcides flushed with victory.'

Certainly it is high praise when a London paper places an American girl and a Jewess too, on a pedestal above Robert Browning, the acknowledged king of classical

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verse. And think of it when this poem was written the authoress had just passed her twenty-first milestone.

The touch of the true poet is seen in the flights of fancy, the graceful figures, the vivid imagination; we think we can see the "rushing wings and flying feet" and Alcides, "flushed with victory," "weary and well-nigh spent" at the doorway.

In the same volume are to be found many other beautiful poems such as "Tannhauser," "Orpheus," "Regret," and "The Gordon of Adonis," all dealing with classical themes and showing a ripe scholarship.

And there are others in lighter vein, sparkling lyrics, thrilling melodies and patriotic songs. Several are devoted to the Union cause in the Civil War, for Miss Lazarus was a rabid abolitionist. These include "Heroes" and "The Day of Dead Soldiers," very inspiring and pathetic pieces.

She was a proficient linguist, able to read the literature of many lands in the original. She gloried in the deeds of her race and she put her people under an everlasting debt through all she did to show their glories and triumphs up to the world. She twanged the harp of Zion as no other woman ever did and made its music reverberate from corner to corner of the civilized world.

She gloried in Jewish supremacy. To her the grand old men of her race were gods of strength and power and the bards of Israel were the greatest musicians and sweetest singers that earth could boast.

She took the outpourings of the immortal Jewish singers of Spain, those who beautified the Sephardic ritual, and wed them to the English tongue, so that English speaking people could conceive an idea of the genius and talents of her race.

She wrote essays on the Jewish poets of the Iberian peninsula in the Middle Ages, comprising copious extracts, translated from the works of the grand old masters, affording a clear insight into the inimitable productions of Gabrial, Halevy and Iben Ezra.

Her pen was most prolific and she turned out prose and verse with equal facility. She was an ornament to Jewry and can easily take her place side by side in the gallery of fame with the most gifted female writers Christendom has produced.

Zangwill Zionism and Territorialism.

(Continued from Page 3.)

generous man who wished to provide the sufferers with "a living" and that does not go far. The Jew cares little for the "pottage of lentils" but cares much for the "birthright".

Territorialism provides both, a great ideal—the rebirth of nationalism, and a possible solution to the economic problem.

The Jewish Territorial Organization seeks to obtain a "legally secured land" under autonomous conditions anywhere and everywhere as long as it is suitable for colonization. The *autonomy* insisted upon as one of the primary conditions manifests clearly the uncompromising determination of the movement to preserve Israel's traditional nationalism which preservation, it believes, is possible on autonomous grounds only. Its aim is to afford the Jews an opportunity whereby they may be enabled to make the best of them at their own best efforts. Its developpe motto is: let the Jews along their own lines, be they traditional historical, religious, or other as long as they are their own they are Jewish.

Territorialism has nothing to do with theology, no more than Zionism has according to Nordau; but it has to do with the reawakening of an assertive Judaism, with the development of the aggressive, militant element of our people through the infusion of a strong independent national spirit. It believes that not the land makes the people but the people make the land, and such, developed by Jews must be a Jewish land, an "Eretz Israel," regardless of where its place on the globe or map is. In short, it is the Jewish institutions, Jewish customs, and, above all, Jewish hands that would make their land a *holy one*.

The preceding lines digested, the reader will realize what gross fallacies are all the accusations of the quick-tempered Zionists as to the impurity of Zangwill's motives in building up his organization. Mind you, I have not come out to bear the bell of the Territorial doctrine, nor to canvass followers for it. To be true to inclinations, I admit that I am thoroughly imbued with the fascination of the pol-

itical Palastinian Zionism; but what I wish is, first, to warn my fellow-Zionists to exercise more tolerance in handling any opponent to our movement, particularly, when the one in question is such a figure as Zangwill; next to remove some of the hazy conceptions of the Territorial principles, which some of the agitators, erroneously or deliberately, spread among Zionist circles.

Bayonne, N. J.

Last Sunday morning Rabbi Joel Blau, of Borough Park, spoke before the "Alpha Theta Fraternity," of Bayonne, N. J., on the subject, "The Jew in History." The fraternity is a society consisting of enthusiastic young Jewish students and professional men organized for the purpose of stirring up and keeping alive an interest in matters Jewish among the younger element of Bayonne.

Zionist Demonstration in Hamburg.

The correspondent of the Jewish Daily News, Isaac Allen, who is an executive member of the Federation of the American Zionists and one of the American delegates to the Ninth International Zionist Congress, cabled an account of a remarkable Zionist demonstration which took place in Hamburg last Tuesday night. The demonstration took the form of a reception, which was tendered to the delegates, and which was held in the large assembly hall of the Zoological Garden. The reception was held under the auspices of Jewish academic societies, representing the educational institutions of Hamburg and Berlin. Six thousand persons in gala attire were present, and the scene presented was one of unusual animation and enthusiasm. Orations were delivered by Herr David Wolfsohn and other Zionist leaders, and the gathering closed with the singing of "Hatikvah."

Julius Weis, one of the wealthiest business men and philanthropists of New Orleans, died there on Friday night, aged eighty-three. He was a native of Kling, Germany, and came to the United States in 1845, settling first at Natchez, Miss., and moving thence to Fayette and finally to New Orleans in 1864. There he established the cotton and banking house of Julius Weis & Co., and made a fortune. Mr. Weis had been one of the most active philanthropists for charities of all kinds. He established the Hebrew Education Society, was president of the Touro Infirmary, established and endowed the Julius Weis Home for the Aged and Infirm, was one of the founders of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, vice-president of the Conference of Charities and president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was Mr. Weis' habit to take a number of orphans into his banking house and there give them a good commercial start.

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א"ח

CORRESPONDENTS are notified that matter received after Wednesday 10 A. M. will be too late for the current edition.

TO-MORROW will be Rosh Chodesh *benshen*. Tuesday next is the first day of Shebat.

ONE FAULT-FINDING subscriber who remits, is worth ten who praise with "unremitting kindness."

THE *Aleph Beth* of Zionism seems to be that the *Gimmel* shall be made to stand for *g'uloh* instead of *golus*.

IN TURKEY they are looking about for a national hymn. Wouldn't the "gobble, gobble" song from the "Mascot" fill the bill?

WHAT GENTILES and near-Gentiles think of Zionism may be interesting but is not conclusive. *Jewry* alone is the proper jury to decide the matter.

THE PAPERS report an alliance between catholic and protestant ministers for the purpose of "spreading their doctrines." Are these doctrines not thin enough?

WOULD NOT a Rabbinical Association in every part of the country, patterned on the Ohio Rabbinical Association subserve a useful purpose? We fancy the experiment is worth making.

IN NOTING recent Liberal attacks in England on Lord Rothschild for his opposition to the Budget, will anyone now be bold enough to say there is no anti-Semitism in the "favored land?"

RABBI WOLSEY of Cleveland having made some disparaging remarks about Miss Reform, was challenged by Rabbi Gries and the duel is now being fought with *epistles* in the papers.

WHAT WILL the future Jewish state in Palestine be if an American traveller records the fact that a hotel keeper in one of the Rothschild colonies looks upon William Randolph Hearst as the greatest man in America since George Washington?

STATISTICS lately published show that in 1908 no less than 400 Russian Greek Catholics were converted to Judaism. And still the Russian bureaucrats would have us believe that it is the populace alone which is anti-Semitic and foments the terrible anti-Jewish outrages!

INDIANA now has its Jewish paper. "*Jewish Life*" is the name of the newest "weakly," and Indianapolis its place of publication. Wisconsin and Arkansas had meanwhile better look to their laurels, and as much may be said for Maine. These are the next to be invaded.

"We of the house of Israel have ever prided ourselves on the dignity and solemnity of our own religious and domestic celebrations including the Sabbath eve inaugural."

THE ABOVE is from Dr. Wise's address at the Free Synagogue on Sunday, Dec. 26th 1909. We would be glad to know how, when, and where the members of the Free Synagogue "solemnly celebrate the Sabbath eve inaugural."

THE MUCH-MOATED QUESTION whether the Yiddish is a distinct language or a mere jargon seems to have caused the first jar in the turbulent sessions of the late Zionist Congress. The decision to exclude the Yiddish from the official records was arrived at mainly because the Yiddish is a most dangerous rival of the Hebrew language, which had been declared by preceding congresses as the Jewish national language.

THE TROUBLE with the plan for "practical work" in Palestine, which was proposed by the radicals in the Zionist Congress, is the fact that the publicity given to it is likely to arouse the suspicions of the Turkish government, and to put obstacles in the way of Jewish immigration. They tell of a timid man who was presented a book on "how to become resolute and firm." On being asked how he liked the book Mr. Henpeck answered: "Very much, but alas! my wife has read it, too."

THE BOYISH delight experienced at the reading of the horrible plagues sent upon Pharaoh—as described so graphically in this week's *Sidrah*—gives way in the mature mind to a feeling of pity for that arch-enemy of the Jews, who seems to have been inclined to cry "enough" but "וַיִּחַזֵּק לֵב פַּרְעֹה" (God hardened Pharaoh's heart). This passage of Scripture is one of the hardest nuts for theologians to crack, and a satisfactory explanation of the problems it raises seems to be beyond the ken of the human mind.

RITTER VON TAUSSIG who died in Vienna recently seems to have been a sincere Jew. But his open defiance of Jewish public opinion and evident inability to forego the chance to drive a bargain in connection with some Russian foreign loans a few years since, have not been forgotten. It is well that our Jewish public and press are acquiring a lengthening memory. No Jew, however exalted his station or vast his wealth, may in future forget that he is a Jew, if he wishes to continue to count for anything in internal Jewish affairs.

THE RECENT CONFERENCE of Russian Jews at Kovno seems to have been a success as a gathering. True, the bureaucrats restricted the discussions which took place to considerations of the Russo-Jewish communal organization and the meat and candle taxes. This prevented those in conference from dealing with "burning" Russo-Jewish political and educational topics, and so the sessions must have been quite devoid of all excitement. Yet the fact that such a gathering took place in Russia is a hopeful sign, and we accordingly trust that our Russian brethren have taken heart from it and will soon repeat the experience.

IT IS WELL that public attention is being directed on the more or less incompetent interpreters of Yiddish in the "poor man's courts" of our city. This is a matter which demands just consideration and complete investigation. Very often the property—not to speak of the liberty—of many persons depends upon the technical accuracy with which their testimony, delivered in a foreign language, is communicated to the judge or jury sitting in judgment. The question of interpreting Yiddish is far-reaching, for it involves our judicial officers' departing from the prevalent notion that Yiddish is only a species of "low" German, which any German-speaking person, be he Jew or non-Jew, can fully understand!

THE RETIREMENT on Friday last of the Hon. N. Taylor Phillips from the office of Second Deputy Comptroller of the City of New York, after filling it most acceptably and creditably for the unusually long period of eight years, must be cause for sincere regret to all who would have their city served by conscientious, painstaking, and efficient public officials. Mr. Phillips' service to the city has been of the highest character of usefulness, and he carries with him into well-earned rest the consciousness that he has done his duty to the public fully and well. So sterling a public man as Mr. Phillips will not be out of public eye long: his return to public service is eagerly looked forward to.

WE NOTE with pleasure the opening of the home of the City Athletic Club. This institution is the culmination in tangible form of the effort made by prominent and influential Jews of this town to establish a luxurious athletic club of their own after the refusal of the New York Athletic Club to admit them to membership for no other reason than their Jewish birth. The club is bound to serve a useful purpose, although the thought of "muscular Judaism" so-called was probably remote from the minds of the leading spirits. Of course, the City Athletic Club is not a Jewish institution. At the same time it would have been a wise act for its founders to select another day than our holy Sabbath on which to formally dedicate their building.

THE BROOKLYN *Standard-Union* warns a reader who made inquiry concerning an "English-Hebrew or German-Hebrew book published whereby one could acquire a knowledge of the Jewish language," that "Hebrew is, of course, a dead language, not having been spoken for over two thousand years," etc. We may inform our friend "across the river" who writes thus oracularly, that he is in error, that Hebrew is by no means a dead language and that there are vast numbers of Jews, native to Palestine and contiguous lands, speaking it and using it as fluently as we do English. What the acquisitive reader meant by "Jewish language" was Yiddish, of course. The query was plain: there was hence no need for endeavoring to "frown down" upon the Hebrew.

וַיִּרְא פַרְעֹה כִּי הִיחָה הַרוּחָה וְהַכֹּכָב אֶת לְבוֹ
But when Pharaoh saw that there was respite he-hardened his heart.—(Ex. 8:11.)

OUR sages comment on this verse: "כִּי רָרָךְ הַרְשָׁעִים כְּשֶׁהוּן בְּצָרָה הֵם צוֹעֲקִים וּבִעַת הַרוּחָה הַזֹּרֵרִין לְסִלּוּלָם" "Thus it is with the sinners when they are in trouble they cry unto God; but no sooner is their burden lightened than they return to their wickedness."

PROSPERITY AND RELIGION.

This saying stands in need of no explanation. It is so terse, so direct, that any forced attempt to enhance its meaning could but spoil its effect. I would have it read to every Jew and Jewess, every Jewish boy and Jewish girl. I would have it written on the facade of every synagogue, to take the place of the usual devices, as a perennial warning and a most needed lesson.

I would have it inscribed especially on the gates of every Jewish cemetery. Let the Kaddish Jew read it and take it to heart. He or she might then continue to attend divine worship even though the inducement of flaunting one's mourning in public may be gone.

I would have these words printed on a card and handed to every Jewish immigrant arriving at our port. Persecuted in darkest Russia, or in Roumania, steeped in misery in Poland or Galicia, the Jew remains faithful to his God. But no sooner does he receive his first weekly wages in America than he settles his account with his God and his religion, for good. His first bath taken in the up-to-date tenement often washes away the last traces of his Judaism.

I would have a placard bearing these words hung up in the offices and counting houses of our rich Jews. It would remind them that prosperity is not an excuse for frivolity, vulgarity and gross materialism. It would give them an intimation of the duty of "*noblesse oblige*" which they so flagrantly violate. They who stand in the limelight ought not to heap shame upon the name of Jew by their reckless un-Jewish attitude. *Judaism is not merely a poor man's religion!*

Human nature excuses many deficiencies grounded in our congenital frailty. And one of these deficiencies is that we are more open to the sweet influences of religion when God has issued to us a stern warning in the form of some calamity, than when He has chosen to cause the genial sun of prosperity to smile down upon us. Would that it were different. Would that man could feel the nearness of God in happiness as well (oh, at least as well) as in sorrow. However, human nature does not seem to be conducive to such pious attitude of mind in times of felicity. And we might perhaps be inclined to charitably cover up this native fault of ours. But what is inexcusable is this: That once a warning has been issued and a road opened for betterment, Man should RETURN to his former wickedness no sooner the warning finger has been withdrawn.

Ye hard-hearted, will you not consider that Calamity, too, may at any moment RETURN? RABBI JOEL BLAU.

PROFESSOR MICHELSON'S election as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is a happy sign that American Jews are not satisfied with high achievements in the industrial and commercial field, but that they strive also for recognition and honors in the world of science. We extend our heartiest felicitations to Professor Michelson of Chicago.

THE EFFORTS of some Jewish editors, both in this country and abroad, to have it appear that acts amelioratory of Russo-Jewish conditions may really be expected from the present Duma are vain. Is it not patent now that from the Russian Parliament nothing tangible will come, so far as the Jews are concerned? We hear of no pogroms because the country is still laboring under its burdens of the recent Japanese war. But there will be pogroms much sooner than any Jewish relief measures from the Duma.

THE NON-JEWISH holiday season, through which we have lately passed, has not been without its effects upon the editorial columns of the *American Israelite*. In that portion of the issues of our distinguished contemporary in which its own variety of Judaism is expounded week by week for the benefit of the ignorant masses, appeared latterly the platform of the paper for 1910. There we learn that the journal, not the editor, "has begun the new year by making several good resolutions, chief among which is to live in peace and amity with all mankind, as far as it will be allowed so to do." How sweet of the *Israelite* this is! How redolent of the spirit of American Judaism its words are! Really, the *Israelite* is eminently fitted for the part of Parsifal in the opera: it is so guileless!

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CHRISTMAS AGAIN.

THE firm and outspoken position taken by Rabbi Blau, of Borough Park, in regard to the insidious attempts made every year, to smuggle religious contraband into the public schools under the guise of Christmas exercises, has roused the ire of one of his Christian neighbors, who in a letter to the *Brooklyn Eagle* bitterly complains about the Borough Park Jews in general and Rabbi Blau in particular. Among other things, more or less impertinent, he writes: "The Rabbi seems to forget that this country, while in no sense a sectarian one, is of Christian origin and must always remain so." It seems utterly useless to argue with a man so "chesty" and "musty." All we want to point out here is, that if the Christmas exercises can produce no better Christian spirit than that shown in the letter referred to, the more reason there is for a manly, unequivocal and fearless opposition to their being foisted upon the Jewish children of the public schools. *Principiis obsta* Check the beginnings.

MONTEFIORE ON JESUS.

CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE, in his new book, the "Synoptic Gospels," will probably flutter the dove-cotes of Christian belief much less than he shocked the vast majority of English Jews by his scheme for a new liberal synagogue in London. Although he says: "I try to write about Jesus as an impartial but sympathetic, critical but appreciative, Christian believer might write about Mohammed or Buddha," Mr. Montefiore is preeminently the scholar, and his book will make only a scholarly, and therefore narrowly limited, appeal to public attention. But that Mr. Montefiore has undertaken to write about Jesus from the Jewish point of view is no more than proper. For many years now, Christian scholars have written on subjects of the greatest sacredness to us, without so much as making passing reference to what Jews themselves think about these. Mr. Montefiore is at once too urbane and impartial as a writer to fairly turn the tables. But the temptation may have been strong upon him! And if he had succumbed to it, would he have committed a crime?"

AN UNUSUAL RECOGNITION.

THE action of the Tree of Life Congregation of Pittsburg, Pa., in rewarding its *Shammass* with a purse of money to mark the attainment of his twenty-fifth anniversary, in its service deserves to become widely known. That the particular beadle in question has given good and faithful service to his congregation is perhaps only to be expected. But what renders the action of the congregation noteworthy is the fact that it is so unusual; indeed, we believe not another similar occurrence has taken place in the history of orthodox or reform Judaism in America. Generally, our congregations "retire" their *Shammassim* after these have served them twenty-five years, more or less. The argument for such "retirement" takes the form that a *Shammass* is too old to be useful after this lapse of time, and, moreover, he has been "paid" for what he has done! Such reasoning is, to say the least, remarkably out of joint with the true Jewish spirit and overlooks the fact wholly that a beadle in his sphere can do, and very often does, just as much for the synagogue as the rabbi or an honorary officer. We trust that the Tree of Life Congregation of Pittsburg, Pa., has thus set an example which will be followed by other orthodox and reform synagogues, similarly situated, throughout the length and breadth of American Jewry.

As PUGILISTS and boxers the Jews of England have achieved remarkable eminence. But it is difficult to recognize our co-religionists under some of the following "pet names." Dan Mendoza was the champion of England; Samuel Elias, better known as "Young Dutch Sam," who was the "pet of the fancy;" Aby Belasco, or the "leary Israelite;" Barney Aaron, the "Star of the East;" and Isaac Britton, called "Old Ikey," were all famous fighters in their day and generation. And besides these there were numerous lesser lights. Henry Abrahams was popularly spoken of as "Little Puss, and "Big Ben in Miniature." Israel Belasco was the brother of Aby, and "Ikey the Pig" was properly Isaac Pick. Others included Ely Brandon, Sam Belasco, Cohen of Kilkenny, Abe DaCosta, Angel Hyams, Keeley and Mannie Lyons, Isaac Monska, and Baruk Gadzu, whose alias was "Cat's Meat." Truly, a great galaxy of stars!

Easy Divorce.

THE recent epidemic of divorces in Nevada is nothing short of revolting in its character. That such things as have happened in that section of our country are capable of happening is a terrible commentary upon, not only the laws but the procedure under them.

Nothing short of agreements (you can't call them anything else) seem to be entered into between husbands and wives to get a divorce, and the divorcees and some other parties to marry immediately upon the decree being entered. It is a shocking condition of affairs, and one which should receive attention from our national legislature.

The practice resorted to and which the laws of Nevada and other convenient divorce States sanction, is nothing short of a stench in the National nostrils.

A few days ago a woman received a divorce from her husband in a Reno court. The woman was heartless enough not to ask that a condition be put in the decree that she may from time to time see her only child. The judge upbraided her and inserted the condition in the decree.

As an answer, she says her husband, from whom she was just divorced, was wealthy enough to support the child—why should she want to see it?

The next day after the decree she got married in Reno. The judge who granted the decree made a declaration that if he knew she was going to get married the next day he would have withheld the decree for six months, which the statute of the State permits him to do. But he didn't, and the woman had the laugh on him.

Woman and Beauty.

Beauty is a powerful weapon, with which every woman should go armed. No matter in what station in life a woman may be, she needs neatness. If she goes in society she must have beauty or her tact and suit will be robbed of most of their effectiveness. If she is a quiet, home-loving body, caring just to please home folk, neatness will still have power to gain for her the desires of her heart. If she is a wife ordinary wisdom dictates that she shall strive to make her husband proud of her. If she is engaged in business neatness will make her pathway smooth and greatly enhance the effort of her ability. The greatest element in beauty is a fine complexion. Regular features are very well, but they will do a woman little good if she has a growth of hair on her face. On the other hand, the most irregular features become attractive when the complexion is fresh, clean and free from hair. It is in your power to have your face free from any trace of hair. You may have refrained from using so-called depilatories on account of the poisonous ingredients they contain. Do not forget that Dr. Bellin's Wonderstone is the only preparation guaranteed to be free from sulphides, arsenic or any other poison. The Wonderstone is positively harmless and odorless. You rub the Wonderstone a few seconds and the hair disappears as if by magic, causing no injury, burning or inflammation to the skin. The Wonderstone lasts for years; temperatures of climate do not affect it. The Wonderstone is sent, post free, to any address, on receipt of a dollar. Money refunded if not as represented. Correspondence treated strictly private. A lady in attendance. Call and we will gladly demonstrate to you the wonderful effects of the Wonderstone.

BELLIN'S WONDERSTONE CO., 163 EAST BROADWAY (Drug Store).

Why don't the judges there withhold the decree for six months? This is not the only instance of a marriage in Reno within twenty-four hours after decree.

Of course, the legislature of Nevada and other States wherein the laws make divorces easy won't repeal or amend the divorce laws, which would put obstacles in the way of easy divorce. Out in those States the lawyers oppose any such amendment in a healthy direction. There are large fees under present conditions. Even the merchants and hotel-keepers and others dependant upon the divorce colonies will prevent any change from conditions prevailing.

Nothing short of a national outcry against this evil will abolish it, and it is doubtful even then if it would succeed. Possibly only a national divorce law would effect a change from the convenient methods of obtaining divorces in the States whose population thrives upon the lucre it gains from the contiguity of divorce colonies.

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KOHN, LUDWIG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ludwig Kohn, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business at the office of Jacob Levy, Esq., Nos. 302-304 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1909.

FANNIE KOHN, Executrix.
 JACOB LEVY, Attorney for Executrix, Nos. 302-304 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

HASTORF, CHARLOTTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charlotte Hastorf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 7th day of December, 1909.

HARRY HASTORF, ALBERT H. HASTORF, WILLIAM HASTORF, Executors.
 Davis & Kaufmann, Attorneys for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

BRILL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Brill, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1909.

JACOB KATZ, PIERCE BRENNAN, Executors.
 Davis & Kaufmann, Attorneys for Executor Jacob Katz, 49 and 51 Chambers street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
 L. B. Hasbrouck and J. H. Judge, Attorneys for Executor Pierce Brennan, 257 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SAMUELS, FEIST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John F. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Feist Samuels, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Heymann & Herman, at No. 35 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of July, 1910, next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1909.

SAMUEL SAMUELS, ALPHONS DRYFOOS, Executors.
 HEYMAN & HERMAN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau street, Manhattan, New York City.

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Will not the Jews of New York aid us at once in obtaining this ten thousand dollars? Ours is the largest and most modern religious school building in the United States. WILL YOU HELP US TO HOLD IT, AND TO CONTINUE ITS ACTIVITIES?

All contributions to this SPECIAL SECOND MORTGAGE FUND should be sent immediately to HENRY GLASS, treasurer, 46 White Street; the same will be duly and gratefully acknowledged in a later issue of this publication.

ISIDORE HERSHFIELD,
 Honorary Secretary.

523349
 RAPHAEL HERWITZ,
 President

(For The Hebrew Standard.)

SAMSON: CHAMPION AND JUDGE OF ISRAEL.

BY ALEX. S. ARNOLD.

The strength of Samson has become a proverb. Strong Samson, of the Tribe of Dan, whose arm seemed wrought from finest of selected steel, Whose love of country burned forever bright, Whose bravery was never in dispute; Yet whose sad weakness when by women tempted Admirers of the man must e'er regret, And yet whose weakness, tho' so marked at times, Proved yet a blessing in his tragic death; For from that wondrous, suicidal deed Came to all Israel fifty years of peace, Which sent to generations yet unborn The friendly thought that Samson's great oblation Showed plainly his unselfish bent within, Had merely slept to wake in native strength, Heroic manhood had but dormant lain. And so the life of this strange man is told— So weak at times; in peril always bold. And through all time 'mong worthies stands his name; His life was weak; his death a deathless fame.

Yet noble and how godlike are the men, In whom the love of country, strength of will, With hearts and souls staid on their Maker, God, Are able to withstand temptations sore, Defy the subtle wiles of tempting foes And come off more than conquerors through life By strength imparted from Almighty God! Such are like Zion, never to be moved, Like everlasting hills which towering stand, Aye, lifting high their peaks so proud and grand.

Yet let us not judge harshly any man Who, in his love of country, counts not dear His very life, but sacrifices all For her defense, in death does gladly fall.

And Samson of the Tribe of Dan, and son Of blessed Manoah, who dwelt in Zorah, Whose birth was heralded by angel fair, Foretelling he a Nazarite should be; No razor e'er should come upon his head; From birth should touch not wine, nor even grapes. Lest in them lurk a few fermented drops Of some intoxicating liquid there concealed, Which would make void his consecrated life, And render him the slave of appetite, And by and by, inflamed by mocking wine, Would wallow in the mire like filthy swine.

Such was the famous Samson whose great strength Was heralded to other climes till myth And legend into heathen god transformed, Was worshipped by Egyptians and in Greece, Because of his great deeds of wondrous strength, Till Hercules' great name has since become A synonym of strength like Samson's self, Aye, just as gold is oft the term of wealth, For feats of strength do people e'er admire, With courage linked revered by son and sire.

When Samson had to manhood's state attained He one day took a journey into Tamnath, And feasted there his eyes on damsels fair, Of proud Philistia whose noted maids Were wondrous lovely and with winning ways; Among them of surpassing beauty, one To whom at sight his heart and soul were drawn. He told his parents that he wished the maid To be his wife and bring her to his home; For tho' a damsel of a heathen race, Within his heart she had a welcome place.

At this his parents made remonstrance strong, For slighting his own godly tribal maids, Among whom virtue was a heritage, His parents strongly plead, but all in vain, Their pleadings could not Samson's bent restrain.

"My son," the mother said, "her steps take hold On sheol's pit; yea, in all other climes Our stricter virtues are but sins and crimes! Our righteous laws forbid in strongest terms To worship at the idols of their priest; For all their forms are cruelty and lust, And e'er repellent to the pure and good, Are all their worship and their precepts too; Yea, soon cajoled by heathen wife, wilt thou Become the slave of lust as pagans are. There is no constant virtue by them taught, Their wanton worship colors all their life, A criminal is a virtuous wife. She may betray thee on thy bridal night! Beloved son cling thou to God and right! Oh let them lead thee not in wanton way From Moses' God and virtue never stray!"

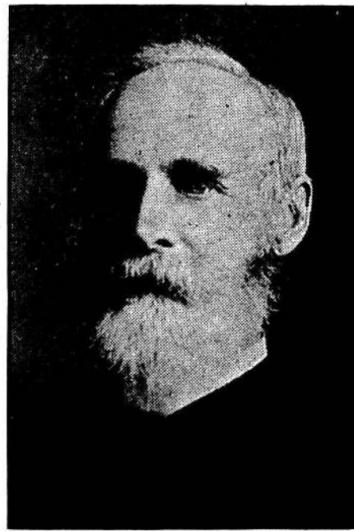
But Samson, e'er impatient of restraint, Turned in his anger from his mother's plaint, Brought home the damsel who had won his love, And she, on their betrothal, festal day, Betrayed her lord and brought on him such shame He sought revenge and duly took the same. He realized the truth; tho' fair to view, Nor high nor low of Tamnath's maids were true.

The fair wife's falsity was on this wise: 'Twas during the betrothal feast that he Propounded this his riddle to be guessed: "Out of the eater came forth meat; And out of the strong came forth sweet." Yet none could solve the riddle which he put, Tho' thirty raiment changes offered he. But when the guests the riddle failed to solve, They asked his bride her husband to betray; And, without honor, loyalty and truth, She coaxed and pleaded until he revealed The full solution of his riddle hard. Straightway she told the secret to the guests And then of course the riddle was soon guessed And all his parents' wisdom stood confessed.

To Ashkelon went Samson in his rage, And slaying thirty men, their raiment took To pay the debt; and ever after knew Dependence on Philistia's fair maids, Was foolishness itself. Bereft of truth And virtue by their priesthood false and low Well Samson knew; yet strangely caution slept And heeded not the truth that he beware Of lovely heathen damsels false and fair, But let us make the famous riddle bare:

One day as he was roaming far afield A bear assailed him with savage bent, And with an ease that seemed but manly sport,

ALEXANDER STREETER ARNOLD, was born in Smithfield, R. I., Sept. 30, 1829. He is the son of Dr. Seth Arnold and Belinda (Streeter) Arnold. In 1858 he married Eleanor J. Pierce of Woonsocket. At sixteen he left school and worked at wood turning; but unfitted for the trade, after a year at the Suffield Seminary, Conn., he taught school two years. Commencing at twenty-four he was employed ten years as bookkeeper in the Peoples Bank,



ALEX. S. ARNOLD.

Pawtucket. He was bookkeeper for the Pawt. Hair Cloth Co. for five years, and supt. of the manufactory for six years. But through impaired health, he resigned and for several years was unable to undergo continuous labor. But his health was fully restored; in fact, from a somewhat feeble man from his youth (owing largely to the prescription of mercury in childhood by a physician) he became very healthy, the most robust period of his life being from 60 to 70 years of his age, and he is now in his eighty-first years active and healthy, as most men fifteen to twenty years younger.

He slew the savage beast tho' all unarmed. Again a lion sprang upon himself; But with his mighty power he caught the beast And grasping both his jaws, a hand on each, He rent the lion's mouth asunder, tore His head apart and left the dead to rot, And by and by the ravens and the jackals Devoured his hide, and flesh and left his bones. But passing by the place did Samson pause To watch the bees who, buzzing in and out, He saw had chosen hive for honey store Within the lion's skeleton itself. Then home went Samson to his wife and guests, Propounded this his riddle to be guessed: "Out of the eater came forth meat, And out of the strong came forth sweet."

The untrue wife and husband lived apart; But when she wed the groom, then Samson's wrath Did savage burn, nor did his vengeance cease Till life he gave and gave his country peace.

One time three hundred jackals he secured And joined them two and two and to their tails Tied firebrands and let loose among the wheat, Belonging to Philistia. The harvest Was ruined, and Philistines sought revenge And murdered Samson's former wife and father, Because of real justice they had not The first conception; but with all their skill In warfare and in building city walls, Their hearts and souls were brutish still; Aye, all their learning, led to greater crimes; Refinement made their cruelty more keen. Despising fear and number of the foe, Strong Samson ran the risk of death and torture, And sought revenge unto his dying breath, Appeased his vengeance not until his death.

These marvelous physical changes were brought about, not by medicine; but mostly by adopting, as near as circumstances allowed, the dietary rules of Moses whom he firmly believes to have been the greatest man intellectually, practically, and morally that ever existed, always excepting in his opinion Jesus of Nazareth whom he calls the "Jewish Rabbi" and who never allowed a suitable opportunity to pass without

extolling the Great Emancipator of Israel and fully endorsing his moral and religious code. Mr. Arnold is the founder of the Valley Falls, R. I., Universalist Parish with its prosperous church and school. He is a busy newspaper writer, and for several years edited and published the Central Falls Journal. He is the author of four story books and during the present year a volume of his poems will doubtless be published. He has been a careful and earnest student of the Bible, eleven perusals of which have proved his greatest aid as a literary man.

His countrymen reproached him for his folly In stirring up Philistia's fierce wrath, He broke the cord which bound him seeming fast, So gave him to his foes bound hand and foot; But when his captors raised triumphant shouts And rushed upon them with a counter shout When panic seized the motley crowd of men, Who fled and trampled hundreds in the dust While Samson slaughtered score by score Until a thousand, heaps on heaps, lay dead, Then homeward went, his vengeance duly fed.

Again, surrounded by a host of foes While he defenseless seemed an easy prey, He saw at hand the skeleton of ass, And, wrenching jawbone from the carcass' head, He slew and scattered all the vengeful host, As in their fear they fled the victor's wrath; Yet 'fore the slaughter ended he had wrought A wondrous victory; for heaps on heaps He slew again a thousand men that day, And then in rage kept up the lifelong fray.

But was it inborn lust that ruled his life? Or mostly for revenge his acts were swayed? Or largely leading by his pagan wife? Or surplus vital life which gave him strength And through abundant vital force caused him So easily to stray? What made him slave Of lust and passion? Who of us can say? His fatal weakness led him to his fate; When he repented it was all too late.

He loved at sight a lovely maid of Gaza, And she, like other heathen maids, knew naught Of honor, and at bidding of the lords, Pretending ever that she loved him well, She formed a plan to trap and bind him fast.

The damsel false, by winsome, charming ways And saying he was dear to her as life, Secured his faith in her: tho' oft deceived, He fell asleep lulled by her cooing tones; And she detained him till the gates were shut That he might thus be trapped and firmly bound. But just at midnight Samson woke and rose, And with a pow'r, which seemed impossible, He wrenched the massive gate and posts all free And carried them away as though in sport, And safely reached his home ere break of day And cheated heathen schemes of their prey.

A score of years had fled since his false wife Had gone to Tamnath and had joined her kin, And Samson had become the Judge of Dan And Benjamin and Judah, rend'ring less Intolerant the hateful rule of their harsh foes. For when Philistines made a robber raid Upon his tribes, instead of mere defense, He made a counter rush within their land And havoc and destruction by his band Were swift and fearful as a whirlwind's track; Grim desolation left they at their back, Behind their flying feet left all forlorn; The reckless raiders held their foes in scorn, And ere pursuit began the band was gone.

More than before was Samson's capture sought Yet scores of times he foiled their well laid schemes. 'Twas last of his amours that Samson met Dillalah dazzling in her form and face, Embodiment of charms and witching grace And yet a harlot, merely a decoy, To lure weak Samson in a new found joy; And soon she lured him by her winning charms To sleep confidingly within her arms.

Then she asked him of his secret strength, Why he was stronger than all other men, Unbraided him and coaxed him o'er and o'er That her he could not love while he withheld His secret from her when she loved him so! Three times he lied and kept his secret hid. "Then we must part," she said, "or you must tell, To prove your love, the secret of your strength." And like the weakling that he was in love, He told her all the source of his great strength. Then with false kisses and endearing words She cooed and lulled him his dear head to rest Upon her lap and whispered but of love. In love the hero is a lovesick boy, And Samson slumbered when the fair decoy Lulled each suspicion by betwisting smile E'en as mother Eve did first beguile.

And Samson slept while his long raven locks Fell one by one from his poor, foolish head. "The Philistines be upon thee!" she cries, And Samson rises, shakes himself withal; Yet finds that languor and strange weakness reigns Through all his muscles; yea, his strength has fled. He vainly tries to overcome this state But naught could rid him of his lethargy. His hands he carries to his head and learns That fair Dillalah has proved false to him, That all her words and kisses were to trap him, That all her sweet caresses to deceive, That she were but a spy, a mere decoy To lure him to a capture worse than death; For mocked by his vile captors, made their sport, Subjected to indignities through spite And gloated o'er as tho' a beast of prey: "Too late! too late!" he murmured to himself, "Too late! too late to guard against the truth That heathen damsels, heathen nobles all Are destitute of honor and of worth! Had I but kept the laws by Moses given, And put my trust in Jacob's God alone, I ne'er had been subjected to this fate; But by the Lord of hosts been kept forever: Too late! too late to heed my parent's warning! Too late! too late! How bitter is the thought That I have brought these woes upon myself! Had I but chosen Israel's lowest maid The thought of base betrayal ne'er had found The slightest welcome in her loyal breast; But aided my escape and peril braved; To save her lover she had risked her life: But no! too late, too late; for ever late To save me from this base degrading fate!"

Then captors bound him fast in leathern thong; All his resistance being childish strength; Within his face they spat and cuffed by turns In brutish exultation and in glee, While fair Dillalah smiled as she beheld The royal captive through her wanton arts, And this the hardest trial of his life, And deepest dregs of woe he drank and prayed For strength once more to break his bands again, Tho' without weapon, bravely battling die. But dancing, all around with impish glee, His captors shouted, "Dagon! Dagon hall! Now Royal Samson, where's thy mighty God? To rescue thee why comes he not in might? Behold how Dagon puts thee in our power! Behold how Dagon guards Philistia; Thou hast long defied in pride; but at length Our Dagon hath deprived thee of thy strength!"

And then they brought him bound to Gaza's king, Applying lashings to his naked back To break his spirit proud and rend his soul. Respect for fallen greatness they had none; But at a signal from the cruel king, Was Samson thrown upon his back and held; Tormentors burned out both his eyes, and then Thick darkness fell upon the world forever! So horrible the pain his groans were deep; Yet with his tortured soul could not compare; For nevermore could Samson do and dare.

And then they set him grinding at the mill With cruel blows and lashings on his back Kept naked, raw and bleeding day by day To humble his proud spirit in the dust; For was he not a tribal judge and prince To whom a stripe was worse than death itself? But by and by his clipped locks grew again; Tho' slightly; yet he realized the truth, And felt returning strength through all his limbs. A still small voice within him seemed to say, "Thou art not left alone; for I am with thee;

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

Exclusive Correspondence to the HEBREW STANDARD.

Decline in Jewish Marriages—Care of Jewish Children—The Community and the General Election—Dr. Hirsch on the Study of the Historical Influence of Jews on England—British Leaders Who Have Helped the Community to Win Freedom—Jewish Election Candidate Denounces Racial Attack.

London, Dec. 24, 1909.

Jewish marriages, according to the Registrar-General's report for 1908, are on the decrease. The proportion of Jewish marriages per 1,000 general marriages rose from 1.7 in 1851 to 8.3 in 1906; since then, however, it has fallen to 7.2 in 1907, and 6.6 last year. These figures, of course, only relate to marriages celebrated by Jewish officials and according to Jewish religious rites, so that the explanation of the decrease may possibly be found in the assumption that more Jews are being married before the registrar. The more probable explanation, however, is that the stream of Jewish immigration into this country is smaller now than in former years. It is certainly improbable that Jews are indulging in matrimony to a lesser extent than other sections of the population.

In the heart of one of London's poorer districts, that of the Waltham Road, is an institution well known to every member of the Jewish community in South London, namely, the Vowler Street Schools. These schools, which have divisions for boys, girls, and infants, are non-provided, but the work they are doing is excellent. More than 300 children are receiving an excellent education at the present time. Youngsters come from all over the huge and thickly populated districts south of the Thames to attend them, since there is no other similar establishment in the neighborhood reserved wholly for little ones of the Jewish faith. How well the schools are doing is amply proved by the complimentary character of the report made by his Majesty's inspector, after a visit paid early in the year, stating that there were many pupils of great promise, their innate ability, which was of a high order, being greatly assisted by tactful training, patient industry, and clear teaching. Dr. Singer briefly addressed the gathering. The work of the past year, he said, has been most satisfactory, while the attendance had been exceptionally good, as it was in nearly all Jewish schools. He noticed that there were several swimming prizes. It was curious how enthusiastically the Jewish race took to swimming, for they were in the old days essentially a land people. He thought it was a pity they did not take it up earlier, for had

Jonah attended a swimming class he might have escaped the whale.

As I have before mentioned the community is being forced to take a strong interest in the general elections which are now taking place. There is one constituency of which the Jewish vote probably holds the key of the position, and by going either to the Liberal or Conservative can determine his return. I refer to the parish of St. George's-in-the-East. This is the smallest division in the metropolis, having only 3,133 Parliamentary electors on the registrar, and it is also about the poorest constituency in London. The Jewish electors number about 400, and should they vote solid would have a big influence in determining the constituency's representation. Herbert Samuel has already been down to address them, and Lord Rothschild will also speak to his co-religionists on December 28.

The suggestion that alien immigration should be made a Jewish issue at the general election is regarded throughout most sections of the community as a preposterous idea. Whatever its effect may be on a certain body of Jews, the Aliens Act certainly does not in any way touch Judaism, and it must always be remembered that if Jews, as a body of electors, differ from their fellow-voters in any particular, the difference is one solely of religion and not of race or nationality. The only question before the country with which the Jewish faith is specifically concerned is that of the Liberal Government's educational policy, which, if it had been permitted to be translated into law, might have inflicted injury on Jewish schools. Some people feel it infinitely regrettable to read of a politician like Mr. Stuart Samuel, the Liberal member for Whitechapel, expounding to a Jewish meeting in Leeds "the political situation affecting his co-religionists," and devoting his attention mainly to the naturalization fee and to the prospects of the wholesale clothing trade and other so-called "Jewish" industries under tariff reform. What connection there is between the Jewish religion and the wholesale clothing trade must be left for Mr. Samuel to explain at some future gathering.

Dr. S. A. Hirsch gave an address before the Jewish Historical Society on December 19, which was surely fully in accordance with the objects of that society. His object was to offer a contribution towards tracing the part which the Jews bore in the religious and mental development of this country. Along one direction his inquiry took him to the question as to the earliest time in which the presence of Jews in this coun-

try could be traced, their status among the surrounding population, the rights which they enjoyed, or rather, the wrongs which they suffered, the extent to which their thoughts and habits were influenced by their surroundings. In the other direction he was led to consider the influence exercised by Jews upon the material and mental condition of the people among whom they dwelt.

The address was therefore more a suggestion for future study than a deliverance of finished opinions. Upon the question of the first Jews in England, Dr. Hirsch made some interesting statements. It was possible that not a single Jew lived in England at the time of King Alfred.

The fiftieth anniversary of the death of the historian, Macaulay, recalls the big struggle he made for the removal of Jewish disabilities. The grandfathers of the present community had a firm friend in Macaulay, the reason, no doubt, being found in the fact that he came from a family who were hereditary defenders of the oppressed. It was in 1829 that the young Macaulay, only five years from college, published his essay on the "Civil Disabilities of the Jews." The Catholics had just been emancipated, and the great Irish leader, O'Connell, was not backward in giving the Jews advice that they must force their question upon Parliament. In his article, short though it be, Macaulay, with swift logic and powerful antithesis, smashed up all the arguments put forward by the partisans of restriction.

With fine satire he says, "A congress of sovereigns may be forced to summon a Jew to their assistance. The scrawl of the Jew on the back of a piece of paper may be worth more than the royal word of three kings or the national faith of three new American republics." Furthermore, argued Macaulay, it was absurd to exclude Jews from Parliament because they were men, and men had an inherent right to political power.

When Macaulay entered Parliament in 1830 he supported the cause also with his voice, and his maiden speech was delivered in support of Robert Grant's bill for the removal of Jewish disabilities. Epoch making though his speech was, the House of Commons threw out the bill. When, however, the bill was reintroduced in 1833 it again secured the support of Macaulay's eloquence and logic and passed through the House of Commons successfully. This time it was rejected by the House of Lords, that body of estimable gentlemen who have just forced the general election upon the country by throwing out Lloyd-George's Finance Bill. It took twenty-five years more before the bill passed—another striking historical case of how justice and logic can go for nothing when they run counter to other people's prejudices.

Few men with firm prejudices have the courage. William Ewart Gladstone had. When he entered Parliament in 1832 he was a convinced Conservative, and had strong opinions that led him to

condemn the proposals for the admission of Jews into Parliament. In the end, however, upon being convinced that the claim was just he came out as a champion of Jewish freedom. This occurred just after the election of 1847, at which election Mr. Lionel Rothschild was first elected to Parliament, and there was begun an eleven years' struggle to alter the oath so that he might be enabled to take the seat to which he had been elected.

Gladstone had to face reproach, anger and contumely from his family and friends in connection with his report of the Jew bill, but nothing made him waver in his advocacy for full political rights for Jews. It was Gladstone who, after unsuccessfully attempting to secure a peerage for Sir Moses Montefiore in 1869, created in 1885 the first Jewish peer in the person of the present Lord Rothschild, and it was Gladstone who appointed the late Sir George Jessel to the English bench, and thus made him the only Jewish judge this country has known. Earlier, by the selection of George Jessel to the post of Political General in 1871, Gladstone admitted the first Jew to the Treasury bench.

It is curious to note, following upon this recital of old-time difficulties, that in some of the election campaigns now being fought the Jewish candidates have still to stand some exhibitions of racial feeling. This is notably the case in South Hackney, London, where Conway Wertheimer is standing as Conservative candidate. In a speech delivered in the district he referred to this especially. Attempts, he declared, had been made to paint him as an alien. He was not an alien, and was proud to be an Englishman. He was a Jew, and was not ashamed of it. He was proud to belong to that race which gave to England Benjamin Disraeli. He went further, he said, and added that if a man was a good Jew he would not be a bad Englishman, and if he was a good Englishman he would not be a bad Jew, a statement which brought the house down, and probably has extracted the sting from the local slander.

Of all thy captors be not thou afraid;
Turn thou to me and I will give thee aid!"

Then Sampson's strength returned with doubled might
Yet still dissembled he to captors near,
And seemed to push and strain with weakened pow'r,
Submitting to the lashings and the blows,
Deceiving his vain captors to the last.
While waiting patiently perchance to strike
And show Phillistia his strength and might
From Israel's mighty God of truth and right.

And, one great festal day at Dagon's Temple,
When kings and nobles, warriors, queens were there,
And full three thousand gathered on the roof,
The cry burst forth, "Bring on! bring Samson on!
That we may have the greatest sport and joy!
Bring on the strong man! bring him forth,
That we may see how weak and low this giant
Has become beneath our sway. Let him come on,
And tho' he cannot see our god, we'll shout
The cry of Dagon, Dagon, Dagon! in his ears;
For he hath him delivered unto us!
Bring Samson on! bring on this feeble boy!
That we may have the greater sport and joy!"

Then Samson was led forth and stood in wait
While laugh and hoot and yell were aimed at him,
Who stood as lion ready crouched to spring;
Yet as insulting jests and epithets were hurled
Upon the lion caged, he softly said,
"I pray thee, good lad, lead me to the pillars
That I may lean against them and find rest."
His bidding did the lad and Samson leaned
'Gainst one of the two pillars holding roof.
While thousands laughed to see him weak and faint,
He breathed an agonizing prayer to God:—

"O God of Abraham, hear me, hear me!
O thou God of Isaac, hear thou my prayer!
O mighty God of Jacob, hear thou me!
O God of Moses, who didst wondrous things,
Hear thou my fervent prayer and help me now!
Return my former strength, and overthrow
This idol Dagon and its devotees,
And silence their deriding, vaunting boasts!
Lord, I have sinned and basely turned from thee;
Yet have I suffered till my soul is sick
That these vile heathen and their idol Dagon
Now triumph o'er a judge of Israel.
O Lord of hosts, but give me strength once more,
To bring this temple down and victor die.

And my most grievous wrong wipe out in death,
And bring to Israel peace from her proud foes,
And end by this oblation all these woes!

"Praise, O my soul, the Lord of hosts who hears!
I feel the rushing tide of strength return
Through all my muscles strong as brazen bands!
Now, as I bow, be thou my strength O Lord
Lord God of Sabaoth, thy pow'r afford!"

Then, placing one hand each against a pillar,
Strong-Samson bowed himself with old-time strength.
'Twas but a moment and the column blocks
Did part asunder and the spreading roof
And massive temple walls with deaf-ning noise
Came tumbling, rushing, crashing to the earth
Like roaring thunder when the storm cloud bursts;
And Sheol's flag of darkness was unfurled;
Death and destruction seemed to sway the world!

And yells, and howls, and shrieks of fell despair
And dying walls and moans now filled the air,
Then one long chorus of deep, dying groans
Despairing rose from 'neath the massive stones;
Kings, queens and nobles, warriors, leaders all
Were buried in one grave by temple's fall.

And where lay Samson in this mighty tomb?
His eyes were sightless; yet he knew no gloom;
He realized the havoc he had wrought;
He knew that through his death was triumph bought.
When the great ruin came amid the shock
He lay crushed, bleeding 'neath a pillar block;
Yet raised his voice in one triumphant cry;
"Lo, Jacob's God doth Dagon weak defy!
Hallelujah! What joy, what bliss to die!"
And thus, in Samson's last triumphant day,
With eyes burned out by those vile heathen, beasts,
He wrecked their temple and did thousands slay,
And gave to Israel fifty years of peace;
With warriors, kings and nobles 'mong the dead,
Phillistia was left without a head.

My tale is told, the hero passed from earth:
Regretting weakness, let us own his worth:
A slave to evil thoughts can ne'er be wise;
Yet one great deed, like Samson's, never dies;
And while time's billows endlessly shall roll
May peace and joy, O Samson, fill thy soul!
And through all time 'mong worthies stand thy name;
Thy life was weak, thy death a deathless fame!

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And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
NATHAN M. HUTNER, Attorney for Petitioner,
280 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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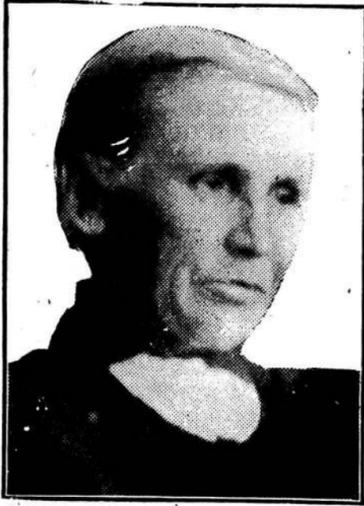
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Kosher Catering in Large Hotels.

On Tuesday, December 28, an event unique in the annals of Jewish religious life occurred in this city. A kosher dinner was served to 300 people at a wedding in the Hotel Astor, under the auspices of Mr. J. Eisenberg.

The Hotel Astor, realizing the importance of catering to the refined Jewish people of this city, who want kosher food, co-operated with Mr. J. Eisenberg in making this banquet perhaps as fine as they have ever given. This is something new in the annals of Jewish life in New York, and ought to be encouraged further.

Among the people present there were some of our best Orthodox Jewish families.

Grace after meals was said, and the whole affair was conducted in such a way as to satisfy the most fastidious and religious, and it only demonstrates what can be done in our city by a little mutual co-operation.

(Continued from page 1.)

which was to be forwarded to the public health department in due course. The first two items, the name and address, she had copied from the city clerk's license, but the chief difficulty presented itself at the third.

"Did you ask her her age, grandpa?" Florie whispered, stepping over to him at the other end of the kitchen table, where he was engaged getting ready the contract.

"Wring me not a head! Can't you see that I am doing something!" the old man snarled.

Florie went away with nothing more than a mild smile on her small-featured, oval face. It was all her grandfather's irascibility ever could be worth to anybody in the worst of moments.

"I'll ask her for you if you like," her grandmother volunteered.

"Oh, yes," Florie returned, her smile growing into a good-humored little laugh, "You will go in and say: 'shall you love me and be in health, how old are you, tell me be so good; will you already be a fiftiger?' Don't do it, grandma. If Mr. Jacob Klein was in his room—"

Mrs. Berman was a creature on springs, mentally and physically. Her activity equalled her exuberant nature. She was off with a light skip to see if her lodger was in; and presently there emerged from the back bedroom an under-sized man, a curious looking misfit in his own person. His square, long face was clean shaven, bringing out the many wrinkles into full view, and with his dull brown hair, which he wore long, brushed straight back from his forehead, it looked the face of some old woman from the orient. His body was that of a lad in his teens. It was not short enough nor thin enough to make him look a dwarf. In the street he passed unnoticed.

Jacob boasted of his tact. There were not many things of which he did not boast. Taking the document from Florie's hand, he approached the bride:

"I suppose you know English? It is needed to have," he continued in Yiddish, "you should fill this in."

"What is it about?" she asked, affecting to examine the paper.

"This has to go back to the government, and you must say on this line, here, how old you are."

"Oh, write in twenty-seven."

"That is good. Now, in the one, go tell me already how old you are," turning to the groom.

"Write in twenty-four," the bride hastened to answer, before the other could open his mouth; but now that she had said it, it was not for him to contradict or correct her.

"Here, Florie," Jacob called, "better come in here and finish it all up."

Florie complied. The bride looked from her to the groom, and then of a sudden she snapped:

"We don't want young ladies about here. We want a quiet ceremony."

Florie promptly retreated, walking out with the same indifference that she had come in with. Shutting

the parlor door behind her, she resumed her seat at the kitchen table trying to accomplish her secretarial work. Jacob had now installed himself as the go-between, from kitchen to parlor, and back again.

"Ask him what is his occupation" Florie said.

"Doctor," was the report brought back by Jacob.

"That is no answer to put down. Doctor is not a profession; it is a title. Ask again."

"He is studying on doctor," was the answer this time; and Florie promptly filled in "medical student."

Jacob had visions of immortality when finally he was invited by Florie to append his autograph to the document as witness. Some mighty one at the City Hall was sure to look at it; and there it would be preserved under lock and key for all time to come.

"Good you are here," said Mr. Berman to Jacob, rising from his chair, his document completed, excepting the signature of witnesses. "Sign this, but where do we get another one?"

Florie would never do there; nor Mrs. Berman; the one a woman, the other a girl, but neither of them a man; and it was a Hebrew document.

"We have to get another one, in any case, to be witness by the canopy," Jacob returned. "But what get somewhat one?" he added. "We'll want two."

"No," Mr. Berman answered. "I asked her already; she would not have a Minyan; she wants it quiet."

"It is here! It is here, Yankele, it is already here," shouted an excited voice, the kitchen door suddenly opening from the hall, and a puny man, his necktie awry and his hat bulged in two places, came in as if breathless. He waved a fresh copy of the Yiddish daily, *Der New Yorker*, and continued crying: "It is here! It lives, Yankele! I left them all quarrelling over it at the Milchig Restaurant; one says so, and one says so; it does itself stories! It breaks worlds! It will be yet blows over it. I gladden myself! I swell! I swell!"

Jacob leapt up, a glitter in his eye, his little frame trembling.

"Show, show, Smayah," he begged, trying to get hold of the paper.

"But *Der New Yorker* is certainly the best paper. The editor must be one of the great men."

"Ha!" Smayah answered, placing the paper behind his back, at the same time that he pointed a vindictive forefinger between Jacob's eyes, as if he meant to gouge them out. "You did not say that yesterday, nor the day before when you thought they were not going to put it in for you!"

"Nu, nu, children," intervened Mr. Berman, laying a hand each on their shoulder, "leave that for later; let us do off the work first. Good you have come in, Smayah. Seat yourself down, be so good, and write yourself under there; and you'll wait a bit until the canopy is over. It will not endure long. After that you can talk yourselves as much as you like."

As Smayah sat down to comply,

the paper sticking in his pocket, Jacob had succeeded in snatching it out.

He stood gloating over the long column covered with verses in small type. Every now and then he turned his eye downward on the signature, and his cheek became flushed deeper and deeper.

"See," he said to Florie, "the whole column—not a word left out—exactly as I wrote it, without a single word being changed. I give them, I give them food; I make a bath, every one of the writers from the *Schreibachtz*; they will already have to scratch themselves. It regrets me, Florie, you never learned to read Yiddish, but you know some letters, don't you? Can you make this out?"

He pointed to the signature.

"I can see the 'kaph' in 'Jacob' and in 'Klein,'" Florie answered, after a severe strain. "But, Jacob," she added, "that will be a mistake now; you are no longer 'Klein' (Little), you are 'Gross' (Great)."

"Nu, children, children, come," Mr. Berman said, leading the way into the parlor, everybody following, except Florie, who went upstairs, back to her Schomol books.

Mr. Berman placed the bride and groom in the middle of the floor, Jacob and Smayah supporting the canopy over them. The poles in the canopy were short; Mr. Berman carried the whole thing under his coat when called out to perform the ceremony elsewhere. And now Jacob and Smayah had to strain their arms to the utmost. It came severer on Jacob, for he still continued to feast his eyes on the paper; but then he was too overwhelmingly happy to bother about physical inconvenience.

(To be concluded.)

Wanted.

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BROOKLYN NOTES.

Young Men's Social Club.

The second meeting of the club, held on Sunday afternoon in the vestry of Cong. Mt. Sinai, drew a large attendance. Plans for the opening ball, to be given at the Imperial, on Feb. 13, were formulated.

Lady Judith Society's Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

On Saturday evening, New Year's night, the Lady Judith Society celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by holding a banquet for its members and their friends in the Willoughby Mansion, Willoughby avenue, near Throop avenue. The committee in charge of this anniversary celebration were Mrs. Addie Brown, Mrs. Mary Weisberg, Mrs. Minnie Lederman, Mrs. Amelia Springer and Mrs. Rosa Abraham.

Beth-El's Annual Meeting.

The members of Congregation Beth-El held their annual meeting at the synagogue, 108 Noble street, last Sunday evening. Rudolph Norek presided, and M. W. Tasch recorded. The reports showed that the congregation was in better condition than ever before. During the year a mortgage of \$2,000 was wiped out, and the membership increased 40 per cent. The following officers were elected: Rudolph Norek, president; B. Karfiol, vice-president; M. W. Tasch, recording secretary; Henry Kahn, trustee for three years; Leopold Rotfmann, G. Weiss, Morris Salzman, Moses Raff and Henry Kahn, school board; G. Weiss, I. G. Hammerschlag and Jacob Singer, Finance Committee.

Mr. Abraham Sees Good in New Bridge.

Replying to Adolph Lewisohn, thanking him for a contribution of \$1,000 to the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities and Philanthropies, Abraham Abraham, one of the organizers, expressed the belief that the opening of the new Manhattan Bridge would be the means of relieving the present congestion on the east side, Manhattan, and result in the establishment of another Jewish colony in South Brooklyn similar to the one in Brownsville.

"The scattering of our people is a good thing, at least over here," Mr. Abraham declared. "They have better housing and more sunshine."

Williamsburg Y. M. H. A.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association of Williamsburg held its first installation of officers Wednesday night, followed by a banquet at its temporary headquarters, Knapp mansion, 550 Bedford avenue. The organization has for its aim the development of the young Hebrew, socially and physically. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. The newly elected officers are: President, Stewart Engle; vice-president, Max Jmhoff; recording secretary, I. H. Smolensky; treasurer, Samuel Nartove; financial secretary, Joseph D. Spiro; directors, Morris G. Kantrowitz, Charles Hamburger, Dave Heisman, J. W. Goldberg, Adolph Brodkin, Charles Mandel, Nathan Cohen, M. D.; I. W. Gottlieb, B. J. Lustgarten, M. D.; Nathan Abramowitz, Charles Hamburger acted as installing officer, and M. J. Kantrowitz as toastmaster.

Hebrew Ladies' Auxiliary of Bath Beach.

A committee meeting to complete arrangements for the New York whist, to be given at Terrace Garden, Wednesday, January 19, 2.30 p. m., was held at the home of Mrs. M. Keller, the vice-president of the society, Thursday afternoon, January 6. There were present: Mrs. A. Slomka, Mrs. M. Quitman, Mrs. D. Welgel, Mrs. M. Newman, Mrs. M. Greenburgh, Mrs. L. Schworzreich, Mrs. Mazur, Mrs. Van Geldren, Mrs. D. Levy, Mrs. A. Assenhelm, Mrs. Frankel, Mrs. B. Erdman, Mrs. R. Gans and Mrs. P. M. Goodhart. The chairlady reports that the sale of tickets has been very large, that numerous, and pretty prizes have been donated, and there has been a great demand for chance books on the diamond bracelet which will be chanced out at the whist.

Mrs. M. Keller made a very agreeable hostess, the ladies combining business and socialibility and spending a very pleasant afternoon.

Miss Elsie Ferguson, the latest dramatic star on the American stage, and who will be remembered for her remarkable rise to stellar honors during the first week of "Such a Little Queen," at the Hackett Theatre, New York city will come to the Montauk Theatre Monday evening, January 10, for an engagement of one week. Henry B. Harris, the producer of the play, has surrounded the star with a representative company of well-known players, including Frank Gillmore, Ralph Stuart, George W. Barnum, Francis Byrne, Eleanor Lawson, Arthur A. Klein, Louis R. Grisel, Stanley G. Wood, Gertrude Barrett, Jessie Ralph, Marion Little, A. W. Newendorf and others known to Brooklyn playgoers. Since Miss Ferguson's engagement of over 200 nights at the Hackett Theatre, she has appeared in Boston, Washington, Baltimore and other principal cities and comes to Brooklyn as one of our established stars.

Judging from the number of headlines on the Alhambra bill the coming week, Percy G. Williams evidently intended it as a supremacy contest. Every act is a headliner, and has been topping bills on the Williams circuit. Among the contestants are: Valeska Suratt and company, Clayton White and Marie Stuart, Camille Ober, Al Jolson, Traine and Barrett, the Three Renards, El Cota, Paul LeCroix, and Conlin, Steele and Carr. On Sunday the usual concerts will be given.

Hebrew Day Nursery.

The second annual entertainment and ball given by the Hebrew Day Nursery will be held at the Grand Central Palace on Sunday evening, the 16th inst. The entertainment will be furnished by the best professional talent available, and a double orchestra will supply the music.

It is needless to go into the merits of the worthy charity, to which the entire proceeds of the affair will be devoted. Since the occupancy of their new quarters, at 262 Henry street, the number of little ones in their care has increased, and corresponding expenses have also increased. The society needs funds badly, and your earnest co-operation is urged.

Dropsie College.

A regular meeting of the Board of Governors of the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning was held in the Mercantile Club, on Sunday afternoon, December 26, at 3.30 p. m. The president reported that the college had regularly opened for academic work with seven students, four men and three women. The character of instruction was entirely of a post-graduate grade. The president stated that the time was approaching when consideration should be given to the subject of a building, including a library, and a committee of five was authorized to take the subject up and report to the board from time to time.

The president reported that the Faculty had given consideration to the question of the academic year; that they took note of the fact that while but few universities in this country were in the habit of dividing the year after the European fashion, to include a summer term, practically all of our large universities in America are now giving summer courses. In order to allow clergymen, teachers and other students regularly occupied during the remainder of the year the opportunity of taking advantage of the courses of study provided, it was proposed to divide the year into two terms, a winter term and a summer term, each term to be divided into two quarters, and so arranged, after a careful consideration of the Jewish and secular calendar, that the second quarter of the winter term should fall within the vacation of most Jewish rabbis and teachers. For the academic year 1909-10 the year will be divided as follows: Winter term, first quarter, October 11-December 24, 1909; second quarter, January 10-April 15; summer term, first quarter, May 2-June 24; second quarter, July 11-September 16, 1910.

It was stated that owing to the difficulty of securing necessary type, the Jewish Quarterly Review could not appear as early as was expected. Special matrices are being made and new type cast, and while the delay was regretted, it seemed necessary if the Review was to maintain the typographical standard set by the first series.

The Approaching Jubilee of the Alliance Israelite Universelle.

Nineteen hundred and ten being the beginning of its fiftieth years of activity, the jubilee of the Alliance will be universally celebrated wherever its agencies extend and its friends and supporters can be found. And not only will the event approach the dignity of an historic celebration, for it will recall a marvelous record—a period full of significance for Israel and the world, but it will also serve as an opportunity for renewed labor in behalf of that great organization which constitutes Jewish foreign missions to Jews and organizes schools in benighted lands, or where educational facilities are sorely needed by our co-religionists, so that many may be prepared in time for helpful citizenship in Western lands.

Such an aim, such a mission, was entirely new in the history of Judaism. It was radical, for it struck at the roots of ignorance, superstition, bigotry. It was conservative, for its whole tendency was to preserve the young generation for Judaism, and the highest aims of modern culture. It was philanthropic, for it reached out to help the poor, the oppressed, the suffering. It was uplifting, for its purpose was to unfold the new education, to train the hand, the eye, the brain, in useful arts and industries, as well as to teach the language, the history, the tradition of Israel. And it has inspired the Orient with more esteem for the Jew and Judaism as its schools are utilized more and more by Mohammedan and Christian youth. And the testimony of Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey, vice-president of the Turkish Chamber, is eloquent on this point. He stated in Paris last July that he appreciated the work of the Alliance, for as a child he, a Mussulman, had sat at the school in Adrianople side by side with little Jewish comrades, and is today a member of the Association of Old Pupils of the Alliance at Salonica.

It has been thought that the Festival of Purim might be made a rallying centre in the United States for the Alliance, and the Friday evening or Sabbath morning before—which falls this year on March 18 and 19, be utilized by our pulpit to enforce its claims on the attention of our brethren, and to tell the story of its origin, development and present remarkable activity.

Carrie DeMar, who, by right of having earned it, has been given the title of "The International Comedienne," will head the bill at the Bronx for the ensuing week in a number of new songs and characterizations. The Futurity Winner, one of the most sensationally dramatic and spectacular novelties ever produced on the vaudeville stage, will be another one of the big attractions here. Willard Simms and company, James and Sadie Leonard, The Three Leightons, A. O. Duncan, Will Rogers and Jeters and Rogers will also appear.

MUSIC GOSSIP.

In San Francisco musical circles the playing of Blanche Lillian Kaplan, the twelve-year-old daughter of Rev. Bernard M. Kaplan, has been the cause of wonder and admiration for some time. The child pianist is a pupil of S. G. Fleischman, and her first recital takes place on the 23d of this month. It is said that her interpretation of the classics and her technique would do credit to mature musicians.

Walter Damrosch and the entire New York Symphony Orchestra have started on a short "Damrosch Silver Jubilee" tour through the principal cities of the Middle West, which Mr. Damrosch has visited with both opera and symphony concerts during the last twenty-five years. Special preparations have been made in nearly all the cities to welcome him. "Honorary committees," under whose auspices the concerts are given, have been formed in Detroit, Louisville, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburg. All local jealousies have been thrown aside in the desire to do honor to the conductor, and in such cities as Chicago and Cincinnati the "honorary committees" is headed by the presidents of the local orchestral organizations. Mr. Damrosch will be lucky if he survives the many banquets, suppers and receptions which are planned for him. In Chicago, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, assisted by sixteen soloists and a chorus of three hundred, will form the principal number on the programme. The day in St. Louis includes a Wagner programme in the afternoon and a Symphony programme in the evening. Cincinnati has chosen a Richard Wagner and Richard Strauss programme. This whirlwind tour will close in Washington on January 16 before an audience composed of all the Capital's foremost representatives in diplomacy, politics, science and fashion. The New York celebration will not come until the anniversary concerts of the Symphony Society on March 13 and 15, 1910.

The first performance in America of Massenet's "Griseldis" takes place at the Manhattan Opera House this evening. To-morrow afternoon "Thais" will again be sung, and "Trovatore" may be heard at popular prices in the evening. Richard Strauss' "Electra" is announced for Tuesday evening, the 25th.

At the Metropolitan the repertory for the rest of the week comprises "La Gioconda" to-night, "Die Walkure" to-morrow afternoon and "Madame Butterfly" to-morrow evening. The management announces a complete matinee cycle of Richard Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen," beginning Monday, January 24, with "Das Rheingold." On Thursday, the 27th, "Die Walkure" will be sung. "Siegfried" follows on Friday, and "Gottterdammerung" will be presented the following Tuesday. This will be the only complete cycle of the work to be given this season.

Mr. M. H. Hanson, Dr. Wullner's active manager, has returned from the coast to meet Ferruccio Busoni, the eminent pianist, who arrived a few days ago and who made his first appearance at the New York Philharmonic Concert under Gustav Mahler's direction, in Carnegie Hall yesterday, and who appears there again to-night, and at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn to-morrow.

Mr. Hanson reports that the Wullner success has been phenomenal, and while a great deal of fuss is being made in the papers, particularly the musical ones, that the return concert of Wullner at Seattle, Wash., was announced from the city pulpits, it appears that the audiences in San Francisco were in a very large measure Jewish. There is probably not another town which has for its leading citizens such a large population of Germans and Americans of Jewish descent as San Francisco, and all managers agree that the success of concerts in that city always depends on the amount of patronage extended by the Jewish section.

Rachmaninoffs will be one of the soloists at next Sunday night's concert at the Metropolitan. For the first time a group of his songs will be heard in New York with the composer at the piano, the vocalist to be one of the stars of the opera company.

The New York Hippodrome season continues on its successful course. The three big spectacles, "A Trip to Japan," "The Ballet of Jewels" and "Inside the Earth" please the audiences that crowd the big playhouse twice daily. The tribe of Fighting Maoris continue their wild dances, and the new circus acts appeal particularly to the young folks who also enjoy the antics of Marceline and his merry men. Mr. Voegtlin's fine scenery deserves the approbation it receives, and "The Ballet of Jewels" with its many coryphees in their glittering raiment is another feature of continued interest.

Always on the alert for the best possible attractions, Percy G. Williams has again proven his superior business qualifications by arranging with Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger whereby Miss Fannie Ward will appear at the Colonial Theatre next week in a one-act tabloid version of "Van Allen's Wife," an intensely emotional dramatic play by Lee Arthur and Forrest Halsey. Miss Ward will be supported by the original cast, including John Dean, Henry Duggan, Margaret Fuller, Wm. H. Boyd, Jeanette Slater and Frank Jackson. Other features on the bill will include: "The Leading Lady," Tom Edwards, Stuart Barnes, Spissel Brothers and company, The Foud Lukens, The Village Choir and others.

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Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The opening of the educational classes took place on Monday evening, January 3, with an attendance of over 300 students. New pupils were enrolled in nearly all the classes. Special stress is being laid upon the various business courses, particularly the preparatory course for boys whose earlier education had been neglected and who need "bolstering up."

The speaker at the Friday evening services will be Victor Deutsch, one of the old-time members of the E. C. Stone Literary Society. At the Sabbath afternoon services the address is to be delivered by Miss Jaine, one of the teachers of the Hebrew school.

The minstrel show, given by the young members of the building on Saturday and Sunday evenings, was a very creditable performance, and proved very amusing to the large number of people who attended. The dance which followed the first performance was a very pleasant social event, and was the means of bringing together many of the participating members of the building and their friends.

The P. S. Menken Literary Society will hold a prize declamatory contest in the auditorium on Sunday, January 9, to which the public are cordially invited.

The annual meeting of the association has been scheduled for Sunday afternoon, January 30. On this occasion, the president, Mr. Felix M. Warburg, will read his annual report, and addresses are to be delivered by a number of prominent citizens.

Meftza Sfat Eber. Rabbi Joel Blau, of Temple Emanuel, El. Borough Park, lectures before the Zionist Circle of Meftza Sfat Eber, at the club rooms, 234 East Broadway, on Saturday evening, January 1, his topic being "Zionism and Economics." This society is now conducting a class for the benefit of young men and women who desire to acquire a knowledge of Hebrew. The qualifications necessary to become a member of this class is to have a good knowledge of at least one language. There are two sessions during the week, one held on Wednesday evening and the other on Saturday evening, and these sessions are held in the lecture rooms of this club house. Beginners who wish to join are asked to communicate with Mr. Max Perlman, 234 East Broadway.

On Sunday evening, January 9, at 8.30, Professor Israel Friedlander will lecture in Hebrew on "Political Aspirations Among the Jews in Biblical Times."

JOEL LUCY.—In pursuance to an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucy Joel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Strauss, No. 261 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July, next.

Dated, New York, 5th day of January, 1910. BELLE JOEL, Administratrix. CHARLES A. STRAUSS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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CHILDREN'S PAGE.

An Omnipresent God.

By ISADOR DIAMOND.

Through Nature's wide and vast domain,
In every part a God I see
In suns and stars, in hill and plain,
In stormy clouds and rolling sea.
I see Him ride on whirlwinds dire,
That o'er the skies in terror sweep;
And wrap in night yon orb of fire
While, trembling, millions stand and weep.

I see Him in the moon's soft light
That plays upon a thousand streams;
In every gem that decks the night
And guides the pilgrim by its beams.
I see Him in the wide-spread lake,
Whose gloomy forests girt the shore;
In wilds untrod, and tangled brake,
Where deadly monsters prowl and roar.

I see Him in the flowery Spring,
When wild-birds tune their sweetest notes,
And to my ear their music bring
In every gentle breeze that floats.
I see Him in the flocks that feed
In quiet 'round the forest glade;
The lambs that gambol o'er the mead
At early dawn, or twilight shade.

I see Him in the rolling spheres
That 'round in endless circles run,
And feel Him in the weight of years
That show my wanderings nearly done.
Where'er I look through boundless space—
In heaven or earth, on sea or air—
In every part my God I trace
And see his footsteps printed there.

Baby Israel.

DEAR CHILDREN:

YOU now have a pretty fair idea of who the fathers of the Jewish people were and, as I told you last week, they were tested like gold, not for the sake of proving to our Heavenly Father the stuff they were made of, for He knows all His creatures, but in order to prove to all generations that He made Israel His chosen people because, of all the people in the world, they were best qualified for that exalted position.

And in the Sedrah that we read this Sabbath, which is called "Vaayrah" (Exodus, chap. 6, par. 2, to chap. 10), we take a peep at the baby, Baby Israel, with the best blood of all the world flowing in his veins, born midst the bricks and mortar of Egypt; the innocent eyes of the babe gaze in affright at the hideous black face of the Egyptian ogres, with the taskmasters' lashes in their hands—truly, a strange cradle for such a noble child, a child born in the purple wallowing in Egyptian mud!

But that baby was destined to grow up and become the butt of all the mudslingers in the world, past, present and future, and therefore was that first mud-bath given it to make it immune.

Yes, dear children, the foul tongue of the anti-Semite has long licked the dust, but Israel survives, still the chosen child of God, the first-born of the Lord!

Israel survives, for who is his father? The great "I AM," who said unto Moses, "I will be that I will be," "I will be with them in this trouble, the

Egyptian bondage, I will be with them in all the troubles that they will have."

Pharaoh, the first anti-Semite, had already reached the end of his rope; he had already done about as much harm as his black heart could devise, and it was about time to pull that rope tight around his neck and hang him (and although he did not live to be hanged he lived to be drowned; but of that I hope to tell you later), and the Lord said unto Moses: "So I have also heard the groaning of the children of Israel, whom the Egyptians compel to labor; and I have remembered my covenant. Therefore I say unto the children of Israel, I am the Eternal, and I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians, and I will release you from their bondage, and I will redeem you with an outstretched arm, and with great judgments. And I will take you to me for a people," etc.

Our beloved preacher of blessed memory, the Dubner Maggid, here remarks, Why was it necessary to use four different expressions of delivery—"I will bring," "I will release," "I will redeem," and "I will take"—and he explains it by the following story.

A certain man visited the doctor and complained that he felt very sick. "I have a terrible headache," said he, "and no appetite whatever. I cannot sleep and I feel awful bad." The doctor examined him and came to the conclusion that all these ailments were the result of a certain sickness, of which it was not possible to cure him at that time of the year; but that he would have to wait until the Spring season, when that sickness could be cured.

"Well," thought the doctor, "I cannot tell him that I will give him something that will cure him at once, for that would be a lie; nor dare I tell him that I cannot cure him before the Spring, for that would frighten him out of his wits, as he will think that he is going to die from some incurable disease. I will therefore break the news to him in such a manner that he will not be frightened.

"See here, my dear man," said the doctor to his patient, "I am going to do something that will remove your headache, restore your appetite, and make you sleep well." He then told him in detail what benefits he would derive from that medicine. The sick man looked at him in alarm, as he heard that he would do this for him and that for him, and everything but cure him.

The doctor noted his expression of alarm and smiled reassuringly. "Do not be frightened, my friend," said he, "I swear to you that I will cure you of your sickness, but now is not the time for it. The Spring is the season when you can be cured. Meanwhile I will rid you of the ailments that are the results of your sickness."

Thus it was in this case. These four expressions of delivery were used in order to make them understand that this was not the final delivery, but a special delivery for the time being. But in order that Israel should not be alarmed and think that all hope for a final delivery from exile was lost, the Lord prefaced His promise by saying, "Therefore say unto the children of Israel, I am the Eternal." As our Rabbins say, He swore to them that He would deliver them finally and forever when the proper time would come, but meanwhile "I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians," etc.

Cheered by this promise, dear children, we take every year, on the Seder nights of Passover, four cups of wine. They are symbolic of the four expressions of delivery which the Most High used and when promising to deliver our ancestors from Egyptian bondage. And as we raise these cups to our lips, we praise God for the mercy He has shown our ancestors and the miracles He performed in Egypt in their behalf, and pray unto Him to hasten the time of the great and final delivery when we will be freemen in possession of our own Holy Land.

What's the difference between "living in marble halls" and aboard ship? In the former you have "rascals and serfs at your side," and in (what the Greeks call *thalatta*) the latter you have vessels and surfs at your side!

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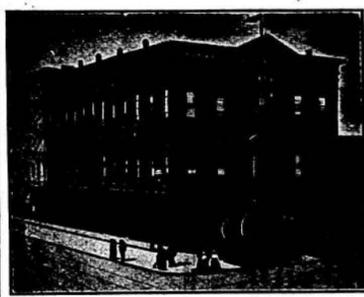
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CALENDAR.

1910.
Rosh Chodesh Shebat.—Tuesday, January 11.
*Rosh Chodesh Adar.—Thursday, February 10.
*Rosh Chodesh Ve-Adar.—Saturday, March 12.
Purim.—Friday, March 25.
Rosh Chodesh Nisan.—Sunday, April 10.
First Day Pesach.—Sunday, April 24.
Seventh Day Pesach.—Saturday, April 30.
*Rosh Chodesh Iyar.—Tuesday, May 10.
Lag b'Omer.—Friday, May 27.
Rosh Chodesh Sivan.—Wednesday, June 8.
First Day Shabbath.—Monday, June 13.
*Rosh Chodesh Tammuz.—Friday, July 8.
Fast of Tammuz.—Sunday July 24.
Rosh Chodesh Ab.—Saturday, August 6.
Fast of Ab.—Sunday, August 14.
*Rosh Chodesh Elul.—Monday, September 5.
*Also observed the day previous as Rosh Chodesh.

ROSENTHAL, JONAS—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jonas Rosenthal, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman Greenberg, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1909.

MILTON BERLINGER and ROBERT H. HERSCHEMAN, Executors.

HERMAN GREENBERG, Attorney for Executors, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

COHN, SAMUEL—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Samuel Cohn, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Kurrman & Frankel, No. 64 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1909.

SIDNEY COHN, Administrator.

Cohen Brothers, Attorneys for Administrator, 64 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough New York City.

LOERWALD, MARIE—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Marie Loerwald, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 880 Home Street, in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1909.

JOHN JOSEPH KRUG, Executor.

LOUIS MAITHTANER, Attorney for Executor, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

BEAR, JACOB—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jacob Bear, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1909.

ROSIE BEAR, Administratrix.

NATHAN KALVIN, Attorney for Administratrix, office and postoffice address, 41 Park Row Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ROSENTHAL, LEWIS—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lewis Rosenthal, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Galinger, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of July, 1910, next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1909.

FANNIE ROSENTHAL, Administratrix.

GEORGE W. GALINGER, Attorney for Administratrix, 7 Beekman Street, Manhattan, New York City.

BERNHAIM, GUSTAV—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gustav Bernheim, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Putzel, No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1909.

GEORGE B. BERNHEIM, ALINE BERNHEIM, JOSEPH H. ISIDOR, Executors.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Attorney for Executors, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MAROTZKI, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline A. Marotzki, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1910, next.

Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1909.

CHARLES W. BAUSCHART, Executor.

LAWRENCE & LAWRENCE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

HIRSCH, VICTORIA—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Victoria Hirsch, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Julius E. Baer, No. 20 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1909.

HENRY MYERS and MORRIS COOPER, Executors.

Julius E. Baer, 20 Vesey Street, New York City; Davis & Kaufmann, 49 Chambers Street, New York City, Attorneys for Executors.

NATHAN, MARCUS—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Marcus Nathan, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel Bitterman, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of June next.

Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1909.

ROSA NATHAN, FISHER LEWINE, HARRY FRIBEL, Executors.

SAMUEL BITTERMAN, Attorney for Executors, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FASSIG, PETER—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Peter Fassig, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1909.

FRANK M. PATTERSON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 27 William Street, New York City.

THEODORE FASSIG, Administrator.

BAMBERGER, EDWARD S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward S. Bamberger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, No. 27 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 23rd day of March next.

Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1909.

IRVING W. BAMBERGER, LEON J. BAMBERGER, Executors.

Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, Attorneys for Executors, 27 and 29 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

DOSENHEIM, RACHEL E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rachel E. Dosenheim, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Louis Lande, Esq., their attorney, at No. 290 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 23d day of May next.

Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1909.

HATTIE G. DOSENHEIM, SAMUEL D. LEVY, ALEXANDER HESS, Executors.

LOUIS LANDE, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, New York City.

KERBS, ADOLF—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolf Kerbs, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bandier & Haas, No. 42 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of April, 1910, next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of October, 1909.

EDWARD A. KERBS, MAX ROSENTHAL, Executors.

BANDLER & HAAS, Attorneys for Executors, 42 Broadway, New York City.

FARMER, HENRIETTA—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henrietta Farmer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of March next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1909.

LOUIS LESSER, Executor.

BENNO LEWINSKY, Attorney for Executor, 19 Nassau Street, N. Y.

STRAUS, LOUIS—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Straus, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1909.

ROSE W. STRAUS, Executrix.

ELLISON, MACINTYRE & DAVIS, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Broadway, New York City.

DANENBERG, BETTY—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Betty Danenberg, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 8th day of October, 1909.

URY DANENBURG, ISAAC SICKLE, Executors.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Executors, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WORMSER, MAURICE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maurice S. Wormser, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of November, 1909.

FLORINE R. WORMSER, Administratrix.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 22 William Street, New York City.

ARNHOLZ, SARAH—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, of Moses, Oppenheimer, Fannie Brussel, Rachel Rosenstiel, Michael Oppenheimer, Aaron Sommers, Joseph Sommers, David Sommers, Edward Sommers, Adolph Sommers, Alice Young, Blanche Eisenmann, Ruth Dakin, Adeline Shaw, Della Gruber, Mammie Bernstein, Isabella Kohner, Hilda Louis and Lena Ambach, the heirs and next of kin of Sarah Arnholz, deceased, SEND GREETING:

WHEREAS, Herbert S. Brussel, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated the eighth day of November, 1909, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sarah Arnholz, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 25th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ten, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the premises.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine (L. S.) DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

E. WALTER BEEBE, Attorney for petitioner, 41 Wall Street, New York City.

STEIN, EMIL EDWARD—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Emil Edward Stein, late of the County of New London, Conn., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of September, 1909.

ANNA STEIN, Administratrix.

MAGUIRE & MARTIN, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 2120 Broadway, New York City.

SONN, ABRAHAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Abraham H. Sonn, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 323 East Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.

Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1909.

SAMUEL SONN, MOODY SONN, EXECUTORS.

JACOB MARK, Attorney for Executors, 10 Wall Street, New York City.

HART, RACHEL G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rachel G. Hart, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson, Werner & Cardozo, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.

Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1909.

VICTOR B. WOLF, Executor.

SIMPSON, WERNER & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Executor, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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- ADASH YESHUREN (HARLEM Branch), 63 E. 113th st.**
- ADATH YESHUREN (HARLEM E. 110th st.**
- ADATH YESHURUN OF JASSY, 58-60 Rivington st.**
- ADERETH EL, 135 E. 29th st.**
- AGUDATH JESHORIM, 113 E. 86th st.**
- AHAWATH ACHIM (West Side Hebrew Congregation), 9th av., near 55th st.**
- AHAWATH CHESED SHAAR HASHOMAYIM, 55th st. and Lexington av.**
- ANSHE CHESED OF HARLEM, 114th st. and 7th av.**
- ANSHE EMETH OF WEST HARLEM, 144 W. 131st st.**
- ATERETH ISRAEL, 323 E. 82d st.**
- ATERETH ZEWI, 347 E. 121st st.**
- BENE ISRAEL, 225 E. 79th st.**
- BENE ISRAEL KALWARIER, 13 Pike st.**
- BNAI PEISER, 127 E. 82d st.**
- BENE SHOLOM, 526 E. 5th st.**
- BNAI JESHURUN, 65th st. and Madison av.**
- BETH ABRAHAM TALMUD TORAH, E. 146th st., bet Brook and St. Ann's avs., Bronx.**
- BETH BNAI ISRAEL (Branch of Temple Israel of Harlem), 311 E. 116th st.**
- BETH EL, 5th av. and 76th st.**
- BETH HAMIDRASH ADATH YESHURUN, 238 E. 102d st.**
- BETH HAMIDRASH HAGODOL, 60 Norfolk st.**
- BETH HAMIDRASH HAGODOL OF HARLEM, 110 E. 105th st.**
- BETH HAMIDRASH HAGODOL OF THE BRONX, Forest av., near 160th st.**
- BETH ISRAEL BIKUR CHOLIM, 72d st. and Lexington av.**
- CHAARI ZEDEK, 38-40 Henry st.**
- CHAARI ZEDEK (Harlem Branch), 121st st. and Lenox av.**
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- HEBREW TABERNACLE, 218 W. 130th st.**
- JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 531 W. 123d st.**
- KEHILATH ISRAEL, 1162 Jackson av., Bronx.**
- KEHILATH JESHURUN, 117 E. 85th st.**
- KENSETH ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 24 W. 114th st.**
- MELE'S SHOLOM, 170 E. 114th st.**
- MICKVEH ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Berhelmer Bldg., 116th st. and Lenox av.**
- MONTEFIORE CONGREGATION, Maty and Hewitt pl., Bronx.**
- MOUNT ZION, 37-41 West 119th st.**
- NACHLAS ZEWI, 36 E. 109th st.**
- OHAB ZEDEK (First Hungarian Congregation), 172 Norfolk st.**
- OHAB ZEDEK (Harlem Branch), 18 W. 116th st.**
- ORACH CHAIM, 1461 Lexington av.**
- PENI EL, 531 W. 147th st.**
- PEOPLE'S SYNAGOGUE, The Educational Alliance, E. B'way and Jefferson st.**
- PINCUS ELIJAH, 203 W. 100th st.**
- RODEPH SHOLOM, Lexington av. and 63d st.**
- SHAARI BEROCHO, 354 E. 57th st.**
- SHAARE SHOMAYIM (First Roumanian Hebrew Congregation), 91 Rivington st.**
- SHAARAY TEFILAH (West End Synagogue), 160 W. 82d st.**
- SHAARE ZEDEK OF HARLEM, 25 W. 118th st.**
- SHEARITH BENE ISRAEL, 22 E. 113th st.**
- SHEARITH ISRAEL (Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue), 70th st. and Central Park West.**
- TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 120th st. and Lenox av.**
- TREMONT TEMPLE, Burnside av. and Grand Concourse, Bronx.**
- UP-TOWN TALMUD TORAH ASSOCIATION, 132 E. 111th st.**
- ZICHRON EPHRAIM, 163 E. 67th st.**

STRASBURGER, LOUIS—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Strasburger, late of the County of New York, city of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 908, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1909.

ALVIN L. STRASBURGER, BYRON L. STRASBURGER, MARK OTTINGER, EXECUTORS.

WETMORE & JENNER, Attorneys for Executors, No. 34 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.

WALTER, PHILIP—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Philip Walter, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurrman & Frankel, No. 64 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February, 1910, next.

Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1909.

LOUIS S. FRANKENHEIMER, WILLIAM FRANKENHEIMER, Executors.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

KAPLON, ISAAC—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isaac Kaplon, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. M. and S. Solomon, her attorneys, at No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of July, 1909.

ANNIE KAPLON, Administratrix.

H. M. and S. SOLOMON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 119 Nassau Street, Manhattan New York City.

STEINER, SIGFRIED—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sigfried Steiner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of H. M. and S. Steiner, No. 42 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the twenty-eighth day of May next.

Dated New York, the eleventh day of November, 1909.

LEO K. STEINER, BURGHARD STEINER, MAMIE STEINER, MORITZ L. ERNST, Executors.

WALTER S. HEILBORN, Attorney for Leo K. Steiner, Burghard Steiner and Mamie Steiner, 31 Liberty Street, New York City.

BERNARD M. L. ERNST, Attorney for Moritz L. Ernst, 31 Liberty Street, New York City.

SCHWAB, GABRIEL—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gabriel Schwab, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Leonard J. Obermeier, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1909.

LEONARD J. OBERMEIER, Attorney for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

HENRY FROELICH, ADA SCHWAB, NATHAN SCHWAB, HENRIETTA SCHWAB, Executors.

STRAUSS, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles S. Strauss, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nathan D. Levy, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of August, 1909.

STANLEY R. STRAUSS, WILLIAM L. STANLEY, RALPH SOMMER and DAVID M. LEVY, Executors.

NATHAN D. LEVY, Attorney for Executors, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SPIER, GERSON—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gerson Spier, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson, Werner & Cardozo, No. 111 Broadway (Manhattan), in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1909.

ISAAC SPIER, Administrator.

SIMPSON, WERNER & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Administrator, 111 Broadway (Manhattan), New York City.

FLRISCHHAUER, JULIUS—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julius Fleischhauer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jacobus, No. 133 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1910, next.

Dated New York, October 8th, 1909.

FLRISCHHAUER, JULIUS, FLEISCHHAUER, JULIUS, MAUTNER, SOLOMON KAHN, CLARENCE W. FREEMAN, Executors.

Emanuel Jacobus, Attorney for Executors, 133 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

KAUFMANN, ABRAHAM—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Abraham Kaufmann, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Melghan & Nearsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of April next.

Dated New York, October 1, 1909.

JOSEPH KAUFMANN, WALTER KAUFMANN, GEORGE W. JACOBY, Executors.

MEIGHAN & NEARSULMER, Attorneys for Executors, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ROTHSCHILD, JUSTUS FRED, otherwise known as FRED ROTHSCHILD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Justus Fred Rothschild, otherwise known as Fred Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, John T. Booth, at No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.

Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1909.

JULIE ROTHSCHILD, Administratrix; **CARE WITTMANN**, Administrator.

JOHN T. BOOTH, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEMON, EMANUEL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Emanuel J. Lemon, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Meighan & Nearsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 10th day of January next.

Dated, New York, July 2, 1909.

JOSEPH E. LEMON, MARTHA LEMON, Executors.

MEIGHAN & NEARSULMER, Attorneys for Executors, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ANGELAKIS, LOUIS, also known as LOUIS ANGELAKES and LOUIS ANGELAKY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS ANGELAKIS, also known as LOUIS ANGELAKES and LOUIS ANGELAKY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Marks & Marks, No. 65 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1909.

JOHN A. ANGELAKIS, Administrator.

MARKS & MARKS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 65 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SWARTZ, JACOB—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jacob Swartz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of her attorneys, Levy, Rosenthal & Heermance, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1909.

BENA SWARTZ, Administratrix.

LEVY, ROSENTHAL & HEERMANCE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 2 Rector Street, Manhattan, New York City.

HEYMAN, SIMON—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Simon Heyman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Frankenhimer, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 24th day of April, 1910.

Dated New York, October 1, 1909.

DUDLEY D. DOERNBERG, ABRAHAM L. GUTMAN, ABRAHAM HEYMAN, Executors.

JOHN FRANKENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHWARTZ, ALEXANDER—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alexander Schwartz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Maxwell Davidson, their attorney, at No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of June, 1909.

SOLOMON SCHWARTZ, SAMUEL LUSTIG, Executors.

MAXWELL DAVIDSON, Attorney for Executors, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

BAMBERGER, PAULINE—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Pauline Bamberger, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Blumentstiel & Blumentstiel, 27 Pine Street, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.

Dated (New York, August 2, 1909).

IRVING W. BAMBERGER, LEON J. BAMBERGER, Executors.

BLUMENTSTIEL & BLUMENTSTIEL, Attorneys for Executors, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

WOLF, LOUIS—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Wolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert W. Venino, 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1910.

Dated New York, August 1, 1909.

REBECCA WOLF, Executrix.

ALBERT W. VENINO, Attorney for Executrix, 50 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

KOHN, SAMUEL—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Samuel Kohn, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur B. Spingarn, No. 95 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1909.

MARTHA A. KOHN, Executrix.

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, Attorney for Executrix, No. 95 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KLABER, ADOLF—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolf Klaber, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edlits & Fulus, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1910.

Dated New York, the 8th day of October, 1909.

JOSEPH M. FISHEL, Administrator.

EDLITS & FULUS, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ULMANN, MATHILDE—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mathilde Ullmann, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Melghan & Nearsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March next.

Dated New York, August 23, 1909.

Sophie Michaels, James Ullmann, executors.

Melghan & Nearsulmer, attorneys for executors, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ADLER, LOUIS—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Adler, late of

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- Women's Nainsook Corset Covers—worth .29 **.17**
- Women's Night Dresses—worth .59 **.35**
- Women's Tucked Ruffle Drawers—worth .29 **.18**
- Women's Short Skirts—instead of .29 **.19**
- Women's Long White Skirts—worth .69 **.48**
- Women's Nainsook Combinations—worth .69 **.46**
- Women's Ex. Size Night Dresses—regularly .79 **.46**
- Women's Ex. Size Drawers—instead of .39 **.28**
- Children's Night Dresses—4 to 14 yrs.—worth .49 **.29**
- Children's Drawers—1 to 10 yrs.—worth .15 to .19 **.11**
- Children's and Misses' Drawers—2 to 14 yrs.—
value .29 to .39 **.19**
- Children's Skirts—2 to 10 yrs.—reg. .29 to .39 **.18**

Limit Three Each—No Mail or Telephone Orders.

We never limit sale values to a few low-priced leaders—
Each and every item below is a special,
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WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS.		FULL SIZE SKIRTS.	
Nainsook—fronts of emb'd or lace and ribbon—reg. .59.....	.38	Muslin deep lawn flounces, with wide lace or 2 or 3 inserts of Point de Paris or Val. lace—usually \$1.19.....	.74
Nainsook—dainty embroideries, lace and ribbon—usually .79.....	.57	Fine Cambric or Muslin—a dozen or more elaborately trimmed styles—value \$1.39.....	.95
Nainsook—elaborate fronts of Val. or fancy laces, fine embroideries and ribbon—usually .98.....	.69	Fine Cambric—knee flounces with wide rows of lace and tucks or deep emb'dy—reg. \$2.98.....	1.84
Sheer Nainsook—Emb'd Medallions and German Val. laces, or French Val. inserts in round or fancy effects—worth \$1.49.....	.95	Fine Lawn and Nainsook Skirts—flounces of lace inserts and French or open emb'dy usually \$5.69.....	3.95
WOMEN'S NIGHT DRESSES.		WOMEN'S DRAWERS.	
Soft finish Muslin—round, high or square neck with h. s. tucks, lace or embroidery—value .65.....	.48	Muslin or Cambric—umbrella ruffles of emb'dy, hemstitching, tucks, or lace and inserts—worth .59.....	.37
Cambric and Nainsook—with cross-over or up-and-down lace inserts or round neck emb'dy—washable ribbon trim—reg. \$1.19.....	.68	Fine Cambric—deep ruffles—with lace and emb'dy—worth .69.....	.47
Nainsook Night Dresses—entire yokes of lace emb'dy, medallion beading and ribbon—also other effective designs—long or short sleeves—reg. \$1.29.....	.95	Fine Cambric—deep ruffle of emb'dy and h. s. tucks; also lace and ribbon trim—regularly .98.....	.69
Nainsook Night Dresses—with French or open embroideries, dainty laces, ribbons, etc.—worth \$1.69.....	1.24	COMBINATION GARMENTS.	
Empire Gowns of fine Nainsook—bodice of emb'd medallions and lace inserts—wide ribbon run embroidery at waist, neck and sleeves—reg. \$2.98.....	1.94	Nainsook Corset Cover and Skirt or Drawers—emb'dy or lace and inserts—ribbon run—lace trim'd skirt—worth \$1.69.....	.68
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.		Nainsook Yoke and Skirt with emb'dy and lace and inserting—ribbon run—worth \$1.69.....	1.24
Cambric, Drawers—ruffles of good emb'dy, tucks above or lace and inserting—2 to 14 yrs—reg. .49.....	.37	Allover embroidery or lace inserts and ribbon—regularly \$2.79.....	1.95
Children's Cambric Skirts—ruffle of good emb'dy or lace edge and tucks—all sizes—value .59.....	.37	EXTRA SIZE UNDERWEAR.	
Misses' Cambric Corset Covers—two lace inserts—herringbone beading and ribbon—value .69.....	.49	Extra size Muslin Drawers—tucks and ruffle of good emb'dy—value .69.....	.46
Children's Lawn Hubbard Aprons—4 to 14 yrs.—reg. .29.....	.19	Extra size Corset Covers—Lonsdale muslin—high neck and tight fitting—worth .35.....	.23
		Extra size Cambric Skirts—deep flounce with lace and inserting or embroidery—usually \$2.98.....	1.94

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PILLOW CASES	WILL-WASH-HEAVIER	MOHAWKS	DWIGHT ANCHORS
42 x 36.....	.12½—value .15½	.14—value .18½	.16—val. .20½
45 x 36.....	.14½—value .17½	.16—value .20½	.18—val. .22½
50 x 36.....	.15½—value .19½	.17—value .22½	.19—val. .24½
54 x 36.....	.17½—value .21½	.19—value .24½	.21—val. .26½
SHEETS			
54 x 90.....	.44—value .53	.49—value .59	.54—val. .66
63 x 90.....	.49—value .58	.59—value .76	.59—val. .79
72 x 90.....	.54—value .64	.64—value .69	.67—val. .87
81 x 90.....	.59—value .69	.64—value .85	.74—val. .94
90 x 90.....	.64—value .74	.69—value .89	.79—val. .98

Hemstitched Pillow Cases and Sheets—4 and 8 cents more respectively.

Also full assortments of Wamsuttas and New Bedfords, at an average reduction of 15 per cent., which in view of rising market is about 10 per cent. less than present wholesale values!

FINE BLEACHED MUSLINS	PILLOW CASE MUSLINS—	DWIGHT ANCHORS—
Bought when raw cotton was selling at 9½ cents a pound. Worth now 10 cents.....	Full Bleached—40 and 42 inch—by seaming, make full size sheets—worth 12½.....	Yard wide—Bleached—m'trs price 11 cents—Sale Price.....
Limit 30 yds.—No mail or telephone orders.	Limit 30 yds.—No mail or telephone orders.	Limit 30 yds.—No mail or telephone orders.
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS— yard wide— worth 9 cents.....		
Limit 30 yds.—No mail or telephone orders.		



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