

THE HEBREW STANDARD

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HE WILL COME BACK.

From the German of Oscar Strisower,

BY O. LEONARD.

In the levee district of Odessa, where tumble down shacks with broken roofs bend to the ground, loud and woeful tones reached my ears from one of the ruins serving for human habitation. Startled I turned and looked into the open window whence the cry came. The unusual view that presented itself to my eyes glued me to the place.

Leaning over a bed, his hands over his eyes sat an old man. Tattered clothes hung loosely on his bony body, which shook as he wept convulsively. His monotonous weeping filled the room, in a dark corner of which sat an old woman in an arm chair. The woman was gray. In her hands she held a book. Peacefully, almost joyfully, her eyes gazed dreamily into the distance. Her lips whispered words which were unintelligible to me. When her eyes gazed upon me she rose and with uncertain steps walked quickly in the direction of the window at which I stood. Suddenly she leaned over and placing her hand gently on my shoulder, she called to the old man:

"Chaskel, he is here, Jacob is here. I knew he would come. I knew you would, Jacob."

I heard nothing more of what she said. The old man rose, took her gently and led her back to her arm chair. There she remained seated again in the same attitude in which I had found her when I first gazed into the room. Her eyes searched me. I departed in the consciousness that behind it all some tragedy lie hidden.

The scene that I had seen was explained to me by neighbors—poor, oppressed laboring people—whom I had told what I saw. Here is what they related to me about the couple.

They were known as the Biberings. Only a few years previously they belonged to the most prominent families of the district. Chaskel, the husband, was the owner of a jewelry store. He had a fine clientele among who was no lesser a personality than the mayor of Odessa. Satisfied with small profits, Chaskel easily obtained the prices he asked for his

goods. His wife Perl, who was of good family, and reared in accordance with Jewish traditions, he brought from Russian Poland. Under the magic touch of her hands peaceful happiness had found an abode in their little home. One day their home was blessed with a little son. Jacob they called him. Like idolaters they worshiped him, surrounding him with everything that

groups. His mother watched him anxiously and for months came to meet him after work to go home with him that he may not come under the influence of the ideals which seemed to her would injure her boy. Coming from the eastern parts of Poland, Perl was accustomed to think of the future of the Jews, the ideals of their building again a home, the dreams that had been born in western Eu-

fanatic earnestness to the land of her ancestors.

Jacob was charmed by his mother's faith and listened eagerly to her stories of Palestine. With pride she looked upon her son who would some day be a citizen and worker, a helper in the labor of building up the ancestral land.

With the advent of years the young man began to think more in-

told of coming salvation. In vain Perl tried to keep her son away from these movements. In vain she reminded him of what she considered his more sacred duties, the duties to his own people. The quarrels and complaints became more and more frequent in the Bibering home. Jacob spent evening and entire nights at meetings and lectures where the fight for freedom and the coming victory of the people were planned. Every day the abyss between mother and son grew deeper and wider.

Like a flame which embraces houses and palaces and then dies down the revolution beginning in Southern Russia spread over land town, bringing warmth where there was chill and lifelessness. When the barricades filled the cities of Odessa, obstructing the passage of the soldiers ready to fight freedom's champions, Perl prayed fervently that no harm may come to her son. When comrades brought home her Jacob feverish and with blood pouring out from a wound in his head, when he lay on his bed unconscious, Perl for the first time uttered words that were unintelligible, words that no one could interpret:

"Jacob, be quiet—God's trials do not last long—in the distance the sunny valleys spread for the Jewish people, happy, joyful Jews will dwell in them—"

At times she seemed to wake from a dream, and caressing Jacob's forehead tenderly, she would say:

"Promise me, child, that you will never again listen to others, to those who misled you, and brought you back into my arms bleeding."

When the young man pushed her away and in his delirium began to talk about the plans of his Party, her countenance took on its previous mien and incoherent words escaped her lips again.

But in spite of it all, she shared with her husband Chaskel the pleasant burdens of nursing Jacob. Entire nights she stood at the bedside of her beloved patient. Her eyes rested anxiously on his face, watching from min-



From a painting.

GHETTO POLITICS.

love and tenderness could devise to make him happy. For many, many years this happiness lasted. Until the revolution, with its noise and clang of arms, building of barricades, beckoned to youth, bringing it to the sacrificial altars.

Jacob, who up to his fifteenth year, thanks to his mother, had lived in an atmosphere of Jewishness, took up the carpenter's trade. He came in contact with Socialists and radical

rope and that had traveled into her native place. The idea took hold of her deep religious and dreamy nature. When Jacob was born she hoped that he would be among the pioneers who undertook to build a new life and a new home in Palestine for the Jewish people. Her soul was not indifferent to the sufferings of Russia. She even sympathized with the tendencies of the Socialists, but she clung with greater love and

independently. Other avenues opened before him and he departed more and more from the avenues of thought laid out for him by his mother. In shops where he worked Jacob met workers who belonged to the radical factions who saw general salvation, the change of regime in Russia. With the enthusiasm of youth they rushed daily, after work hours, to the headquarters of their organization to listen to speakers and agitators who

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on in terror not knowing the reason for their terror.

Perl was spared the sorrow which had rent Chaskel's breast when his son was taken away. She sat in her corner with smiling lips, contented and happy in the thought which had lodged in her brain that her son was pioneering in the land of her ancestors.

* * *

Years passed. Chaskel could not overcome this misfortune. Mechanically he went after his business. He saw ruin staring him in the face, but was powerless, particularly since Perl's lucid moments became fewer and fewer. Before long the Biberings became the poorest of the poor in the district. For long and endless days husband and wife sat in their room, unable to do anything. Chaskel with his sad thoughts, Perl either indifferent or else exultant and poyfully speaking of her son. At times she would be sad and murmur incoherently:

"He has a beautiful wife. Children—gold-haired ones—on his knees they climb. Chaskel and Perl—he calls them our names. Then he goes out to till the sacred soil. He rests—in the evening under the cypress—from his forehead sweat trickles—or is it blood? Is it blood, Jacob—blood?"

The frozen winds of Siberia brought early death to Jacob. A short note brought Chaskel the information. There was no outburst when the news came. He had grown indifferent. Now and then sorrow fills his breast so that he must bend over the bed and weep disconsolately and helplessly.

Perl with folded hands over a "Hagaddah" remained ever the same. Her eyes, dim with age, ever searching the streets, scanning every passer-by to recognize her son Jacob. She waited for him, her Jacob, founder and pioneer and citizen of Judea.

The girl of the period never thinks her hat becoming unless it is over-coming.

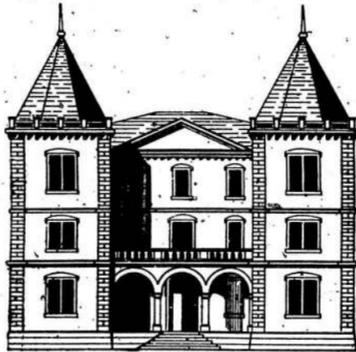
Curious people, lovers of the sensational, some friends of freedom, went to the gates of the city to shake hands with those who together with Jacob went to Siberia. Women wept, men gazed sadly at the departing sleigh carrying away its freightage of lovers of mankind; children looked

The Jewish Central Library in Jerusalem.

By J. PRESS.

OUR modern co-religionists believe that the betterment of the economical and social condition of the Jewish population in the Orient depends upon the raising of their intellectual and spiritual level. Acting from this point of view, our great Jewish organizations have established large schools and educational institutions there and are maintaining them. Palestine, especially, in which our brethren all over the world take particular interest nowadays, already numbers many modern schools, and Jerusalem, with its 60,000 Jewish souls, may be considered as a center of learning of Jewish scholarship. Jewish literati and scholars are doing fruitful work here in several branches of Jewish knowledge. This remarkable progress is due a great deal to the Jewish Central Library.*

This institution was founded in 1892 by the initiative of the Jerusalem Lodge, I. O. B. B., in commemoration of the Jewish-Spanish expulsion and the discovery of America, where Jewry found a new and better home. The Jewish Central Library has a twofold purpose, a practical one and an ideal one. Being the only public library, it gives to the ever-Holy City the possibility of self-learning and self-study, and provides



to the literati and scholars the necessary scientific books, without which they would surely not be able to perform their work. The Central Library is able to carry out its aim as well as it does, thanks to its 32,000 volumes, 18,000 of which are Hebrew. The library is also progressing in its ideal purpose, namely, that of becoming a real center of all what the Jewish spirit has ever produced and is producing continually. This Hebrew collection in itself can, with its valuable and rare volumes, rival even some of the noted collections of the greatest libraries all over the world.

The idea of such a Jewish library, from its very beginning, was sympathetically welcomed by enthusiastic co-religionists, especially in Russia. The well-known Dr. Joseph Chazanovitz, physician in Bialystock, gave a very generous donation to it at once by presenting it with his much appreciated private library, and others, like David Mocatta, Prof. Hermann Schapira, Dr. Plaskow, etc., followed his example. Scholars and literati

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granted also their own books. And so the library has been able to reach its present importance and exercise at the same time a great influence upon all classes of the inhabitants of Jerusalem.

This institution may be considered a truly blessed spring, which waters and refreshes the spiritual soil of Jerusalem, as not only modern scholars in philology, archaeology and history, as well as students of middle and high schools, are getting books here, but also rabbis and students of the numerous Yeshiboth. The great hall of this library, where popular and scientific lectures are delivered periodically, is also a common meeting ground for the various members of the different congregations, and opinions of the Holy City are here freely expressed.

Thanks to the efforts of the local committee of the library, a proper locale—a monumental building of modern style—was erected in 1902. The money was provided partly by the praiseworthy efforts of a special committee in London, who collected £350, and by the Sir Moses Montefiore Testimonial Fund, which granted a loan of £600, and partly by collections made in Russia by private men, the Howawe Zion Committee in Odessa and the Hebrew newspaper, *Hamelitz*. This building, which is only a wing of the planned house, is already overfilled, and there is no more room for new books. Moreover, the ever-increasing collection of books demands larger means for their keeping. Both the enlarging of the library building and the improvement and maintenance of the books are matters which concern all friends of Palestine and Jewish culture. The great efforts made by the civilized nations to elevate their prestige in Palestine by erecting and maintaining here large and pompous institutions urge that Jews should not remain behind. Some Jewish organizations, as the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden in Berlin and the Executive Committee of the Order B'nai B'rith in Chicago, acknowledging the great importance of the library, agreed to support it each with a yearly subvention. But the success of such an excellent institution in the Land of the Bible depends not only upon a few organizations, but upon the help of all Jews who are interested in Palestine and in the Jewish knowledge and literature. The material for the accomplishment of such a work of culture must come from everywhere. Every one must contribute by something for the Jewish Central Library, which is a benefit for Palestine and an honor to Judaism.**

Jerusalem, August 3, 1910.

*A special pamphlet containing the history and development of this institution has been recently issued by its representatives.
**Contributions are received by the Anglo-Palestine Co., Jerusalem; Jaffa, the Jewish Central Library, care of Dr. Ephraim Cohp, and the editor of this paper.

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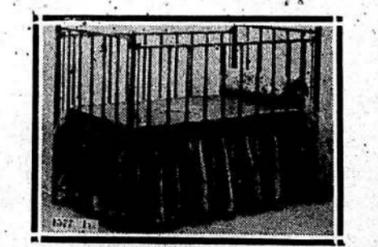
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Mendelssohn.

By RABBI L. WEISS

In Dessau, in the Duchy of Anhalt, North Germany, lived Rabbi Mendel, a poor but scholarly man, whose occupation was that of a teacher and *sofar*, i. e., writer of *mezuzahs*, *tefillin* and *sefer torahs*, all of which afforded him but a scanty living. On September 6, 1729, (*Ellul* 11, 5489) his wife gave birth to a boy, for all we know the only child the parents had. The father took the child to school at a very Russian *Intelligentia*, reaching its most radical representatives—the social democrats and anarchists!

This reaction against the Jew, experienced by the progressive elements, began with the general political reaction in Russia. As soon as Czar-Batiushka crushed out the life of that child of Revolution, called the Manifesto of October, as soon as Russia's future again was entrusted to the gendarme and the Cossack, and the total bankruptcy of the Revolution for a long stretch of time to come was evident, Russian *Intelligentia* began to indulge in self-criticism and in bringing to the judiciary bench its old teachings and principles. Axioms, which not so long ago appeared to be self-evident and indestructible, were soon overthrown. Maxims, which were formerly regarded as sacred and imperishable, were now shelved. There arose in Russia a babble of new and strange tongues—Saninism, Symbolism and *Decadence* in literature and art, preachings of Nirvana, religious sentimentalism, etc.!

Ahead of all these divergent shades of Russian mood and thought, engendered by the loss of a great hope, there made its way among the Russian *Intelligentia* a feeling of ultra-nationalism of that type of national consciousness which is called chauvinism. Indulgence in overvaluation of the traits of character of the Russian people and in undervaluation of those of other nations resident in Russia took possession not only of the liberals, but of the advanced radicals. The spirit of the Russian nation was pronounced most emphatically as superior to that of the other nations, and especially of the Jewish nation. Brotherhood was lost sight of, internationalism buried. Suffice it to mention the Ash-Tshdikow incident, which took place somewhat more than a year ago. Tshrikow, the renowned radical writer, flaunted into the faces of all Russian-Jewish writers that they bring only disaster to the Russian literature. And soon Russian periodicals and newspapers were carried away by a flood of anti-Jewish writings. Eminent radical publicists and journalists denounced the Jewish writers in Russia as a menace to Russia, and

* This short sketch of the life of Moses Mendelssohn was written but shortly before Rabbi Weiss passed away. We publish it to mark the approaching 181st anniversary of the birth of the great religious leader and philosopher.—Ed. Hebrew Standard.

pleaded, at least indirectly, in the most veiled manner for the expulsion of the Jews from Russia, that is to say, for a "pogrom" against the pens of the Jewish litterateurs. very tender age, as at four he was already learning under Rabbi David Fraenkel, Talmud and rabbinical lore. His father used to take him on the cold winter mornings to school, wrapped in his mantle, thus protecting him from the winter breezes, and the little child seemed to comprehend the importance of knowledge, for he was just as anxious as his father was that he should be a scholar, so ardent was the youth in his studies. He soon helped the father in writing *Torahs*, and became so acquainted with the Bible that he knew its Hebrew text by heart. His tutor, Rabbi Fraenkel, seeing the perceptibilities of the youth advanced him not only in Talmud but also in the philosophical branches of Maimonides (*Rambam*) as laid down in the *More Nebuchim* (Guide to the Perplexed).

At the age of 12 the son of Rabbi Mendel had fairly acquired the knowledge governing Judaism, both from Talmud and the Bible, as also the philosophical studies of the Arabic schools, then extant, and these branches had so developed and matured his spirit and fostered his ambition that during his whole life they preserved his tendencies to be religious and his energies to progress further and further. Young as he was, and devoid of any means, Mendel's boy had a longing for higher education; but unfortunately his tutor, Rabbi David Fraenkel, was called to Berlin in 1742, leaving the young aspirant in Dessau, where he could find none that could teach him any more than he already knew himself. This was a great disappointment for the young scholar, but it did not destroy his ambition; he simply decided to follow his tutor, and in a short time he had left Dessau and made his way to Berlin. * * *

It was in 1743, in the third year of the reign of Frederick II., when one day a boy of 13 reached the Rosenthaler Gate, the only gate where strange Jews could then enter the city; footsore and half exhausted he begged for admission. One *thaler* was the admission fee, but the boy did not have it, and as he stood there, tears coursing down his cheeks, feeble and humpbacked, the guard asked him what object he had in coming to Berlin, the boy answered in one word, "LERNEN," (to study). The guard took pity on him and admitted him. Now, the boy had considerable trouble in finding his old tutor, but he found him, and it can be imagined how happy he was on finding him, especially as he was received very cordially. This was then

the boy Moses, the son of Mendel, who simply called himself Mendel's son (Mendelssohn in German).

Rabbi Fraenkel was glad to see his former pupil and was doubly glad because he knew Moses. Rabbis in those days were not so magnificently compensated as to enable them to do much beyond supporting themselves and theirs. So, pecuniarily he could not help the poor boy, who besides was too modest to make his wants personally known to charitably inclined people, and he suffered a great deal for the want of the necessaries of life. The only income he had was a few *groschen* every week which Rabbi Fraenkel could spare to give him for rewriting a Hebrew manuscript he intended to have published and a few free meals each week, which he had gotten by the Rabbi's influence; Reb. Chayim Bamberger, a philanthropist, gave him free lodging in an attic and also two meals weekly. It was indeed a miserable existence, for the meals he got often left him hungry as the kind people were not very generous. It was rather the custom than real kindness that poor boys were given here a meal and there a meal. And such meals as they were! The bread was sliced thin and scantily given and very little of anything else went with the bread. All this did not diminish the ambition of our young hero, who applied himself with more energy to the knowledge he sought. One departure he had made from all previous Jewish scholars of his age; he had by some means gained access to German studies and learned that language also, which was looked upon by Jewish people with suspicion, and that brought heavy storms over his head. In fact, it threatened

(Continued on page 6.)

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Happenings in the Jewish World.

These items are collected from the four corners of the Jewish earth, and are presented in tabloid form without comment.

The Blood Accusation has been revived at Aldin.

A B'nai B'erith Lodge was recently instituted at Vancouver, B. C.

A great fire has destroyed a large portion of Vileika (Wilna).

The Jewish American has resumed publication at Detroit, Mich.

A B'nai B'erith Lodge is in course of organization at Reading, Pa.

The Real Russians are continuing their agitation against the Russian Pale bill.

Nathan Schloss, one of the earliest Jewish settlers in Boston, died last Thursday.

Plans have been filed for enlarging the Leches Josher Synagogue, 317 East Eighth street, this city.

The East Baltimore street Synagogue, Hagerstown, Md., has been rebuilt during the past summer.

Rev. A. E. Dobrin has accepted a call from the Sephardic Congregation, at Kingston, Jamaica.

Sunday afternoon, ground will be broken for the Malmonides Kosher Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

The golden jubilee of the Congregation Beth Israel, of San Francisco, was celebrated on the 19th ult.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Jewish Young Men's Association will meet in new quarters the coming season.

Jewish residents of Fishkill and Mattawan, N. Y. (about 30 families) have established a congregation.

The Congregation Beth Israel, of Springfield, Mass., will spend \$75,000 in the erection of a new synagogue.

Several Russian rabbis advised their congregations not to fast on the 9th Ab, in view of the cholera outbreak.

Dr. Julius Heller, Lecturer on Dermatology at the University of Berlin, has received the title of professor.

Rev. George Castelle has entered upon his duties as cantor of the Madison avenue Synagogue, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Leon Zolotkoff, of Chicago, Ill., has filed a petition for the Republican nomination of municipal court judge.

Max Bamberger, a Philadelphia tobacco merchant who died on August 5, is said to have left over \$500,000 to charities.

A three days' celebration, beginning September 23, will mark the dedication of the new Adath Joseph Synagogue, St. Joseph, Mo.

Syndicate of Philadelphia builders is in negotiation for a plot at Fourth and Carpenter streets, as a site for a Yiddish theatre.

Among the exhibits destroyed at the recent Brussels Exposition fire was a valuable collection loaned by Lord Swaythling.

The Ladies Sick-Benefit Society, of Hartford, Conn., have changed their name to "The Old Jewish People's Home Association."

It is rumored that a call has been extended to Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, of Philadelphia, by the Congregation Ohab Zedek, of Chicago.

The death is recorded of Jacob Stern, at one time Probate Judge of Erie Co., N. Y., which embraces Buffalo, and several other large cities.

The Faculty of Law of the University of Edinburgh has conferred the title of Honorary Doctor on Signor Luigi Luzzatti, Prime Minister of Italy.

Dr. Rudolph Farber, for the last four years Rabbi of Tifereth Israel Congregation, of Des Moines, Ia., has accepted a call to Vancouver, B. C.

Rabbi M. Samfield, of Memphis, Tenn., will soon enjoy the dual celebration of 40 years in the ministry, and 25 years as editor of the Jewish Spectator.

Dr. S. Monnickendam, of Weltevreden, who holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Dutch Army Medical Corps, has been promoted to the rank of colonel.

Rev. J. H. Landau, who resigned from the Congregation Adath Jeshurun, of Philadelphia, has removed to New York, where he will engage in literary work.

Mr. Gottlieb Patek, a charter member and treasurer of the B'nai Jeshurun Congregation, Milwaukee, Wis., celebrated his 80th birthday on the 26th ult.

The new Hungarian Synagogue of Passaic, N. Y., was dedicated on Sunday. A feature was the admission of a convert to Judaism, Mrs. Martha Newman.

During the summer months a number of changes have been made in Keneseth Israel Temple, of Philadelphia, and the seating capacity has been increased to 2,054.

Jewish boys have been refused admission to the newly-formed Wilna Lads' Brigade, on the ground that they could never loyally serve the Tsar and the Fatherland.

Jewish grocers of Williamsburg (N. Y.) have organized a mutual protective society under the name of "The Williamsburg Hebrew Grocers' Association of Brooklyn."

Sir Ernest Cassel, whose gift of £200,000 has been the subject of much comment in England and Germany, is of Jewish descent. His grandfather was a teacher of Hebrew.

The Milwaukee section, Council of Jewish Women, has asked the local school board for permission to use the assembly hall of School No. 1 as a social centre for free lectures.

Considerable inconvenience will result in many East Side hospitals through the enforcement of a new Board of Health regulation, requiring at least 1,200 cubic feet of air to each bed.

The ninth annual report of the Kasher Kitchen maintained at the Manchester (Eng.) Royal Infirmary, shows an increase of almost 40 per cent. in the number of dinners supplied during the past year.

Baron Jacques de Gunzburg, Russian banker in Paris, and M. Bernheim, Chief of Battalion in the 125th Regiment of the French Territorial Infantry, have been promoted officers of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. A. Myers, of Auckland, New Zealand, has decided to contest the Auckland Parliamentary seat rendered vacant by the recent death of Mr. Baume. He is standing in the Liberal interest.

The following placard has been affixed to the entrance of the public gardens and parks in Warsaw: "Drunkards, beggars, paupers, Jews in caftans and bare-footed persons are prohibited from entering."

A proposition is on foot to have a big celebration in Brownsville next spring, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of that settlement which now has a Jewish population in excess of 160,000.

The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies, in conformity with the recommendation of the Budget Committee, has raised the subvention of the State for the purposes of Jewish worship from 14,000 marks to 20,000 marks.

The movement for the erection of a synagogue by the Orthodox Jews of Wheeling, W. Va., which was in a dormant state for some time, has been revived, and a neat sum is now in the hands of the committee.

Mrs. Ada Frank, mother of Louis J. Frank, superintendent of the Beth Israel Hospital, who has acted as matron of that institution for years, has gone to Jerusalem, where she will engage in charitable and religious work.

The decay of Jewish life in Hungary is strikingly exemplified by the declining birth-rate: In 1900 there were 28,742 Jewish births; in 1906 there were 26,109. From the head of the list the Jews have fallen to third place.

Twelve scholarships will be awarded this year by the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, to sons and daughters of Jewish farmers. Each scholarship will entitle the holder to a winter course at some agricultural college.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society has sent out a notice to all immigration and aid societies throughout the country, asking them to warn all children under sixteen years of age against traveling to America unaccompanied.

A number of architects have withdrawn from the competition instituted for the designing of the new buildings for the Montefiore Home, of this city, alleging that the terms do not conform to the standard set by the Associated Architects.

Herr Jacques Rosenthal, book and art antiquarian in Munich, has been appointed Court Antiquarian to the German Emperor. The appointment is of interest, as this is the first time that an antiquarian bookseller has been thus honored in Germany.

Rapid and satisfactory progress is being made with the work of collecting exhibits for the Jewish section of the Hygienic Exhibition at Dresden next year. The Berlin Committee is exceedingly active and has undertaken to erect a special Jewish pavilion.

Captains Well and Adolph Joseph Reinach, of the French Army, have made in their archaeological investigations a discovery said to be the most important of the year. They have found documents which will permit the filling of gaps in the list of kings of ancient Egypt.

Mr. Carl Stettauer, L. C. C., the Hon. Secretary of the Emigration Regulation Department, will leave for America early in September, and will ascertain on the spot whether the legality of the American bureau is sufficiently established to enable the operations of the Department to continue.

The oldest synagogue of the Jewish community in Berlin is the one situated in the Heiderenturgasse, which was built as far back as the year 1714. The demolition of some adjacent houses has

enabled the community to buy the site thus cleared, with the result that the synagogue is enlarged.

Emperor Franz Joseph has raised to the hereditary nobility of Hungary Herr Moritz Tishler, president of the Orthodox Hebrew Congregation at Klausenburg, and Herr Eduard Frankl, of Bars. Both are members of the County Councils for the districts in which they respectively reside.

The Baron de Hirsh Agricultural School, at Woodbine, N. J., held their second annual plowing contest on Wednesday, August 24. This event, which was inaugurated last year by Professor Henry W. Geller, the superintendent of the school, has become a permanent feature of the institution.

In the Russian Pale of Settlement Jews form eleven-and-a-half per cent. of the population. Outside the Pale there are 250,000 Jews. They form 63 per cent. of the population in the Caucasus, six per cent. in Siberia, 25 per cent. in Central Russia, and 16 per cent. in Central Asia.

A bulletin just issued by the Government shows that in 1906 there were in this country 1,084 rabbis, with salaries, in the cities of 300,000 population, averaging \$1,491. The total paid in salaries was \$801,000. Although these figures are for 1906 they have just been made public.

The authorities in the province of Ekaterinoslav have created a most embarrassing situation for the Jews in the villages. The latter dare not invite any Jewish friends from the towns and none of their relatives may stop with them over night. Their houses are submitted to frequent searches and their life is one of continuous terror.

In addition to the places already announced, services were held this summer under the auspices of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations at Ottawa Beach, Mich., Star Lake, N. Y., and Asheville, N. C. In addition to the regular services a children's service was conducted weekly.

At the recent International Congress of Liberal Christians, held in Berlin, which was attended by over 2,000 delegates, one of the sessions was devoted to a consideration of "The Sympathetic Relations Between Judaism and Christianity." Professor Herman Cohen, of Marburg, and Mr. Claude Montefiore, were among the speakers.

Permission has been granted Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Minister to Turkey, to enter Russia. The official note of the Minister of the Interior reads as follows: "Permission is hereby given to Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister at Constantinople, and his family, to visit St. Petersburg, Odessa and Moscow. This permission is necessary because he is of the Jewish creed."

M. Stolypin, who is now staying in the province of Kovno, has received a Jewish deputation from Kovno. The leaders of the delegation handed written statements to the Premier, who read them carefully and returned all except one, to the deputation. It is believed that the deputation was of purely local character, and that matters relating to the community only were discussed.

Talaat Bey, the Turkish Minister of the Interior, during a recent visit to Salonica, was interviewed by a representative of the Jewish journal, Epeca. His Excellency stated that he had been deeply touched by the sympathetic reception which the Jews in that city had given him and begged that his thanks should be conveyed to them. "Tell them," he added, "that I will always remain their friend."

On the morning of Sunday week, it was discovered that the Jewish cemetery at Fockshani, Roumania, had been rifled and several tombstones destroyed. Some of the human remains were thrown into the street in front of Jewish houses. A wine dealer resident near the cemetery was discovered to be the perpetrator of the outrage and a number of Jewish and Christian inhabitants demanded his arrest.

Under the stimulus of the celebrated oculist, Dr. Mandelstamm, president of the Russian bureau, who has pointed out that immigrants are often deformed for trachoma when they are merely suffering from some mild disease of the eye. Dr. Aaron Brav, of Philadelphia, has founded a Trachoma Institute in Philadelphia, which hopes to arrange with the Immigration Commissioners for the reception and cure of such immigrants.

Uriah Herman, who died at Long Branch last week, left a considerable sum to charity. Some of the bequests are: The Beth Israel Hospital, \$8,500; the Educational Alliance, \$2,000; the Hebrew Technical School for Boys, \$1,000; the Jewish Protectory, \$1,000; the Young Men's Hebrew Association, \$1,000; the Hebrew Sanatorium, \$1,000; the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, \$1,000, and the United Hebrew Charities, \$1,000.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Ont., dated the 29th ult., states that British financiers in Canada have just made public a huge colonization scheme in which bankers and merchants of England, France and Russia are interested. It is to bring 200,000 of the persecuted Hebrews from Russia and put them on farms that will be prepared for them in Alberta. A syndicate is now negotiating to secure the lands, and the colonists would be allowed twenty years in which to pay for them.

"First and Second Year in Hebrew," by Goldin and Silk, New York. S. Druckerman, publisher.

The success attained by Mr. H. E. Goldin's "First Year in Hebrew" was so marked that it prompted the author to supplement his earlier work with a "Second Year," which was done with the assistance of Mr. B. N. Silk, and the two are now combined, issued in one volume.

The method adopted is simplicity itself, and the student, without the aid of a teacher, is enabled to obtain a comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental rules of Hebrew grammar and is given a fair preparation for constructing easy sentences. The words in the vocabulary are those used in every day conversation and the volume is so arranged that a student with a fairly retentive memory can complete the course in much less time than the author prescribes. It is an invaluable work for adult as well as minor students.

LITERARY.

Kosher Dinners for English Parliament.

"The House of Commons has had a novel experience. It has witnessed the serving of a real Kosher dinner," says the London Evening News, of August 2.

The giver of the Jewish feast was Mr. Stuart M. Samuel, member for Whitechapel, who on his extended tours always carries with him Kosher food, prepared according to the strict Jewish regulations.

The House of Commons dinner was prepared by Mr. Harry Barnett, of Messrs. E. Barnett & Co., Ltd., who claim the title of "Purveyors to Juda."

This is not the first time that the firm has supplied these special dinners to prominent legislators. Lord Roseberry and Mr. Asquith are only two of those who have eat at these banquets. Queen Victoria and the late King Edward expressed their appreciation of the Kosher dinners served by Messrs. Barnett, whose merits as caterers of Jewish delicacies have now been honored under the shadow of "Big Ben."

SOCIAL.

At a fair given at the Heller Lawn, Far Rockaway, last Thursday, \$150 was netted for the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark D. Goodman and son, formerly of New York City, but now of Chicago, are visiting relatives in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, during their stay, will be at No. 73 West 116th street.

A recent engagement is that of Miss Rose Gans, of 139th street and Riverside Drive, to Mr. Arthur J. Lefkowitz. Miss Gans is a popular member of the Washington Heights social set and will be remembered as having been elected Queen of the Arverne Carnival of 1908. Mr. Lefkowitz is a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

BAR MITZVAH.

BAAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Baar, of 722 Macon street, Brooklyn, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Sylvan on Saturday, September 3, 1910, at Temple Beth Elohim, Home Sunday, September 4, after seven P. M.

HIRSHLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hirshler, of 129 West 112th street, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Jerome J., on Saturday, September 3, at Temple Anshe-Chesed, 7th avenue and 114th street. At home after three P. M. No cards.

ENGAGED.

BLYN—LEVINSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Blyn announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Mr. Samuel Levinson.

COHEN—LAMPOR.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Lampor announce the betrothal of their daughter Jessie G., to Mr. Charles Cohen.

COHN—ABRAHAMS.—Mr. I. Abrahams, 121 West 138th street, announces the engagement of his daughter Rose to William Cohn. Reception later.

GOLDEN—MELTZER.—Mr. and Mrs. Meltzer, 170 East 108th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Ray to Abraham Golden.

HESSE—DORF.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dorf, of 601 West 144th street, beg to announce the engagement of their daughter Birdie to Mr. Joe Hesse, son of Fannie Hesse. Announcement of reception later.

KAUFMAN—SONNENFELD.—Mr. Moritz Sonnenfeld, of 924 Tiffany street, Bronx, announces the engagement of his daughter Ella to Charles K. Kaufman.

KAUL—SALOMON.—Louis Harris announces the engagement of his niece Fanny Salomon to David Kaul. Reception three to six, September 4, 1176 Park avenue.

KRAUS—HEIMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Heiman, of 338 East 69th street, announce engagement of their daughter Sadie to Louis Kraus.

LEFKOWITZ—GANS.—Mr. Joseph Ganz, of 139th street and Riverside Drive, announces the engagement of his sister Rose to Mr. Arthur J. Lefkowitz.

PAUL—FELDHERR.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Feldherr, of 1158 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, desire to announce the engagement of their daughter Dora to Martin Paul. Sunday, September 4, 1910.

ROSENTHAL—DRIBBEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Dribben, 116 West 104th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Henrietta A. to Murray L. Rosenthal. At home Sunday, September 11, after six P. M.

MARRIED.

HIRSCH-GOTTFRIED.—On August 28, 1910, Rose Hirsch to Joseph Gottfried, by Rev. Adolph Spiegel.

DIED.

ROTHSCHILD.—William Rothschild, a retired cotton converter, died at his summer home, in Ocean avenue, Long Branch, on Tuesday morning shortly before 6 o'clock. He was 81 years of age last Friday, the day on which he was first taken seriously ill. Besides a widow, there are two surviving children, Mrs. Flora Blum and Frederick Rothschild.

ZIONIST NOTES.

Mr. Hugo Kaufmann, the special representative of the Jewish National Fund office in Cologne, who came to this country for the purpose of establishing a Jewish fund bureau for the United States, has just returned to Europe, after having successfully carried out his commission.

From now on all monies, intended for the Jewish national Fund and its several institutions, will be collected and forwarded by the Jewish National Fund Bureau for America, 165 East Broadway, New York City. This office is co-operating with the various Zionist organizations of the country, but is independent of all of them. It has its own secretary, Mr. Isaac H. Rubin, and a board of directors nominated from Cologne, consisting at the present time of Mr. David H. Lieberman, Mr. Senior Abel and Mr. Joseph Jasin, all of New York.

That the idea of organizing an independent collection agency for the National Fund was a necessary and timely one is clearly proven by the results accomplished by the new bureau during the first few weeks of its existence. During the previous year, the income of the National Fund averaged about \$200 per week. During the past three weeks the income of the new bureau has averaged about \$600 per week, in spite of the difficulty of conducting the work during this period of the year.

From the present prospects it is conservatively estimated that the National Fund income for the United States will, in the near future, be five times as great as heretofore, with prospects of increasing still further.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

The season of comic opera in English at the Manhattan Opera House, opens on Monday evening the 12th. Mr. Hammerstein's production of "Hans the Flute Player," will be on a characteristically elaborate scale. The leading roles have been assigned to competent singers, the orchestra will be conducted by Mr. Josiah Zuro, and Mr. Jacques Coini will, as of yore, have charge of the stage.

Various rumors to the contrary, notwithstanding, the Irving Place Theatre will again be managed by Messrs. Burgarth and Stein. During the summer new singers and actors were engaged for the policy of giving operettas, and plays so successfully pursued last season, will again prevail. The season begins October 1 with a new comedy by George Engels entitled, "Der Sharfe Junker." A fortnight later Director Stein will bring out a new operetta.

The announcement that Gustav Amberg will again bring Ernest Possart to America is most welcome. The veteran actor is in prime health, and it is promised that a company of approved efficiency will support him. While classical dramas will predominate on the repertory, we may be sure that Herr Possart will afford us at least one opportunity to enjoy his unique "Rabbi Sichel." J. M.

Hebrew Day Nursery.

The entertainment and ball held at the Mountain Summit House, Tannersville, N. Y., on the 20th ult., was a great success. Mr. and Mrs. N. Jacobs gave the use of the hall and the performers who

volunteered their services pleased the vast audience. An introductory address was delivered by Rev. Aaron Elsmann. The fact that \$512.50 was realized, speaks well for the efforts of those in charge—Mesdames Mayers, Goodman and Morgenstern.

The entertainment at the Scarborough, Long Branch, for the joint benefit of the Hebrew Day Nursery and the Daughters of Jacob Home, was also a big success. The affair was managed by the vice-president of the institution, Mrs. W. Kahn, assisted by Mrs. Dora Silberblatt. Through the generosity of Mr. Wm. Fox, a number of professional entertainers were secured and greatly pleased the assembled audience. Rev. M. M. Kaplan made the introductory remarks. The proceeds amounted to \$435.75.

Temple Anshe Chesed.

Dr. Gustav N. Hausmann will preach Sabbath morning on "Man, the Arbiter."

Congregation Agudath Jeshorim.

Rev. Dr. David Davidson has returned from his vacation and will again be in the pulpit this Sabbath morning.

Cong. Shaarl Zedek of Harlem.

Rev. Adolph Spiegel has returned from Saratoga Springs and this Sabbath will preach on "The New Moon."

Hebrew Technical Institute.

The annual outing (furnished the boys of the Hebrew Technical Institute each year by Mrs. Esther Herrman) took place on Thursday last. The day was perfect and the sail to Locust Grove on the steamer Mattewan, was enjoyed by the boys, teachers and invited guests.

The boys embarking took a "dip," after which luncheon was served, and the rapidity with which the good things disappeared showed that this part of the outing was thoroughly appreciated.

In the afternoon there were field sports for suitable prizes, after which there was a baseball game between nines representing the Middle and Junior classes, in which the older boys showed marked superiority. A game between the Senior and Middle boys resulted in a tied score—5 to 5.

After the ball game came supper, and then the return home, and at 8 P. M. 300 happy boys disembarked and went their way, deeply grateful to Mrs. Herrman and the school which had provided such an enjoyable outing for them.

A Cardinal's Notable Declaration.

Cardinal Kopp, Prince-Bishop of Breslau, who is distinguished for his broad-mindedness, made a striking statement at the jubilee celebration of the Catholic Working Men's Union in that city. He said: "We do not ask to what religion belongs our fellow human being whom we are called upon to help in his hour of need. We see him only our brother, whom according to the teachings of the Apostles we have to love. We cannot alter or put aside differences in religious matters, but we can lessen their effect by living together in harmony. We cannot efface them, but we can exclude them from our social and civil relations."

Rachel's Birthplace.

The Swiss, it is said, are about to erect a monument to commemorate Rachel's birth in their territory, says the Westminster Gazette. She was born in the Golden Sun Inn at Münf in the Canton of Aargau, her father being described in the parish register as "un homme qui colportait." He had been educated to be a rabbi, but had become a peddler, and drove across Europe selling soap, ribbons, laces and popular illustrated almanacs. His cart contained his family as well as his wares, and it needed to be a large one to do so, for his wife, Esther Haya Felix, bore him no fewer than sixteen children, though only six of them lived to grow up. The fullness of his quiver was apparently one of the reasons why he gave up peddling and settled at Lyons, where he became a teacher of German, while his wife dealt in ladies' cast-off clothes.

Tannersville, N. Y.

Under the management of Mrs. J. Berg, assisted by Miss Eva Volk, an auction sale was held at the Mountain Summit House, on Thursday, August 18, for the benefit of the Hebrew Infant Asylum. The sum of \$170 (including memberships of \$40) was realized. Mr. A. E. Jacobs, secretary of the

Membership Committee, reports a total received from Tannersville during the past two weeks amounting to \$314.

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DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, NO. 1. SAMUEL SPITZ, Grand Master. ABRAHAM HAFER, Grand Secretary. A. E. KARELSEN, Grand Treasurer.

M. Samuel Stern, Grand Master of the order, who has entirely recovered from his recent illness, is now as active as heretofore and will visit many of the lodges during the fall and winter.

The Grand Secretary, on his way home from Sharon Springs, paid a visit to Bro. Wm. Bookheim at Albany, where he was royally entertained.

Another mortgage of \$16,000 has been approved by the Endowment and Executive Committees. This makes a total of \$1,038,830 which the order has invested in bonds and mortgages.

Bro. Adolph Pike, Third Deputy Grand Master, is working very hard to increase the membership in his district. Many candidates were initiated during the summer.

Bro. Ralph Levy is paying strict attention to his official duties. He promises that Yorkville Lodge No. 69 will win the prize for initiating the most candidates in the order.

There will be a meeting of the General Committee of District No. 1 on Wednesday, September 6, 1910.

Grand Master Samuel Spitz of District No. 1 promises to visit every lodge in the State before the end of the year.

CALENDAR.

1910.

- *Rosh Chodesh Ellul, Monday, Sept. 5.
- Rosh Hashanah, Tuesday, Oct. 4.
- Yom Kippur, Thursday, Oct. 13.
- First day Succoth, Tuesday, Oct. 18.
- Shemini Atzereth, Tuesday, Oct. 25.
- Simchath Torah, Wednesday, Oct. 26.
- *Rosh Chodesh Chesvan, Thursday, Nov. 3.
- Rosh Chodesh Kislev, Friday, Dec. 2.
- First day Chanukah, Monday, Dec. 26.

*Also observed the day previous as Rosh Chodesh.

SIMON, KLARA.—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 Klara Simon, 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 K. Wing, her attorney, No. 815 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1910. CAROLINE SOLOMON, Administratrix, C. J.

ARTHUR K. WING, Attorney for Administratrix, 815 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

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(Continued from page 3.)
 his whole existence; but he was intrepid; fearlessly he went on, and even gained a pupil who paid him for German lessons, a boy named Bleichroeder, afterwards the progenitor of the great banking firm of Bleichroeders. Thus a year or so had passed and Moses sought and found opportunities to gather knowledge other than his Talmudic tutor afforded him. He became acquainted with one Israel Samosz, who had to leave Galicia, his home, on account of his liberal views and the secular knowledge that he was gaining and now lived in Berlin in a rather secluded life, devoting his efforts to his studies in classics and philosophies. Under him Moses made rapid progress. After he had translated Euclid in Hebrew, he studied mathematics, a matter that Moses devoted his strongest energies to during his whole life. He also formed the acquaintance of a young man from Prague, named Kisch, who studied medicine; from him he acquired the knowledge of Latin, and through the medium of a grammar and a lexicon which he managed to buy with his scanty means he educated himself. He became familiar with the philosophies of Locke by this means. The most encouragement in all his studies he received from Dr. Gumperz, who belonged to one of the foremost families of Berlin. He instructed Moses in the French and English languages, which gave him the opportunity to come in contact with some Christian scholars, by which he exchanged views and ideas that expanded his mind and sharpened his intellect. The year 1750 saw our young hero in possession of a wide knowledge with a considerable reputation as a scholar, far outbalancing his other Talmudic companions. He found favor with a wealthy silk manufacturer, named Isaac Bernhard, who wanted to give his children a good education, and engaged Moses to teach them.

The admission of Moses Mendelssohn into the Bernhard family opened for him a new avenue of existence. Not only that it drove penury and want from him, but the protection of this rich, prominent man meant a world of freedom for him. He could now study without fear of anybody all the knowledge he saw fit to devote his energies to. He remained in this house four years, during which time he became master of the Greek language. While he taught the Bern-

hard children, he investigated and learned the old and new philosophies and also began to be a writer. He was fully conversant with the works of Spinoza, Leibnitz, Locke, Baumgarten, Wolfe, Bayle, Voltaire, Plato and Aristotle, and ventured to form his own ideas and disquisitions, equalling the best German authors and surpassing many mediocre ones. He made his first appearance in public by editing, assisted by a friend, a scientific paper, called *Koheleth Mussar*, popularizing the ethics of natural philosophy, etc., but it found strenuous opposition among the rabbis, and after the second volume it was discontinued. The year 1754 marks another turning point in his life. He became so endeared to Bernhard that he would not let him leave his house, but engaged him as head bookkeeper in his extensive establishment with a high salary, which position he held until he became partner of the great silk manufacturer. Living in opulence, however, did by no means take from him the ardor for knowledge. With Dr. Gumperz as his friend he also became acquainted with the German poet Lessing, and this acquaintance ripened into inseparable friendship, and there is no doubt that each benefited from the other considerably. Mendelssohn became fully Germanized, learning the ways and fancies of the Germans, and Lessing became Judaized, learning to esteem and value the Jewish spirit and principles, so much so, that it gave him material to produce his "Nathan the Wise." How much Lessing thought of Mendelssohn, and how highly intelligent Mendelssohn was, is evident from the fact that he submitted to Lessing a manuscript for criticism entitled "Gesprache," (Talks) which was returned to him printed.

The acquaintance of Frederick Nicolai was to him of utmost importance, for this able critic was more instrumental than a great many others to give Mendelssohn standing in the Berlin literary circles. Abbt was not less his friend, and he moved in other circles where he was closely connected with Drs. Gumperz and Bamberger.

In 1755-1763 his literary activity, besides a few minor compositions, was comprised in the extensive and of the meritorious work, "Bibliothek der schoener Wissenschaften," (Library of the Fine Sciences), for which he furnished most of the material, Lessing

doing but little, as also in the "Briefen der neuesten Literatur," (Letters on the Latest Literature). There also appeared in 1761 his Hebrew commentary on "Milloth ha Highayou," a logical terminology on Maimonides. In 1762 he led to the altar Miss Frommet Guzenheim, an estimable young lady from Hamburg, with whom he lived very happily. In the year 1764 a laurel wreath was added to his glory, when the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin voted him a prize for his essay, "On the Evidences of the Metaphysical Sciences," and had the same published with translations in Latin and French, spreading the name of Mendelssohn throughout the literary world.

Mendelssohn's greatness did not turn his head; he remained throughout the same genial and plain man, only trying to do for the world of knowledge and science, as well as for humanity, all that he could. In the year 1767 appeared his "Phadon," consisting of talks on the mortality of the soul, which gave him the first place among German philosophers of his age. What success he had with this excellent work was evident from the many editions that were published in short succession and the translations that followed in all the languages of culture in Europe. It made Mendelssohn a celebrity; and withal he remained strictly firm and observant in his religion, so that the most fastidious could find no fault in his Jewish life, although directly he seemed not to have been active in Jewish work. It was a fact that many who had thought a Jew incapable of becoming what Mendelssohn was, never stopped to think that he had no opportunities, saw that he was as human as other human beings, as intelligent as the best Germans, and Jews began to be a little more thought of. As for scholars, they were courting Mendelssohn's acquaintance and his house was a gathering place for the most prominent of them, a matter that called forth at first on the part of the rabbis very harsh criticism; fearing that it would lead the man to faithlessness, but when they saw how scrupulously he adhered to his faith in every particular, even in the smallest matter, they began to respect him also. It cannot be too strongly remarked that in that age of intolerance and prejudice, Mendelssohn was a Jew open and free, and yet the Christians respected him. He had awakened an ambition in the hearts of his people, who were

thirsting for tolerance and yearning secular knowledge. They feared it would lead from the right path the true believers, but when they saw the position that Mendelssohn had won for himself, parents began to educate their children differently. The pure German language was now studied. Thus had Mendelssohn served his people and their religion indirectly, by becoming the exemplar, true and noble.

He carefully avoided controversy or disputation on religious matters, although he counted among his friends clergymen as well as other austere Christians, among whom was the noted theologian Caspar Lavater of Zurich, who wanted to press a religious discussion, but Mendelssohn would not enter into it. In 1769 Professor Bonnet published a work on the "Evidences of Christianity," and Lavater sent a copy to Mendelssohn, expressing confidently the hope that the arguments were incontrovertible, that Mendelssohn would see them and embrace Christianity. Mendelssohn answered vigorously. He felt hurt, and in the bitterness of his feelings, he answered Lavater. Lavater recognized his error and made amends to Mendelssohn. In the same argumentative style, convincing yet not arrogant, he wrote to the crown prince of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, who also directed questions to him on the evidence of Christianity, and came out victor. The most sublime of all his utterances were these words: "In how happy a world would we live, if all mankind accepted and practiced that truth, which the best Christians and the best Jews have in common."

One of the most painful incidents in his life as a scholar he experienced in February, 1771, the faculty of the Academy of Science of Berlin elected him a member, the highest honor that could have been bestowed upon him, especially as a Jew. As such membership needed the endorsement of the King, the list of elected members was transmitted to him, and the King returned the same with his signature affixed, but, alas, the name of Mendelssohn was stricken off. As liberal as Frederick II. was supposed to be, he still must have thought it condescending to admit a Jew into the body of learned Christians; and although Mendelssohn appeared to take it calmly, as he said: "Had the power elected me to this exalted office and faculty vetoed the election, it would pain me, but as the faculty elected me and power objects, I can bear it manfully," he still must have taken it to heart greatly, for he was attacked by a heavy sickness—doubtless the Lavater case contributed its share to this—and it was thought he would not survive, but he recovered, though he was inactive for a considerable time after this.

In 1771 he issued a work in Hebrew, a commentary upon the book of "Koheleth," (Ecclesiastes), and in 1778 the valuable work, "Ritual-

gesetze der Juden" (Ritual of the Jews). It was enlightening for non-Jews, to see that Jews had beautiful rituals; but the most important work in the line of religious subjects he did was translating the Bible into pure German. At first it was not favorably looked upon by the orthodox rabbis, but the people heralded it with delight. This had the tendency to make Judaism more respected by non-Jews and more comprehensible to Jews themselves, fitting them more to the progress of the times, especially the rising generations, that, as a rule, always incline towards existing circumstances.

In the year 1782 appeared, translated by Mendelssohn, the work of Menasseh ben Israel, "Die Rettung Israel's (Israel's Salvation), with an excellent preface by the translator; but he treated the same subject more clearly and fully in a work of his own entitled "Jerusalem" or "Religious Power and Judaism." He seems to have been inspired to write these works by the historian and statesman Dohm, who published a work on the citizenship of Jews, in which he made suggestions towards their emancipation.

We cannot leave unmentioned his last two works, "Die Morganstunden" (The Morning Hours), and the "Sendschreiben an die Freunde Lessings" (Messages to Lessing's Friends). Of the former the first part appeared in Lessing's lifetime, when the second part came out he was no more. The latter was an able defence of his very dear friend Lessing, who was now dead and unable to answer an imputation that he was an atheist. Mendelssohn could not see the name of his friend thus branded—the friend who wrote "Nathan the Wise" in defense of Jews—and he wielded his pen. Now his work was completed, his life ended. He passed away to the life above that knows no mortality, after a short illness, but fifty-seven years old on the 4th day of January, 1786. He had encountered many storms during his life, and endured many attacks where he should have had the most support. All had become his admirers and many his followers, and he died, leaving behind him a new era that he had created for Israel.

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Rosh Chodesh Ellul *benshen* this Sabbath.

We observe that the late Dr. Gabel's successor in the Austrian Parliament is to be a Ruthenian non-Jew. He vowed before the open grave of his predecessor ever to be faithful to the cause of his Jewish constituents. *Qui vivra, verra!* It is a pity the electors could not cast upon a Jew of Dr. Gabel's Jewishness and undoubted ability to represent them in Vienna.

And now *The Jewish Outlook*, of Denver, takes up the cudgels on behalf of Dr. Kohler of the Hebrew Union College against THE HEBREW STANDARD's "attacks" on him. And then *The Jewish Outlook* adds sententiously: "Doctor Kohler will be able to take care of himself." On this point we fully agree with *The Jewish Outlook*—at least so far as *The Jewish Outlook* is concerned.

Editor Spitz, of *The Jewish Voice*, of St. Louis, seems to think we struck a false note in our advocacy of the formation of Jewish Boys' Brigades in this country. He says that such an organization "smacks too much after the well-known organizations of the Roman Catholic Church. No, thank you!" Well, what if it does? If the Catholics have done in this respect something worth copying, we surely should not be above imitating them. But, as a matter of fact, we do not know what organizations of this sort there are in the Catholic Church, and believe there are none.

We have been fortunate enough to be able to present to our readers from time to time, poems of striking originality and beauty on Biblical themes, written by Alex. S. Arnold, of Woonsocket, R. I. Mr. Arnold is not a Jew, although he observes our dietary laws more scrupulously than a great many who call themselves Jews do. This month he celebrates the 81st anniversary of his birth, an event on which we beg to extend to him our heartiest good wishes and felicitations. We trust Mr. Arnold will be spared by the Almighty for many years to come, and that from time to time he will continue to favor our readers with choice bits of poetry such as those we have printed in the recent past. We may add that Mr. Arnold is now engaged in preparing a collected edition of his poetry for the press.

One of our most distinguished contemporaries, whose editorial utterances are as urbane as they are accurate, had occasion to defend the Jews as Masons from villainous attack the other day. In the course of its remarks the statement appeared that Adolphe Cremieux in his time, was Grand Master of the Orient, leaving the reader to infer that the distinguished Frenchman had probably been elevated to supreme Masonic rank in the hither East by reason of his services to humanity at Damascus in 1840, or for any other equally good cause. Alas, that this should not have been so, Cremieux was a Masonic Grand Master, and thus stood at the head of an Orient. But the Orient which yielded him obedience was the Grand Orient of France, and it had as much to do with Asia Minor as the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has with the London Zoological Garden.

The summer editor of *The Reform Advocate* of Chicago is himself guilty of distorting facts if he accuses us, in commenting recently on Dr. Emil G. Hirsch's Berlin lectures, of being guilty "of something that borders very closely on malicious misstatement." We distinctly pointed out to our readers, in explanation of some previous remarks concerning Dr. Hirsch upon which we had ventured, that *The Reform Advocate*, his personal organ, finds room for a statement about the disapproval with which his first Berlin lecture was received. We nowhere intimated, and we defy our friend the summer editor to disprove this, that this was more than a mere statement. The whole trouble with our summer colleague is that in the columns of this journal his own name has been frequently mentioned of late as a "horrible" example of how even the graduates of an orthodox seminary may fall by the wayside and become radical reformers. *That is where the shoe pinches!* "Could we but obliterate the past!"

An Anti-Semite on Judaism.

WHY *The Jewish Chronicle*, of London, should make an especial feature of an interview its representative had with so avowed an anti-Semite as Hilaire Belloc, M. P., passes our understanding. Mr. Belloc's writings in the domain of pure literature make delightful reading; his view that the international Jewish plutocracy constitutes a grave danger to the States of Europe is quite *jeune*.

In the interview in question Mr. Belloc admits that his bogey plutocracy does not exist in half as terrible a form as he, in his exhortations to the "common" people, would have believed. This admission robs his remarks of much of their practical value. Of course, no man, not even an anti-Semite, who is able to think independently, says things which are absolutely valueless. Thus Mr. Belloc speaks truly on the failure of the assimilation plan in Jewry, on the impossibility of a Jew losing his racial consciousness and identity; of the impracticability of Zionism, and of the continual friction that has existed and will exist between the insignificant majority of Jews on the one hand and the Aryan majority on the other.

But Mr. Belloc's solution of the Jewish question is ridiculous, and proposes nothing less than to turn back the finger of progress some seven hundred years. His suggestion is that the Jews should again form a distinctively separate community, attached to the overlord of the country in which they live, and paying special taxes, enjoying special privileges (?) and laboring under special disabilities.

For an anti-Semite the suggestion is a logical one, but one, too, which if carried out, will subject the Jews to more attacks and repressions than they experience to-day, e. g., in Russia. That an avowed anti-Semite eagerly embraces the opportunity given him to preach thus directly at Jews through the medium of a Jewish journal is not surprising; we are only surprised that *The Jewish Chronicle* should print such "tommyrot."

Editorial Excesses.

OUR friend Mosessohn, of *The Jewish Tribune*, of Portland, Oregon, must be taking his vacation in these days, else the following item would scarcely have found lodgment in the columns of his journal:

"St. Louis Jews' Mourning Period.

"St. Louis.—The orthodox Jews of St. Louis, in common with their co-religionists the world over, are now celebrating their period of mourning, in commemoration of the destruction of the walls of Jerusalem by Titus, the Roman emperor. During this period no ceremony other than that of circumcision is permissible. From August 6 to 15 (this being the Jewish month of Ab), a nine days' fast from meat is enjoined upon the faithful."

The foregoing paragraph is certainly a *nine days' wonder*, for practically every statement made in it is incorrect. Why are the orthodox of St. Louis singled out in it? Jerusalem, and not merely its walls, was destroyed by Titus, at that time not the Roman emperor. The month of Ab extends over more than the nine days from August 6th to 15th of this year. And while the faithful (Catholics or Mohammedans) may at this or that period in the year be compelled to abstain from meat for a season, Jews when they fast, abstain *not from meat alone*, and, however orthodox they be, are never accurately denominated faithful!

Not content with wreaking havoc on the things and personages of the past, however, the acting editor kills off the living. We cite the following item in proof of the foregoing statement, culled from a recent issue of *The Jewish Tribune*:

"Killed in an Accident.

"New York.—Justice Leon Sanders was killed in an automobile accident at Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday. Justice Sanders was very prominent in lodge circles, having been grand president of the Brith Abraham."

Justice Leon Sanders was grievously injured, happily not killed, at Arverne, Long Island, New York, on Tuesday, August 9th, while attempting to board a moving train on the Long Island Railroad. His condition was somewhat grave at first, but he is now rapidly convalescing. He is very prominent in lodge circles, being grand master of the Independent Order Brith Abraham. As this organization was formed out of the older and existing Order Brith Abraham, it is well always to refer to it distinctively as the Independent Order. Brother Mosessohn, "go 'way back AND SIT DOWN!"

A word of appreciation of the life-work, just closed, of William James, the great psychologist and teacher, is appropriate in these columns. Mr. James was vastly interested in the psychological aspects of religion and wrote with much charm and originality several books that come directly in this field. Indeed, it was said of him and his brother Henry, the distinguished novelist, that the one wrote on psychology like a novelist and the other wrote novels like a psychologist. The influence of William James on current philosophical thought was profound; it is to be regretted, however, that some of his students—Jews, by the way—probably without his direct sanction, set up a school of thought in which they wish to speak of themselves as *Hebraists*. We prefer to call them "Harvard prigs."

The Inevitableness of Poverty.

כי לא יחדל אביון מטרבהארץ אל כן אנכי מציד לאמר פחה פחה את ירך לאחור לעניך ולאבינך בארצך

"For the poor shall never cease out of the land: Therefore, I command thee saying: Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and thy needy, in thy land." (Deut. xv:11.)

SINCE the flaming sword at the gate of Paradise first emphasized the fateful doom that had been pronounced upon curse-laden mankind, there have never been spoken words as ill-boding as these: "The poor shall never cease out of the land!"

Our heart and soul, filled with pity and compassion, well-nigh revolt at this thought. We ask in despair: Shall it indeed be so unto eternity? Shall the lot of our kind never be improved? Shall there always be tender baby-lips groping after withered breasts that are unable to give suck? Shall there always be bewildered parents cursing the day that bore to them God's living love-message and placed into their keeping one of the curly-headed angels of heaven? Shall there always be the hungry stare, the covetous look, the murderous desire? Shall there always be rags, filth, misery, disease and crime? Are these to be our heritage forever?

Terrible words these! And their force becomes the more crushing if we consider that the many thousands of years elapsed since they were spoken have but proven their validity, their truth. Has there ever been a year, a month, nay, a day—when grinding poetry did not send up its heart-rending cry to the inclement skies, when loathsome fatters did not lower the native dignity of man into the gutter? The sighs, the sobs of the suffering centuries soug' out of this sentence: "The poor shall never cease out of the land!"

And yet there is great wisdom in these words. They contain an entire social philosophy—a philosophy based upon the thought that *Poverty is inevitable*. The goods of this world can never be equally distributed. Granted that such distribution could and would ever take place, within a generation or less. Inequality would again be enthroned and there would be once more rich and poor, satiety and starvation, just as before. Since, then, poverty is inevitable our duty lies clearly in the direction pointed out in our text: Let the open hand and the large heart alleviate as much as possible of human ills and human sufferings.

Poverty cannot be uprooted—it can only be mitigated and its effects toned down by the loving care of Charity. This is the message of our text—a message that seems to be an effective warning against Utopian schemes of social salvation. For these schemes, though inspired by the noblest motives, may be harmful in their immediate effect upon men. They naturally start from a viewpoint opposed to the one that underlies our text. They hold that poverty may and must cease. Poverty is not, by any means, inevitable. Dwellers in a land of fervent dreams, the fathers of these schemes prophesy of the great day when every larder will be filled, and every hungry soul satisfied, when every peg will hold some clothes and every naked spot be covered; when every home will boast of a book-shelf and every dock-hand discourse of Shakespeare. . . .

A beautiful dream this—but a dangerous dream nevertheless. For in one thing all these dreamers and schemers agree; namely, that Charity is the most wicked thing on earth. From their standpoint they are certainly right. If the "Great Day" is possible of realization, Charity would retard its coming, since Charity naturally secures, to a very large extent, the continuance of poverty. However, if this teaching were pushed to its logical consequence, what would it bring about in the immediate present? More starvation and more misery. The cry of hunger would become mightier than ever, when the call of love and of duty would no longer be raised in the land.

We must not disregard the claims of the present for the sake of some shadowy future. Blessed is this age of ours, for in it the call of social justice is ringing not only in the hovels of the poor but also in the habitations of the prosperous. But cursed would be this age of ours, if this eager desire for social justice would but result in the stifling of charity, in the tightening of the fist, in the hardening of the heart. Let, therefore, Charity enfold for aye the unfortunate among men, and let her blessings benefit both rich and poor, both bestower and recipient, making the poor less poor in body while making the rich richer in heart and soul. RABBI JOEL BLAU.

The fact that the Russian Ministry of the Interior admits Ambassador Oscar S. Straus to St. Petersburg only by special grace because he is "of the Jewish confession," points to two things. It does show, of course, how stringently Russia's anti-Jewish laws are being enforced. It also rebukes this country before the civilized world, as it were, for suffering one of its highest diplomatic representatives, and itself as well, to be thus insulted by bigoted bureaucrats. President Taft ought to take up actively now the perennial subject of American passports in Russia, with the Straus case as directly in point.

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Palpably False.

If the Roman Catholic Church is opposed to the objects and dogmas of the body known as the fraternity of Freemasons, that is solely a matter which concerns those who are the responsible leaders of that church. The Roman Catholic Church may have the full and perfect right to inhibit its followers from throwing in their allegiance with the Freemasons, and no reasonable being can criticize Catholic churchmen for this, their sincere action.

We hold no brief for Freemasonry, and surely none for the Catholic church in making the foregoing remarks. We do so only because we deem them introductory to our criticism of a passage in an article on Masonry in *The New World* for March 26, 1910, an official Catholic magazine, which we have just come across through its reprinting in *Life and Action*, a Chicago publication. In order that we may not be misunderstood, we quote *verbatim* the passage to which we take exception in the magazine in question:

It is the boast of Freemasonry that their "craft" is a very ancient institution of Jewish origin, dating as far back as Solomon's days; that he indeed is its founder. This myth has a certain significance, in the fact that there are so many avowed Christ-haters among Freemasons. These are principally Jews, of whom the "craft" is very largely composed. Can anybody imagine that Jews would flock into a Christian or Christ-honoring society? No one could believe it. But it is entirely believable that Freemasonry was founded and organized by Jews in the vain hope of destroying Christianity, and it is quite believable that it is now controlled by Jews. That Jews are the master spirits of the Masonic "craft," there can be no doubt; not in the inferior degrees, which constitute the breeding grounds for which the Jews care nothing at all and are more than willing to leave such child's play to the inferior brethren who are merely the dupes of their Jewish masters. There is no doubt that a Christ-hating Jew is the head of the Masonic "craft" at this time—and at all times.

Not one statement in the paragraph quoted is correct; not a single word therein rests upon a foundation of truth. The earliest patrons of Masonry were Christians. The number of Jewish heads of Masonry is quite insignificant. To-day there is not a Jewish Mason who is a Grand Master in the fraternity throughout the world, with the exception of A. M. Hertzberg, of Queensland in Aus-

tralia. Of the 160,000 Masons at the present time in the State of New York, we venture to say that less than 20,000 of them are Jews.

Catholics may fight the spread of Masonry tooth and nail. They should not seek, however, to falsely vilify the Jews for the sake of making a weak argument.

The article from the pen of a Jerusalem Jew, which appears in another column of this issue, deals with the subject on which we have spoken in the past, and deserves the careful perusal of our readers. The Jewish Library in Jerusalem is an institution of which Jews all the world over may be proud. From very humble beginnings it has grown apace; the number of the books is now quite considerable. Our readers ought to contribute to its support liberally.

Smuggling.

PEOPLE who make their money in this country should spend it here. If they must go to Europe and do make purchases above the exempt limit, let them make an honest declaration of the same and pay the lawful duty; if they are compelled to do this they will find very small difference between the cost of goods they bring in and the price at which they can be obtained in the Home Market.

Let our people patronize the Home Industries. There are very few things which cannot be obtained in this country, and our merchants should get the advantage of the wealth accumulated here.

Notwithstanding the wide publicity given to the strictness of the customs regulations regarding smuggling of foreign purchases by returning tourists, and the rigor with which these laws are being enforced, many of the passengers have attempted to evade the law and the keen-eyed inspectors, and have been "caught with the goods on" and are suffering condign disgrace.

Every true American will applaud

the action of the Collector of the Port in enforcing the law. Millions of dollars have been expended each year in Europe in the purchase of articles of dress and jewelry by Americans who then "sneaked them in," eluding the custom laws or possibly bribing the former custom inspectors. This is all stopped now, and justly so.

What would not the ex-Governor of New Hampshire and the candidate for Congress, in whose district they are now bringing up this smuggling as an issue, give, if they had not attempted to cheat the Government? Also those merchants and others, who have been caught in the Custom House net?

Buy your goods here, or declare your purchases. That is the proper thing to do. L'AIGLON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Jewish Boys' Brigade.

Editor HEBREW STANDARD: I note your editorial on an American Jewish Boys' Brigade in the issue of August 12. Allow me to state the following facts:

As secretary of the F. A. Z., assisted by Mr. A. H. Fromenson, the brigade was founded in New York in 1904.

It did the boys a world of good. Mr. Cyrus Sulzberger was indeed surprised at what was accomplished in six weeks' training. The exhibition held at the Harlem Casino a little later made an equally good impression.

The lines I adopted were essentially those of the "Lads' Brigade" of London. We had, however, no drilling space. We at first used the room on Columbia street, which "Ish Yemine" used for his Sabbath school. By interesting Miss Julia Richman we were permitted to use one of the East Side school play-grounds.

No sooner, however, had we mustered on our drilling ground than we were informed that we cannot be a sectarian organization. To overcome this we handed over the movement, which had already made some headway in Harlem, to a committee of young men, of whom Mr. Sulzberger was the treasurer. Zionism was thereafter associated with the cause and then it seems it died.

These are the facts and they do not square with your statement. I felt that the brigade idea which I first co-operated in in England, was the only thing that would ever take the boy off the streets, fill his leisure, and afford an opportunity for pouring into him something more Jewish than could otherwise be obtained in any possible form.

It is altogether a question of money. I took up the work of the brigade in England with great care and interest, lifted its camps, and remodelled the camp here in Massachusetts on the same line on tangible results.

As far as the view of Judaism in this country is concerned, I value the brigade of a thousand boys as greater than that of fifty synagogues and all their appurtenances, because it conveys Judaism to the idea of manliness, and none of our institutions can do that.

JACOB DE HAAS,
Editor Jewish Advocate.
Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1910.

Scientific Charity.

Editor Hebrew Standard: In an editorial in your last issue on "Scientific Charity," you state that with respect to such "forms of eleemosynary relief as fixed allowances, rent, coal, medical advice," you adhere to your oft expressed opinion, which is "that the soul is absent when charity in these and other forms is administered by a corporate organization. The head and the brain are present, but the heart is far away."

It is not my purpose to enter here into a discussion of the validity of your view, but I ask you to consider a plan which will enable those who think as you do to carry out your ideas, and that, I feel convinced, with the most hearty assistance of those who are engaged in the work of charity administered by "corporate organizations." I am not the spokesman of any of these, but my knowledge of them makes me bold to predict that they will not only

not oppose your labors in the direction I wish to point out to you and your readers, but that they will give them assistance with all their might and with all their heart.

The first requisite for the inauguration of my plan is that you permit your editorial, good, Jewish heart, to predominate over your publisher's calculating head and brain by devoting gratis half a column of your valuable space to this form of charity in each and every one of your weekly issues, to that end that you publish in said space an advertisement, (half column, after reading matter, prominent display heading,) somewhat to this effect:

WANTED—JEWISH HEARTS! Are you opposed to Organized Charity? Would you rather have charity done in the good old Jewish way, with the heart and not through paid agents? Will you take personal charge of a destitute family? Will you provide an orphan with a home? Will you give work to a discharged prisoner? If so, please communicate at once with the editor of the HEBREW STANDARD, 87 Nassau street, New York.

If you were to throw in a few reading notices and, perchance, an editorial now and then at the rate charged for the display advertisement, it would help along some.

It is not expected that the number of answers you will get will necessitate the employment of an extra clerk in your office, not in the first few weeks, anyway. Seriously, however, I feel satisfied that if some such appeal were made week after week, continually, responses enough would come to make it worth while. Try it; not for a week, or a month; try it for one year. A goodly number of people would surely be found who would be glad to do this work. There is no doubt in my mind that there are very many who are able to do it.

As to the parties of the second part, those who are in need of help, there would be no great difficulty in finding them. All you have to do is to get in touch with the heads of the various organizations whom you are so anxious, it seems, to abolish. I repeat, I am not the spokesman of any of them, but I have not the least doubt that the United Hebrew Charities, for instance, will be able to supply you with more needy families than you can find, responsible people who are willing to take care of them, for a long while to come, even if you are to increase the size of the suggested weekly appeal to a page, and even if it were written in your most eloquent style. And so as to other branches of philanthropy. Thus, while the plan outlined would scarcely bring results so large as to make unnecessary the work of the "corporate organizations," or even to tend in that direction, yet might it do much good; not the least part of which would ensue to the benefit of those who would be doing it.

Very sincerely Yours,
J. LUDWIG STERN.
New York, August 26, 1910.

KOSHER MICKWAH (PLUNGE)

Baths and Showers.
No. 15 West 113th street
Near Fifth Avenue, New York.
Open day and evening. First class in every detail. Sanctioned by Rabbi M. S. Margolis, of E. 85th street Congregation. Inspection solicited.
F. M. LOWENSTEIN, Prop.

The Worthy Hotel

EUROPEAN PLAN.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
New Addition of 100 Rooms With Bath
One Whole Floor for Sample Rooms.

NEW AMSTERDAM

THEA. W. 42d St.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
with Lina Abarbanell and Ralph Herz.

MADAM SHERRY

The New French Musical Vaude-Illo

LIBERTY THEATRE

HENRY B. HARRIS PRESENTS

THE COUNTRY BOY

JARDIN de PARIS SUMMER and WINTER GARDEN.
Atop N. Y. Theatre, Evgs. 8.16; Table Chairs \$1.

FOLLIES of 1910

Staged by JULIAN MITCHELL.
New York Theatre
THE ARCADIAN.

SAM ROTHCHILD

Formerly of Mt. Sinai Hospital
UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.
64 EAST 110TH ST.

Flatbush Trust Co.

Main Office, Flatbush and Linden Avenues. New Utrecht Office, New Utrecht Avenue and 54th street, Borough Park.

TOTAL RESOURCES OVER \$5,000,000.00.

Madison Ave. Synagogue

Madison Ave. & 65th St. New York

The Synagogue will be open for the RENTAL OF SEATS

on Sundays, September 11th, 18th, 25th and October 2d from 9.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M., and on the evenings of September 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th from 7.30 to 9.30 P. M.

Applications can also be made in writing to Mr. M. Z. Levinson, 313 East 68th street, New York city.

Congregation Orach Chaim

Lexington Ave. & 95th Street NEW YORK

The Synagogue will be open for the RENTAL OF SEATS

on Sundays, September 11th, 18th, 25th and October 2d, from 9.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M., and on the evenings of September 20th, 22d, 27th and 29th, and October 2d, from 7.30 to 9.30 P. M.

Applications can also be made in writing to Mr. C. J. Epstein, No. 53 East 97th street, New York City.

Temple Israel of Harlem

120 St. & Lenox Ave.

RENTING OF SEATS.

The Board of Trustees will be in attendance at the Temple for the purpose of renting seats for the coming Holidays on Sundays, September 11, 18, 25 and October 2, from 9.30 a. m. to 12 m., and every evening from September 21, 22, 26, 27, 28 and 29, from 8 to 10 p. m.

DANIEL P. HAYS,
LEWIS COON, President.
Secretary.

The Jewish Theological Seminary OF AMERICA

531-535 West 123 Street New York City, N. Y.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The Seminary is prepared to consider applications for admission to the institution for the forthcoming academic session, beginning October 10, 1910. Entrance examinations will take place on September 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Several scholarships are available for the candidates having the requisite qualifications. Applications, stating age, scholastic career and references, should be made in writing to Professor Israel Friedlander, Deputy to Professor Schechter, 531 West 123d street, New York City.

PREACHERS FOR THE HIGH HOLY DAYS.

A number of Seminary students will be available to conduct services and deliver sermons during the forthcoming holy days. For particulars, apply in writing to Professor Israel Friedlander, Deputy to Professor Schechter.

EXPLANATION--MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW; MATTER IN BRACKETS [] IS OLD LAW TO BE OMITTED.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, JULY 25, 1910.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section four of article four of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section four of article four of the constitution, in relation to the salary of governor.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section four of article four of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 4. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate only, on extraordinary occasions. At extraordinary sessions no subject shall be acted upon, except such as the governor may recommend for consideration. He shall communicate by message to the legislature at every session the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to it as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall receive for his services an annual salary of twenty [ten] thousand dollars, and there shall be provided for him a suitable and furnished executive residence.

Section 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, March 22, 1910.—This resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, March 23, 1910.—This resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

EXPLANATION--MATTER IN BRACKETS [] IS OLD LAW TO BE OMITTED.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, JULY 25, 1910.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section two of article six of the constitution, in relation to assignment of justices of the supreme court to hold special and trial terms.

Section 1. Resolved (if the assembly concur) That section two of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 2. The legislature shall divide the state into four judicial departments. The first department shall consist of the county of New York; the others shall be bounded by county lines, and be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. Once every ten years the legislature may alter the judicial departments, but without increasing the number thereof. There shall be an appellate division of the supreme court, consisting of seven justices in the first department, and of five justices in each of the other departments. In each department four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three shall be necessary to a decision. No more than five justices shall sit in any case. From all the justices elected to the supreme court the governor shall designate those who shall constitute the appellate division in each department; and he shall designate the presiding justice thereof, who shall act as such during his term of office, and shall be a resident of the department. The other justices shall be designated for terms of five years or the unexpired portions of their respective terms of office, if less than five years. From time to time as the terms of such designations expire, or vacancies occur, he shall make new designations. A majority of the justices so designated to sit in the appellate division, in each department shall be residents of the department. He may also make temporary designations in case of the absence or inability to act of any justice in the appellate division, or in case the presiding justice of any appellate division shall certify to him that one or more additional justices are needed for the speedy disposition of the business before it. Whenever the appellate division in any department shall be unable to dispose of its business within a reasonable time, a majority of the presiding justices of the several departments at a meeting called by the presiding justice of the department in arrears may transfer any pending appeals from such department to any other department for hearing and determination. No justice of the appellate division shall, within the department to which he may be designated to perform the duties of an appellate justice, exercise any of the powers of a justice of the supreme court, other than those of a justice out of court, and those pertaining to the appellate division, or to the hearing and decision of motions submitted by consent of counsel, but any such justice, when not actually engaged in performing the duties of such appellate justice in the department to which he is designated, may hold any term of the supreme court and exercise any of the powers of a justice of the supreme court in any

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, To amend section six of article one of the constitution, in relation to taking private property for public use.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section six of article one of the constitution be amended by adding thereto a clause to read as follows: "When private property shall be taken for public use by a municipal corporation, additional adjoining or neighboring property may be taken under conditions to be prescribed by the legislature by general law. Property thus taken shall be deemed to be taken for public use." § 2. Resolved (if the

Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election. State of New York, In Assembly, May 3, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, May 27, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 24, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

EXPLANATION--MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW. STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, JULY 25, 1910.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section seven of article one of the constitution, in relation to the drainage of lands.

Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), That section seven of article one of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 7. When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the state, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited. General laws may be passed permitting the owners or occupants of agricultural lands to construct and maintain for the drainage thereof, necessary drains, ditches and dykes upon the lands of others, under proper restrictions, and with just compensation, but no special law shall be enacted for such purposes, and the drainage of private land for the improvement thereof is hereby constituted a public use, for which land may be acquired for just compensation and the expense assessed to the persons or property benefited, by the state or a municipality, under appropriate laws. § 2. Resolved (if the senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and, in conformity to section one of article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, March 30, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, April 20, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

EXPLANATION--MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW. STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, JULY 25, 1910.—Notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section six of article one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, To amend section six of article one of the constitution, in relation to taking private property for public use.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section six of article one of the constitution be amended by adding thereto a clause to read as follows: "When private property shall be taken for public use by a municipal corporation, additional adjoining or neighboring property may be taken under conditions to be prescribed by the legislature by general law. Property thus taken shall be deemed to be taken for public use." § 2. Resolved (if the

Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 3, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, May 27, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

A. L. Kass Tickets and Tours everywhere. B'way Central Hotel, 673 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone 670 Spring.

Catskill Mountains THE INVIGORATING AIR, PURE WATER, PLEASANT DRIVES AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY OF THE

Catskill Mountains are constantly attracting increased numbers desiring to escape the heat and discomfort of the city.

The Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill and Tannersville Railways. reach the heart of the Catskills at high elevation, thus affording beautiful mountain views superior to any other route. Direct connection with the N. Y. Central trains leaving New York at 7.54 and 11.11 A. M., daily, except Sunday, and 4.02 P. M. daily. Also the West Shore train leaving New York, West 42d St., at 7.15 and 11.30 A. M., daily except Sunday. Also direct connection with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE and the CATSKILL EVENING LINE steamers, who will forward on application list of boarding houses located in the Catskills.

PURCHASE TICKETS VIA CATSKILL.

CHESED SHEL EMETH You are a member of a Temple, Synagogue, Lodge, Society, or otherwise insured that after your demise at a good old age, your remains will be properly taken care of What about the poor? OUR WORK During the year 1909 we have given burial to 1,504 dead of the Jewish poor: Removed from residences . . . 638 Bellevue Hospital and the Morgues . . . 214 Other hospitals and institutions . . . 650 From outside the city . . . 18 Re-interred from non-Jewish Cemeteries . . . 4 Provide for proper burial of the dead of our poor, in your wills, by donations and memberships in Agudath Achim Chesed Shel Emeth, The Hebrew Charitable Burial Association, 345 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

ISRAEL MAX EDMUND, also known as MAX ISRAEL.—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 Max Edmund Israel, also known as Max Israel, 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 Bernheim & Loewenthal, her attorneys, No. 35 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1911. Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1910. LEAH ISRAEL, Administratrix. BERNHEIM & LOEWENTHAL, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

SIMON, 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 Simon, 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 his attorney, Charles L. Cohn, Esq., No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next. Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1910. HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE, Executor. CHARLES L. COHN, Attorney for Executor, 271 Broadway, New York City.

ROSENTHAL, 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 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 Jacob Levy, Esq., Nos. 302-304 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February next. Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1910. JACOB ROSENTHAL, RUDOLPH STEIN, Executors. JACOB LEVY, Attorney for Executors, 302-304 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JEW'S AND SCIENCE

By B. HOROWITZ Third Series—No. 1.

Marcus Eliezer Bloch.

In reflecting upon the lives of such men as the subject of this sketch, one cannot help thinking that there must be many, many, "Beth Hamedrash Bocherim" who, were the opportunity given them, would greatly enrich human knowledge. As it is, these geniuses, confined to the narrow atmosphere of talmudic study, blossom into unhealthy specimens, whose contributions to progress are generally negligible. Seldom does a strong, fresh breeze enter to awaken them to a real sense of their position. When that does happen, the flower blossoms into such beautiful specimens as Marcus Eliezer Bloch.

Bloch was born in Anspach in 1730. At an age when children commence attending schools, Bloch had already mastered many of the difficulties of the Talmud. His knowledge of it was such, that many were the occasions when a "Talmud Chochem" was forced to confess himself defeated after having argued intricate points of the law with this prodigy. Unfortunately, or rather fortunately, as we shall see, his parents were very poor, and much as they wanted to see their son occupy himself exclusively with rabbinical studies, their pecuniary difficulties made this quite impossible. At the age of twelve he began supporting himself by helping the more backward youngsters. By stealth—for his father was strongly opposed to it—Bloch began studying Hebrew as a language. He next dived into its literature, and this largely opened his eyes to a real state of affairs.

The turning point in his life occurred when he entered the employ of a Jewish physician as tutor in Hebrew to the doctor's children. Provided with board and lodging and a small salary, and having much spare time, he set to work to educate himself. Within a year having decided to enter upon his employer's profession Latin anatomy and other parts of medical science became a special object of attention. Partly through the generosity of his employer who had formed a very high opinion of the young man, and partly with the help of relatives, Bloch was later enabled to proceed to Berlin, where he took his degree of M. D. with high honors. In this town he established himself, and in process of time obtained a lucrative practice.

Bloch was not the man to rest satisfied merely because he found himself in comfortable circumstances. This was but a so much greater incentive towards further study. For this purpose he formed an extensive library, consisting principally of books on medicine and the sciences, and collected a valuable museum of the subjects of all the three kingdoms of nature—animal, vegetable and mineral.

One of the first serious contributions was an essay on the different species of worms found in the bodies of other animals. "In his essay on this subject, to which the prize offered by the Academy of Copenhagen was adjudged, he maintains that the parasitical species are only found in the animal body and since they often occur in the foetus and in the cavities which are completely enclosed, he infers that they must be generated in some unknown way, and not taken in with the food in the form of eggs" (Thomas Young). For the general remedy in cases of groups.

It is, however, as the founder of Ichthyology—founder in the sense

that he was the first one to collect and systematize all available data on the subject, to interpret these in a truly scientific spirit, and to greatly enlarge it by original contributions—the science treating of fishes, that his fame will principally rest. What led him deeply into it is interesting, as showing how curious he was to know everything and know well. On one occasion he received a gift of salmon, the species of which puzzled him. Though he looked up several authoritative works on the subject, such as the "Lynnaean System of Nature" and Artide's "Ichthyology," he could find no mention of this particular fish. In the course of time he collected several other specimens, reference to which he altogether failed to find. This led him to prepare a book on the subject which would include everything, which would be based upon a system which he carefully planned beforehand. He was aware that it would be a colossal undertaking, probably taking up the greater portion of his life. This did not make him shrink, for he justly considered it a work well worthy the labor.

Removing to the seaside, Bloch, from now on spent the greater part of each year comparing the descriptions of species with those actually found in nature, accompanying for this purpose many of the fishermen's expeditions. Of some of the more important types he made careful sketches, thus depicting the characteristics of each species.

The first six volumes of this great work—in its final form it appeared in twelve—were published at the author's own expense; so utterly did he labor without thought of gain. Its merits were not long in being recognized, and then the wealthy vied with one another in contributing towards the publication of the latter half.

"Bloch made little or no alteration in the systematical arrangement of Artedi and Linnæus, although he was disposed to introduce into the classification some modifications depending on the structure of the gills, especially on the presence or absence of a 5th gill, without a bony arch; a character which affords some useful sub-divisions of several years." To the number of genera before established he found it necessary to add nineteen new ones, and he described 176 new species, many of them inhabitants of the remotest part of the ocean; and by the brilliancy of their colors or the singularity of their forms, as much objects of popular admiration as of scientific curiosity.

Three years after the completion of his "Ichthyology" (1797), a task which had kept him busy for twenty years, Bloch visited some of the principal cities of Europe, chiefly with the idea of becoming personally acquainted with the scientific men of note. In Paris he remained for quite a considerable length of time. There he found a collection of books on natural history altogether surpassing anything he had come across before.

His health rapidly began to decline, and in 1799 he died in Carlsbad, to which watering place he was recommended.

Though Bloch threw off many of the ceremonial observances of the Jews, he remained to the end a staunch defender of his faith. This his knowledge of Hebrew tended to encourage not a little. Were Jewish scientists acquainted with the Hebrew language and literature—and 99.90 per cent of them are not—they would be prouder of their Judaism, and the Jews would be prouder of them.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(Exclusive Correspondence to the HEBREW STANDARD.)

Jews and Holidays—Jewish Monopoly of a Famous Seaside Resort—The Kosher Frozen Meat Agitation—The Community and Its Dead—The Galveston Question Again—The Tailoring Trade—Suspending a Butcher—Jewish Exhibits and the Brussels Fire.

London, August 19, 1910.

The holiday season perseveres under the kindly garment of fine weather. The rush from town is even more eagerly engaged in by Jews than by their Gentile fellow-citizens. And just as certain districts of London, like Whitechapel and Brondesbury, are the great Jewish settlements, so is Margate, the great seaside resort of holiday making Jews. This watering place is on the coast of Kent, one of our Eastern countries, and by a fortunate bend in the land, faces north, thus getting the full benefit of the North Sea winds. It is exceptionally healthy, and while not being so handy to London as Brighton, is still very get-at-able.

The Jewish community, when holiday making, has practically annexed all the better part of Margate, or as it is called, the Cliftonville end. The Cliftonville parade on Sunday mornings is absolutely crowded out with the gay, chattering, laughing procession of fashionably attired Jewesses and their Jewish escorts. The scene is like nothing else in the whole of the country. It is the apotheosis of happy well-to-do young Jewry, basking in brilliant sunshine on the cliff tops and without a care in the world. The fathers and mothers and the older people generally are found occupying deck chairs fringing the parade on both sides and numbering many thousands extending nearly one mile in length. Every convenience and the special thing desired by the Jew is to be found there.

Whole streets of boarding houses are under Jewish control and the hotels find their greatest custom among Jews. The well-known Jewish M. P., Harry Marks, proprietor of the leading London daily newspaper, the London Financial News, has a great country mansion in the vicinity of Margate and for many years he has represented the Isle of Thanet, in which Parliamentary constituency Margate forms an important part.

Returning to London I have to record that in connection with the arrival on August 15 of the first consignment of Kosher frozen meat from abroad, a meeting of East End Jews was summoned at the leading East End Town Hall to protest against the action of the Chief Rabbi and the Board of Shechita in permitting the importation of Kosher frozen meat. The campaign appears to have been deliberately planned with the object of nullifying the effect of the Board's attempt to bring an adequate supply of wholesome Kosher meat within the reach of the poorer classes. The movement would smother the experiment at its birth, regardless of the trouble and expense to which the board has been put in this matter. The gathering was a complete fiasco. Only about a hundred people were present, and they were in the main opposed to Professor Blitz, the chief speaker. They bombarded him with questions, and when, finally, his friends advised him to leave the building, the professor was followed by an ill-behaved crowd as far as Commercial road, and had to be protected by the police.

Professor Blitz, announcing himself as the general superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Diseases in the Human Race, gave an address on the ills which he asserted were attributable to the consumption of frozen meat. He attributed cancer and liver, kidney and heart diseases, to the eating of frozen meat; and emphasized the fact, which he said was proved by the re-

turns of the Registrar-General, that as the importation of frozen meat in this country had increased there had been a corresponding increase in cancer.

He asked, why had Dr. Adler issued this license? Such a thing had been unheard of in the whole history of Judaism. It was said that the Chief Rabbi's object was that the Jews might be able to purchase cheaper meat. Professor Blitz contended that a pound of frozen meat cost 8 cents a pound and a pound of fresh meat 14 cents; but whereas only 46.45 per cent. of the former was assimilable, 100 per cent. of fresh meat was assimilable, so that the consumer was no better off by purchasing frozen meat. The Jews themselves had not asked for the concession, and unless the license was withdrawn there would be trouble and schism among the Jews of London. They would hold meetings in Bermondsey, Battersea, and other parts of the metropolis. By their mode of living the Jews were incapable of assimilating frozen or "high" meats or game.

The burial society of the United Synagogue, is an institution that does a very important work in connection with London's Jewish dead. Constituted in 1872, it began by attacking arrears of work and of late years has done valuable service in the provision of fresh cemetery accommodation. The increase of the Jewish population in the East End of London ran ahead of the amount of ground available for interment. A special twenty-five acre plot in the Eastern London suburbs is now being walled in and laid down and is to be brought in to use in four or five years' time, so that accommodation is now well ahead of requirements.

Various special arrangements have been entered into between the burial society and synagogues, and one group of small synagogues has an arrangement whereby, for about \$1.50 per year, per male member of the synagogue, that member has the right of a second class funeral for himself, his wife, sons who are minors, and unmarried daughters, the scheme being not at all philanthropic, but actuarially sound. Strict control is exercised over the tombstones, and every design has to be passed by the society. Interference is usually along the lines of checking a somewhat ostentatious development in the size of tombstones whereby smaller graves might become hidden behind more imposing neighbors.

No special privileges are allowed in connection with burial sites, except in the case of Cohanlm, who are given front row positions. To a certain extent special positions are also granted for the graves of ministers who have served the United Synagogue for a considerable time. Only one disused Jewish cemetery is quite shut up. Many Christian graveyards, when filled, are converted into recreation grounds, and small parks, the tombstones being removed to the surrounding walls so that an open space is provided, but the Jewish burial society does not propose to do anything of that sort.

The check to the emigration of Russian Jews to Galveston is regarded here as an exceptionally grave matter. Carl Stettauer, who is a member of London's municipal governing body—the London County Council—is about to make a journey of inquiry to the United States, and many influential leaders of Jewish thought are taking up this matter seriously. Compassionate allowances are being made to the Russian families re-embarked to Bremen.

The question of the scarcity of Jewish tailors in the great Jewish tailoring center—Leeds—continues to occasion discussion. The shortage appears to be chiefly in the ranks of first-class tailors, both English and Jewish, and is partly occasioned by the fact that the clothing trade has improved steadily during the

last five or six years, with prospects ahead for further betterment. London is also a considerable seat of the Jewish tailoring trade. Men with good connections can earn the top notch wage of \$16.25 per week. Lewis Lyons, the Jewish Trade Union leader, favors the tailors working for outdoor master tailors—better known as contractors—than for wholesale houses on their own premises. The wages paid by the outdoor master tailor to his work-hands are much higher than those paid by the wholesale manufacturer to work-hands doing the same class of work. Fears have been expressed that eventually the Jew will be driven out of the tailoring trade by the development of machinery.

During the past week scenes of the greatest excitement have been witnessed in Cheetham, the heart of the Jewish district of Manchester. Large crowds of people gathered at the street corners to discuss the many rumors with regard to the ban placed by the Manchester Rabbonim on meat sold by a certain butcher. The Shechita Board had a suspicion that some of the meat sold was not sealed by their official sealer. Orders were, therefore, given to officials to keep careful watch, and this resulted in the discovery by Mr. Freedman, the authorized sealer of meat, that flanks of animals not killed by Jewish shochetim were being sold. A search was immediately made, and at a special meeting of the Rabbonim it was decided to suspend the butcher from selling any meat. Bills were posted up, signed by Rabbis M. B. Dagutsky, I. J. Yoffe and H. Levien, declaring that the butcher was no longer authorized to supply Kosher meat to Jews. Since then his shop, though open, has been deserted. The butcher, it is stated, is not prepared to accept the decision, and one of the rumors current is that a case will be forced and that an English jury will be called on to decide the issue.

Very many valuable Jewish exhibits have been destroyed by the great fire in the Brussels Universal Exhibition which broke out on Sunday, August 14th. These include a loan collection from Lord Swaythling.

Dr. H. W. Gullshan

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NEW YORK.

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MINZESHEIMER, CLARENCE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated July 25, 1910, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clarence C. Minzesheimer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Colby & Goldbeck, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.

Dated New York, August 1, 1910.
BLANCHE S. MINZESHEIMER, CHARLES MINZESHEIMER, Executors.
COLBY & GOLDBECK, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, New York City.

LANDAUER, SAMUEL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohanlan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Samuel J. Landauer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, via, at the office of Simon M. Roeder, their attorney, Nos. 119-121 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of February, 1910.
MAURICE WEIL, HENRY JACOB, BARNET WEITHEIM, Executors.
SIMON M. ROEDER, Attorney for Executors, 119-121 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

FRANK, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohanlan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rose Frank, 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. 106 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, next.

Dated New York, the first day of March, 1910.
DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, MORRIS GUGGENHEIM, Executors.
FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Attorney for Executors, 119 Broadway, New York City.

AUERBACH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohanlan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Richard Auerbach, 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, Eisman, Levy, Corn & Lewine, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of January next.

Dated New York City, June 24, 1910.
JOSEPHINE AUERBACH, Administratrix.
EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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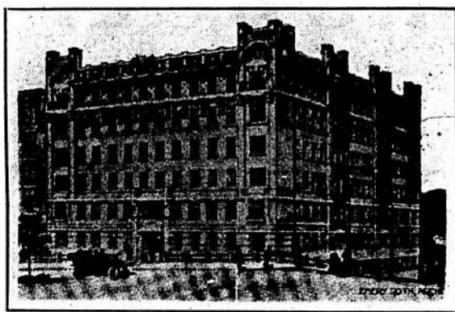
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- AGUDATH JESHORIM, 113 E. 86th st.
- AHAWATH ACHIM (West Side Hebrew Congregation), 9th av., near 55th st.
- AHAWATH CHESED SHAAR HASHOMAYIM, 65th st. and Lexington av.
- ANSHE CHESED OF HARLEM, 114th st. and 7th av.
- ANSHE EMETH OF WEST HARLEM, 144 W. 131st st.
- ATERETH ISRAEL, 323 E. 32d st.
- ATERETH ZEVI, 347 E. 121st st.
- BENE ISRAEL, 225 E. 79th st.
- BENE ISRAEL KALWARIER, 18 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.
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- HEBREW TABERNACLE, 218 W. 130th st.
- JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 631 W. 128d st.
- KEHILATH ISRAEL, 1163 Jackson av., Bronx.

RODMAN, HARDY.—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 Hardy Rodman, 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. 400 East 44th street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.
Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1910.
JESSE RODMAN, Executor.
GOLDSMITH & ROSENTHAL, Attorneys for Executor, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

KING, RACHEL.—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 King, 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 Max Altmayer, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of December next.
Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1910.
JACOB A. KING, MARK J. KING, Executors.
MAX ALTMAYER, Attorney for Executors, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

TINTNER, MORITZ.—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 Moritz Tintner, 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 S. Edmund Sladkus, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next.
Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1910.
BENJAMIN A. TINTNER, Administrator.
S. EDMUND SLADKUS, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STERNFELS, BERNARD.—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 Bernard Sternfels, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the subscriber, at her attorney's place of transacting business, No. 61-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.
Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1910.
SETTIE STERNFELS, Executrix.
HARVEY J. COHEN & BENI I. SHIVERTS, Attorneys for Executrix, 61 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LIGHTHILL, 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 Lighthill, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of January next.
Dated New York, the 24th day of June, 1910.
MARTHA GLUCK, Administratrix.
MORRIS BERKOWITZ, Attorney for Administratrix, 115 Broadway, New York City.

TISSOT, ALINE.—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 Aline Tissot, 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. Kantrowitz and Esberg, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.
Dated New York, June 1, 1910.
HARRY TISSOT, Administrator.
KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

BACH, SIEGMUND 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 Siegmund J. Bach, 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 Wolf & Kohn, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.
Dated New York, March 29th, 1910.
ROSALIE BACH, LUDWIG ELLINGER & S. BACH, Executors.
WOLF & KOHN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEVENTRITT, GEORGE M.—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 George M. Leventritt, 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. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.
Dated New York, the 19th day of August, 1910.
BERNICE LEVENTRITT, executrix.
LEO L. LEVENTRITT, attorney for executrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Since the erection of Solomon's Temple Jews have distinguished themselves in the building craft, and New York affords many instances of their genius, their ability and, as a matter of course, their failures. It can be stated that at the head of the building trades is a firm of Jews. Our people have built nearly every known sort of structure, from tenement houses to skyscrapers, and one of the largest armories in the city was constructed by Jews. The strangest of all undertakings, and one in which none of our people have heretofore interested themselves, so far as we know, is that of ocean pier construction; and even that field now has been invaded. The city of Long Branch, N. J., has long realized the necessity for having an ocean pier so as to compete with Atlantic City as a summer resort. After many years' planning, campaigning, fighting, and what not, the officials and the people got together and decided to have one built at an estimated expense of \$1,500,000, and the successful bidder for the work is S. R. Rosoff, Park Row Building, New York city, one of our coreligionists, whose portrait we are pleased to present to our readers. Mr. Rosoff is a native



S. R. ROSOFF.

of Russia, is only in his 29th year, and yet he carries in his pocket the contract for building the greatest ocean pier and buildings ever proposed for the Atlantic coast. The lesson to be derived from his success is one of perseverance, energy, spunk and a little luck.

Mr. Rosoff came to this country when only 14 years old, had no school education, became a newsboy in the railway service, a lumberman in the Adirondacks, and manager of "Horse Shoe Pond," the estate of A. Low, brother of ex-Mayor Seth Low of this city. It was here undoubtedly that he got a better glimpse of things; a look into society; an idea of how financial operations and manipulations are conducted. At any rate, in 1906, as general contractor, he built the breakwater of the Cape Cod Canal, and also the "wash walls" of the same, the expenditure for which was \$1,000,000. That's about all he ever did in this line, but he felt encouraged to tackle the Long Branch pier proposition, and has had to fight his way through opposition and hostility that has taken root in the community.

Some of his critics say he will never build the pier. Rosoff says he will build it, as the first concrete pile will be driven through the waters of the Atlantic Ocean on Monday, September 5, 1910. The pier when finished will be the largest and finest in the world. Besides extending hundreds of feet into the ocean, it will have a batch of elegant buildings for all sorts of amusements and entertainments. It will be twice as large as the biggest pier in Atlantic City.

Mr. Rosoff expects the pier and buildings will be finished in 1912, in time for the opening of the summer season. Mr. Rosoff is strictly a business man, doesn't bother much with society, and only belongs to one fraternal order, the Elks.

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The Art of Josef Israel.

The extraordinary sums recently obtained in the London auction rooms for Barbizon paintings and for the works of certain old masters have somewhat overshadowed the increasing vogue and auction room success of a couple of painters who are still living, Josef Israels, who is in his eighty-seventh year, and William Maris, who is sixty-six.

The former is well known to the American as well as to the European public, the simple, wholesome sentiment of his pictures—not too far removed from sentimentality, but not to be confounded with it—having made his popularity a foregone conclusion. At one of the recent Christie sales, that in which Corot's "Bird-Nesters" took its astonishing upward flight, a picture by Israels (a kitchen scene called "The Pancake") brought the not immoderate sum of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars; at the Yerkes sale in New York last spring, it will be remembered, the picture called "The Frugal Meal" brought twenty thousand dollars, and at the Alexander Young sale in London this summer something over that amount was paid for the great picture called "The Shipwrecked Fisherman," representing one of the frequent tragedies of the sea, a group of fisherpeople carrying a comrade from a wrecked vessel across the sands in solemn procession.

This picture was among the earlier of the many monuments raised by the painter to the impressive though humble life of the fishing village where, after years of formal teaching under conservative masters, he found the themes that most inspired him and turned to the methods which have made him famous.

Born in 1824, of Jewish parents, Israels began to study painting when he was about sixteen years of age, and continued to walk rather timidly in well-worn paths, painting historical and religious pictures of a conventional kind, until in middle age his style changed and he began to paint the home life of the poor, recording their joys and sorrows, their daily customs and occupations, with a constantly increasing intimacy and poetic force.

Like Rembrandt, he grew in emotional power as he sacrificed the realism of his early years, and also like his great forerunner, in the latter part of his life chiaroscuro and its subtle problems absorbed his interest to the exclusion of linear definition.

In all his later pictures his figures are placed in an atmosphere the color of which is a warm and luminous gray, in which there is no color pattern and which, nevertheless, is saturated with color. As in the case of Rembrandt, Titian and other masters, he has passed from the precise and orderly rendering of external appearances to a visionary quality, fusing all statements of fact into a passionate glow that quickens feeling.

He treats form as he does color, simplifying and fusing it into its essential elements, so that a figure emerges from its surrounding envelope of air and shadow with an intensified significance. It is obvious that this manner of rendition demands a certain nobility of idea in order to be impressive. To intensify feeble or unimportant conceptions is of course to outrage the observer's sense of dignity and to destroy his sympathy, but Israels usually succeeds in preserving the appropriate relation between his method and his theme.

If we analyze one of his pictures we find that he has placed his emphasis in precisely the right places. When he paints an old woman warming her hands at a fire we are shown as little as possible of the detail of age—we see merely the rounded contour of a bent back, the light on a white-capped head, the face in shadow, and out of a dusky half-tone two wrinkled hands stretched, their

trembling almost visible, toward the light of the fire.

This expressiveness of gesture makes a very obvious appeal to sentiment, but a legitimate appeal, the emotion being conveyed by purely pictorial means, and without vulgar straining at significance.

Israels, moreover, has the essential virtue of clarity of mind. He knows precisely what emotion or sentiment he is seeking to convey, and this fine lucidity is what saves him from sentimentality. His lofty Hebraic imagination, akin to that of prophet and seer, gives him the power to paint individuals as types, exalted above the meanness of the particular and shown as embodying the poetry of existence underlying its everyday phenomena.

He is never caught in the trap of trying to be more moving than he is. We feel behind his work the energy of a mind at work on a philosophical conception of life; his culture expresses itself not in the subjects chosen for his pictures, but in his attitude toward all subjects, and his stronger works have a durable charm.

The cooking of food, the folding of the hands in sleep, the care of children, writing, knitting, sewing, even idleness and expectant reverie, become in his hands symbols of essential experience, important because of their share in the life of humanity, and suggestive because of their intimations of traditions deep rooted in the past and connected with the life of the future. This sense of something that is neither begun nor ended, but a part of the continuous activity of the race, is perhaps the most valuable element in the painter's work. It lifts it out of the region of the casual and incidental into that of the permanent and revealing.

With all dreamers whose dreams are controlled by thought, he wraps the spirit of his art in a personal style delicately fitted to its expression and sensitive to its subtle modeling force.

We feel with him that the matter determines the manner and that the emotion he evokes is never cut off from its root in human life. Like the nobler of the classic poets, he describes the concrete in general and abstract terms, but he never describes an abstraction.—New York Times.

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WEILL, SOLOMON.—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 Solomon Weill, 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 M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, at No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.
Dated New York, the 11th day of July, 1910.
JOSEPH A. BLUM, Executor.
M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GARBARINO, PAUL.—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 Paul Garbarino, also known as Paulo Garbarino, P. Garbarino and Paolo Garbarino, 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 A. Salomon, No. 335 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March, 1911, next.
Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1910
THERESA GARBARINO, Administratrix.
A. SALOMON, Attorney for Administratrix, 335 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WEILL, ALEXANDER.—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 Alexander Weill, 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 Herman B. Goodstein, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of March, 1911.
Dated New York, the 2d day of September, 1910.
SOLOMON WEILL, administrator.
HERMAN B. GOODSTEIN, attorney for administrator, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

Looking far the Light.

BY ARCHIBALD ROSS.

ויאמר אלהים יהי אור

And God said let there be light.—GENESIS, I:3.
 "Let there be light"! the loveliest thought of God,
 Recorded for the wealth of all the ages.
 And now, when mighty forces are in sight,
 Hastening reforms, 'twere well for us to watch
 And question, with a noble, fervent zeal,
 As to our fitness for this sacred labor,
 In opening up the love of God to man.
 A missionary movement has just dawned,
 The Protestant laymen's—with peremptory challenge,
 That for a certain sum in good round dollars,
 They can "convert" the world in thirty years.
 Let there be light! O, reader, we have found
 That poor Humanity is duped so much,
 And bribed and coddled with great artifice,
 To pile up millions, then to squeeze them out
 To pampered courtiers—that God's honest flock
 Just barely get a tittle of what's their due.
 No, not in thirty, nor three hundred years
 Can we convert the world with peccadilloes
 Spiced in the work to draw admiring crowds.
 Let there be light! Now should our friends embrace
 The brotherhood of man in their endeavors,
 And act irrespective of conditions,
 What a grand prospect would illumine the world!
 Not proselytizing, but revealing truth.
 Thank God for compass in the human mind—
 Unlike in thought, yet we in brotherhood.
 What starvelings all were we to think alike
 When Nature calls us with her thousand voices,
 And stamps her seal upon us, that our thought
 May yield expression worthy of our birthright.
 The horoscope of our existence here
 Shows preclacy and schism like deep waters,
 That must be navigated by clear minds.
 For never yet have they been fully sailed;
 The shores are lined with wreckage all the way.
 'Tis not a pleasant picture; for Old Self
 Forever comes, and with a tyrant's maw
 Sows such confusion and a fire of tongues
 That Meekness, Chastity and Truth step out,
 And Chaos shows his horrid front again.

Now, what we need on earth is honesty
 (The combined essence of all sacred teaching),
 Then see that she has place as sentinel;
 Give her the tribute of your highest efforts,
 And don't forget it either. Many will shout
 Hosanna to the Lord, yet play the demon,
 Unmindful that we see through their deceit.
 Therefore yourselves be honest to preach honesty,
 And laud it as God's sacred gift to man.
 Oft hard and sore will be the path of travel,
 But men of truth will walk it, though their thought
 May draw the thunderbolt, and blood may flow,
 And venom be awakened—their shaft
 That pierces to the marrow without fail.

As for dogmatic dribbles—like old plasters—
 In presence of this truth they count but little.
 Many will run to Moses and to the Prophets
 Determined on their errand, and find out
 That honesty, yes, God-given honesty, is all.
 Here is the groundwork of a splendid life
 Made clear to man—a life that scatters love
 And joy, and puts a smile upon the face—
 A life that sees through pharisaic minds,
 And pulls the mask off villainy—a life
 That, nursed with patience and a compassing will,
 Sees God in all, and learns to speak His love.

Now, Honesty demands superior place
 In every useful circle on the earth.
 She has peculiar methods of her own,
 And asks—Is this man neighbor to his kind,
 In seeking justice, paying off his debts?
 Has he a heart of sympathy, a love
 For truth and beauty in the universe?
 Beloved of home and kindred for his aims?
 Can he control his temper as a man?
 Then treat him as a man, a true believer.
 For Hebrew, Christian, Buddhist, as mere names
 Will count but little in the greater fact
 That God's great omnipresence covers all;
 His trusting children of all names and climes
 Look daily for His counsel, and receive
 The bounties of His love and holiness.

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BROOKLYN NOTES.

Congregation B'nai Sholom.
 At the B'nai Sholom Synagogue (Ninth street Temple), services will begin this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock Rabbi Israel Herbert Levinthal will preach on "Nature as a Religious Teacher." Sabbath morning Rabbi Levinthal's sermon will be based on the Sidrah of the week. Services begin at 9.30.

Congregation Shaari Zedek.
 Organized about eight years ago, with hardly a sufficient number of members to conduct services, this congregation to-day is not only the largest congregation in this section of Brooklyn, but has succeeded, after much labor, in erecting one of the most beautiful houses of worship in the borough. Credit for this success is not only due to the officers and members of the congregation, but also to the members of the sisterhood, who labored earnestly for the cause.
 The first service in the new Temple will be held this Friday, September 2, at 8 P. M. The dedication ceremonies will take place in the synagogue, Putnam avenue, near Reid, Sunday, September 25, at 3.30 P. M. Rev. David H. Wittenberg is the rabbi of the congregation.

Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn.
 The thirty-first annual report of the work of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum has just been issued. The institution has 363 children in its care, of whom 49 are "boarded out." There were 105 children admitted during the year, and 97 discharged. From December, 1908 to December, 1909 membership dues produced \$15,049, the city of New York contributing \$44,101.08 to the cost of upkeep. For maintenance of the asylum there were expended \$56,980.55. The new building of the institution cost thus far over \$150,000. The Women's Auxiliary of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum has a total membership of 1,085, and assists effectually in the conduct of the institution. Simon F. Rothschild is president of the asylum, and Mrs. Ira Leo Bamberger of the Women's Auxiliary.

The Montauk will reopen for the season on Monday matinee next, and the list of bookings is probably the most attractive ever arranged for Brooklyn's beautiful playhouse. For the initial week the attraction will be Fred Thompson's "Girls," which comes direct from an all summer run at the New Amsterdam Theatre. "Girls" has a cast headed by Maude Raymond and Joseph Cawthorne—a guarantee that the comedy end will be well taken care of. A feature of the production is the chorus, which is the handsomest ever assembled, and includes 60 girls, none of them married and none over 20. The usual matinees will be given.

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HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—Jewish woman of good character, to manage house for widower and two children, age six and nine. Must be thorough house-worker, and able to manage and take care of children. Assistant help given if required. Call or address day time, 113 University place, or after 7 P. M. at 814 East 167th street, Bronx. Inquire for L. Buegelrjsen.

A RELIABLE SCHATCHEN offers his services to those in need of them. Possesses large acquaintance; can furnish best of references as to reliability, and all communications are received in strictest confidence. Address A. K., 12 Beekman place (near E. 50th street), N. Y. City. Telephone 435 Worth.

BAL KORAH AND BAL SHACRITH.
 Congregations desiring the services of a capable official should address Bernard H. Cohen, the Zion Hebrew School, No. 1405 Fifth avenue, New York. Testimonials from many, including the late Dr. Radin, who said: "Mr. Bernard H. Cohen is one of the best Bal-Korahs, both as to musical intonation and declamation."

CONGREGATION TIFERETH ISRAEL CONSERVATIVE, of Des Moines, Iowa, desire to engage the services of a minister. He must be a good pedagogue and a fluent English speaker. Address C. H. Rosenbaum, Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED BY KNESSETH ISRAEL CONGREGATION, Gloversville, N. Y., Rabbi; young man, single, preferred. Must be good teacher and graduate of either Jewish Theological Seminary or Hebrew Union College. Apply by letter to J. LAZARUS, Secretary.

WANTED.—A CANTOR with a good musical education desires a position for either the summer months or Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur. Excellent qualifications and references. Address C. S., Box 265, HEBREW STANDARD.

Position Wanted by Rabbi.
 A rabbi at present studying at the university, who is an acknowledged Talmudist, and competent to lecture fluently and eloquently in English, Hebrew (Loshen Hakodesh) and German, is willing to accept a position as rabbi with a congregation in this city; small compensation in order to be active; highest references. Address H. C., HEBREW STANDARD.

SOPRANO.—Young lady, Jewess, desires engagement for holidays or permanent. Full, rich voice, good reader C. P.; Box 179, c/o HEBREW STANDARD.

WANTED.—CHAZAN for Congregation Anshe Sholom, (moderate Orthodox). Must be a good Hebrew reader and teacher, capable of lecturing fluently in English. Must also be a married man. Salary \$1,000 per annum. Expenses paid to successful applicant only. Apply, giving references, to Harry H. Morris, Secretary, office 99 North John St., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

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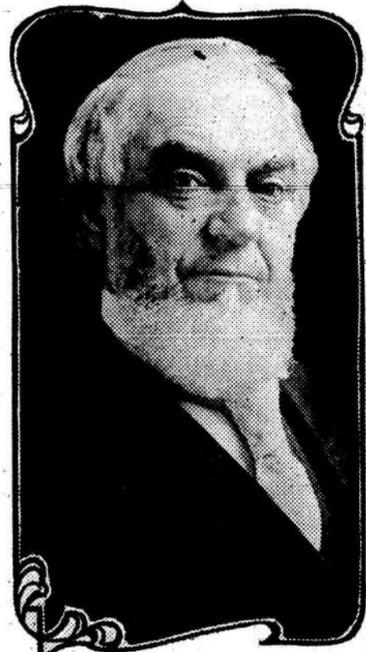
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A cordial invitation is extended to all to hear him next Sunday. Seats will be free and no collections will be lifted.

KAHN, YETTA.—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 Yetta Kahn, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of doing business, No. 230 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.
 Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1910.
SAMUEL J. COHEN, Executor.
NATHAN M. HUTNER, Attorney for Executor, No. 230 Broadway, New York City.

HERZOG, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Coburn, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julius Herzog, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, 12 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.
 Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1908.

OSCAR M. HERZOG, Administrator.
KENDALL & HERZOG, Attorneys for Administrator, 27 William street, Manhattan, New York City.

SAVILLE, JOHN G.—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 John G. Saville, 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 Samuel B. Hamburger, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1911.
 Dated, New York, the 10th day of August, 1910.

LEWIS R. S. WATT, Administrator.
SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Attorney for Administrator, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

FROHMANN, DAVID.—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 David Frohmann, 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 Gettner, No. 231 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of October next.
 Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1910.
HERMAN FROHMANN, HUGO FROHMANN, executors.
HERMAN GETTNER, attorney for executors, 231 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

CHILDREN'S PAGE.

WHICH WAY?

Dear Children:
TAKE care of the baby! It is always up to some mischief! Now it is going near the fire, now it is sticking its hand in the vicious dog's mouth, now it is creeping in the dark and it will hurt itself against something. You are afraid to go in the dark—is the baby braver than you? No! the baby has no sense to understand what danger is—you have. If no one will take care of the baby what will happen? If it will burn its hand it will be afraid of the fire, if the dog will bite it, it will be afraid of the dog, if it will hurt itself in the dark it will be afraid of the dark. This is a cruel way of learning things, dear children, and God pity the baby that has to learn what danger is in such a manner. It would prove that it is either a poor orphan with no one to take care of it, or else that its parents are unnatural monsters to let the poor baby gain all its knowledge in such a cruel way.

This is not the way our Good God, the Father of all, has taught us. "Behold," said our Lawgiver Moses, in this Sedrah "Reay"—"I lay before you this day a blessing and a curse: The blessing if ye will hearken unto the commandments of the Lord your God, which I command you this day!"

"And the curse, if ye will not hearken unto the commandments of the Lord your God, and ye turn aside out of the way which I command you this day, to go after other gods which ye know not."

So before we start on our way in life we are told which way to choose, we do not need to learn what danger is in the manner of the unfortunate baby. But alas! what has happened? Instead of taking advantage of our kind Father's lesson and studying it all, that we might learn to fear the terrible curses before they were fulfilled against us we divided it up in small portions, and made so little of it all that we soon did not know what fear was, like the baby that has no sense.

The Medrash, like a good mother, rebukes us for this and says, "Dear child of Israel, thinkest thou it is right to read the *Tochacha* (the curses for not keeping the commandments) in many positions. No! The reading of the curses should be without interruption—one should read them all, for it is the Lord's correction, therefore do not despise it, my son, and do not divide it up in portions in order that you may not feel a loathing for his admonition."

Yes, dear children, if you will be in the synagogue when they will read the Sedrah *Ki Thabo*, that is, three weeks from this Sabbath, you will notice how the "*Bal Korah*" (Reader of the Torah) reads the entire *Tochacha* or curses from beginning to end, for one person who was called up, without interrupting any part of the reading to call any one else up. You will also notice in what a low

and sad tone he reads it, there is a sob in his voice, and often the words seem to choke him, for they are terrible curses that he is reading, and the heart of the entire congregation is oppressed with a sickening feeling, for every one knows, who has read our history in what a horrible manner these curses have been fulfilled, in the two thousand years since our Beth Hamikdash was destroyed and we were driven from our Holy Land to every part of the world and Keneeth Israel, our mother, weeps with us when we read it, but our Father, the Holy One, blessed be He, lifts us up tenderly, kisses our tears away and says soothingly, "Do not weep dear children, I am with you in your distress. See how much I love you, that I will not let my dear child be cursed while I am blessed, for that reason have I commanded that the *Tochacha* should not be read to several people, as each would then have to say two blessings, one before and another after the reading, but only one should read it all. Do not weep, dear child, do you think it is for your harm that I have laid before you blessings and curses. No! It is for your good, in order that you may know which is the good way that you may choose it and obtain your reward.

How do we know God tells us that? because it is said in this Sedrah "Reay:" Behold I lay before you this day a blessing and a curse. The blessing, if ye will hearken unto the commandments of the Lord your God, which I command you this day.

בן אהרן

RENZLER, FRIEDERICK REGINE.—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 Friedericka Regine Renzler, also known as Friedericka Rentzler, late of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Adolph & Henry Bloch, his attorneys, No. 99 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 5th day of April, 1910.
ALBERT BOSSERT, Adollary Administrator.
ADOLPH & HENRY BLOCH, Attorneys & Administrators, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

SONDHEIM, SAMUEL.—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 Samuel Sondheim, 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 A. Salomon, No. 335 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next.

Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1910.
JACOB LEVY, Attorney for Executor, 302-304 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GARBARINI, CATHERINE.—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 Catharine Garbarini, also known as Kattie Garbarin, 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 A. Salomon, No. 335 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March, 1911, next.

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LAZARUS, SARAH.—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 Sarah Lazarus, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 45 Wall street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1910.
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executor.
STEWART & SHEARER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

BERNSTEIN, ADOLPH.—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 Adolph Bernstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz: the office of Kurzman & Frankheim, No. 23 Broad street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the first day of December, 1910.

Dated New York, May 25, 1910.
FANNIE BERNSTEIN, Administratrix.
KURZMAN & FRANKHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 23 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HARRIS, HEYMAN.—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 Heyman Harris, 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 Henry Meyer, their attorney, No. 302 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1910.
JOSEPH M. HARRIS, MORTIMER I. HARRIS, Executors; FANNIE HARRIS, MARTHA HOFFMAN, EMMA SAMPSON, Executrices.
HENRY MEYER, Attorney for Executors and Executrices, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GOSSETT, RACHEL.—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 GOSSETT, 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 KANTROWITZ & EBBERG, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of November next.

Dated New York, May 13, 1910.
SOLOMON GOSSETT, LOUIS GOSSETT and MORRIS E. GOSSETT, Executors.
KANTROWITZ & EBBERG, Attorneys for Executors, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—Pursuant to the provisions of section four of article seven of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, and of section four of chapter three hundred and sixty-three of the Laws of nineteen hundred and ten, notice is hereby given that chapter three hundred and sixty-three of the Laws of nineteen hundred and ten, of which the following is a copy, will be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon at the next general election in this state, to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 363.

AN ACT making provision for issuing bonds to an amount not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, for the use of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park in the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist, and providing for a submission of the same to the people, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and ten.

Became a law May 26, 1910, with the approval of the Governor. Passed by a two-thirds vote. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There shall be issued, in the manner hereinafter recited, bonds of this state in an amount not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, which bonds shall be sold by this state and the proceeds thereof paid into the state treasury, and so much thereof as shall be necessary shall be expended by the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park for the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist. The said bonds when issued shall be exempt from taxation. § 2. The comptroller is hereby directed to cause to be prepared the bonds of this state to an amount not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of not to exceed four per centum per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually in the city of New York; said bonds shall be issued for a term of fifty years from their date of issue and shall not be sold for less than par. The comptroller is hereby charged with the duty of selling said bonds to the highest bidder, after advertising for a period of twenty consecutive days (Sundays excepted) in at least two daily newspapers printed in the city of New York, and one in the city of Albany; said advertisements shall contain a provision to the effect that the comptroller in his discretion may reject any or all bids made in pursuance of said advertisements, and in the event of such rejection the comptroller is authorized to readvertise for bids in the manner above described, as many times as in his judgment may be necessary to effect a satisfactory sale. There is hereby imposed for each year after this act goes into effect, until provision is fully made for the payment of the interest and principal of said bonds, a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such bonds, or the debt represented by such bonds, as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such bonds, or the debt represented thereby, within fifty years from the time of the issuance of such bonds, to wit: A tax of one hundred and twenty-five ten thousandths of a mill upon each dollar of valuation of real and personal property in this state, subject to taxation, which taxes shall be assessed, levied and collected by the annual assessment and collection of taxes in each of said years in the manner prescribed by law, and shall be paid by the several county treasurers into the treasury of the state. The proceeds of said tax shall be invested by the comptroller, and together with the interest arising therefrom, any premiums received on the sale of said bonds and interest accruing on deposits of money received from the sale of said bonds or from miscellaneous sources, if any, shall constitute a sinking fund which is hereby created for the payment of the interest on and the extinguishment of the principal of such bonds or the debt represented thereby. Such sinking fund shall be separately kept and safely invested by the comptroller and together with the interest arising therefrom shall be devoted and used solely for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of this act as aforesaid, and shall not be appropriated or used in any other manner whatever; provided, however, that when such sinking fund shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created, no further direct tax shall be levied on account of said sinking fund and the tax hereinafter provided for shall be reduced to an amount equal to the accruing interest on said debt. § 3. The sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, payable out of the moneys realized under the sale of bonds as provided by section two of this act, to be expended by the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park for the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist. Said sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars shall be paid by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller to the treasurer of such commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park, upon requisition of such commissioners upon the comptroller for the payment of the whole of such sum or of such portions thereof as from time to time such requisitions may require, and such moneys shall be deposited by such commissioners in one or more banks or trust companies in the city of New York, to be designated by the comptroller, and shall be paid out as directed by such commissioners by their proper officers. Such commissioners shall furnish to the comptroller itemized vouchers for all expenditures made from the moneys hereby appropriated and shall report to the legislature during the month of January in each year a detailed statement of all expenditures, together with a statement of the proceedings of such commissioners. § 4. This law shall not take effect until it shall have been submitted to the people of this state at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred and ten; the ballots to be furnished for the use of voters upon the submission of this law shall be in the form prescribed by the election law, and the proposition or question to be submitted shall be printed thereon in substantially the following form, to-wit: "Shall chapter three hundred and sixty-three of the Laws of nineteen hundred and ten, entitled 'An act making provision for issuing bonds to an amount not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, for the use of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park in the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist, and providing for a submission of the same to the people, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and ten,' be approved?"

dred thousand dollars, for the use of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park in the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist, and providing for a submission of the same to the people, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and ten," be approved?"

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE.

"Shall chapter three hundred and sixty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, entitled 'An act making provision for issuing bonds to an amount not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, for the use of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park in the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist, and providing for a submission of the same to the people, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and ten,' be approved?"

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is to be submitted to the people for approval at the next general election in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section seven of article six of the constitution, in relation to judges of the court of appeals and justices of the supreme court.

Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), That section seven of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 7. The court of appeals is continued. It shall consist of the chief judge and associate judges now in office, who shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms, and their successors, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state. The official terms of the chief judge and associate judges shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. Five members of the court shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporter, clerk and attendants. Whenever and as often as a majority of the judges of the court of appeals shall certify to the governor that said court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the governor shall designate not more than four justices of the supreme court to serve as associate judges of the court of appeals. The justices so designated shall be relieved from their duties as justices of the supreme court and shall serve as associate judges of the court of appeals until the causes undisposed of in said court are reduced to two hundred, when they shall return to the supreme court. The governor may designate justices of the supreme court to fill vacancies. No justice shall serve as associate judge of the court of appeals except while holding the office of justice of the supreme court, and no more than seven judges shall sit in any case. There shall be elected at the next general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and thereafter as vacancies may occur, two additional associate judges of the court of appeals, of the judges of which court not more than seven shall sit on the hearing of any appeal, except that the court may, in its discretion, direct a reargument to be had before the entire court. Upon the entry of the judges so elected upon their respective offices the existing provision for designating justices of the supreme court as associate judges of the court of appeals shall cease and determine. The salary of the associate judges of the court of appeals shall be the sum of fifteen thousand dollars a year, and that of the chief judge the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars a year, which salary shall be in lieu of and shall exclude all other compensation and allowances for expenses of every nature and kind whatever. § 2. Resolved (if the senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and ten in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

State of New York, In Senate, April 6, 1909.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, April 6, 1909.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

Shall the proposed amendment to section seven of article six of the constitution, designated in the election notice as amendment number one, providing for the election of two additional Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals; and also providing for the termination of the provision for the designation of Justices of the Supreme Court to serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals; and also providing for the increase of the salary of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals (now ten thousand five hundred dollars per annum and three thousand seven hundred

dollars in lieu of expenses), to fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and for the increase of the salary of the Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals (now ten thousand dollars per annum and three thousand seven hundred dollars in lieu of expenses), to fifteen thousand dollars per annum, which salaries shall be paid in lieu of and shall exclude all other compensation and allowances, being an increase of one thousand three hundred dollars over present compensation, and the Legislature being prohibited hereafter from increasing said salaries, be approved?"

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section seven of article one of the constitution, in relation to condemnation proceedings.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section seven of article one of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 7. When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the state, shall be ascertained by a jury, by the supreme court with or without a jury or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof shall be first determined by a jury of free-holders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited. General laws may be passed permitting the owners or occupants of agricultural lands to construct and maintain for the drainage thereof, necessary drains, ditches and dikes upon the lands of others, under proper restrictions and with just compensation, but no special laws shall be enacted for such purposes. § 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, April 20, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, May 27, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW; MATTER IN BRACKETS [] IS OLD LAW TO BE OMITTED.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section six of article three of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held November eighth, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section six of article three of the constitution, in relation to the compensation of members of the legislature.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section six of article three of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 6. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services an annual salary [of one thousand five hundred dollars.] as follows: Each member of the senate the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars and each member of the assembly the sum of three thousand dollars. The members of either house shall also receive the sum of three cents for each mile [one dollar for every ten miles] they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, once in each week of actual attendance of the session, on the most usual route. Senators, when the senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the court for the trial of impeachments, and such members of the assembly, not exceeding nine in number, shall receive an additional allowance of ten dollars a day. § 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, April 7, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, GEORGE H. COBB, Temporary President.

State of New York, In Assembly, April 11, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original copy

of on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW; MATTER IN BRACKETS [] IS OLD MATTER TO BE OMITTED.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section eight of article seven of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TEN.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to article seven, section eight, of the constitution, in relation to canals.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That section eight of article seven of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 8. The legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Erie canal, the Oswego canal, the Champlain canal, the Cayuga and Seneca canal, [or] the Black-River canal [] or any part of said canals, or any lands, slips, docks, or other structures, basins, harbors, or terminals connected with and appurtenant to said canals hereafter provided, acquired or constructed by the state to aid commerce upon said canals, or upon tide waters, lakes, or canalized waterways, including all that portion of the Erie canal in the city of Buffalo from the guard lock therein to and including Commercial Slip and the slips leading from the canal to the Erie basin, but they shall remain the property of the state and under its management forever. The word "canal," as used herein, includes slips, harbors and the canals as constructed and improved under and pursuant to chapter one hundred and forty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and three, as heretofore amended, and under and pursuant to chapter three hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine. No part of any of the said canals nor of said lands, slips, docks, or other structures, basins, harbors or terminals, shall be abandoned, until the same shall have ceased to be a portion thereof and shall have been declared abandoned by an act of the legislature, based upon a certificate of the canal board, that it is no longer a portion thereof. All funds that may be derived from any lease, sale or other disposition of any canal not above mentioned, or of any part of the canals, lands, slips, docks, or other structures, basins, harbors or terminals, which shall have ceased to be a portion thereof and declared abandoned, as above provided, shall be applied to the improvement, maintenance or repair of the remaining canals. [The prohibition of lease, sale or other disposition hereof contained, shall not apply to the canal known as the Main and Hamburg street canal, situated in the city of Buffalo, and which extends easterly from the westerly line of Main street to the westerly line of Hamburg street. All funds that may be derived from any such lease, sale or other disposition of any canal shall be applied to the improvement, superintendence or repair of the remaining portions of the canals.] § 2. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 27, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, May 27, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW; MATTER IN BRACKETS [] IS OLD LAW TO BE OMITTED.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section six of article three of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held November eighth, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section seven of article seven of the constitution, in relation to the disposition and use of lands in the forest preserve.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section seven of article seven of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Forest preserve. § 7. The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. But the legislature may provide by general laws for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs under state control on such lands whenever the storage of water is necessary for municipal water supply, for the canals of the state or to regulate the flow of streams. No reservoir shall be erected under any such law until after the appellate division of the supreme court for the department in which it is to be located, shall after a hearing adjudge the use of state land therefor necessary for the public welfare. The people and, with the consent of the court, private persons may come in as parties to the proceeding and the court may impose such conditions as in its judgment the public interest requires. The judgment may be reviewed by the court of appeals. If rights or property of the state be taken or used for any such improvement other than for the canals, the value thereof or of their use shall be a charge upon the property or municipality directly benefited and must be paid into the state treasury in gross or by annual fixed charge as shall be provided by law. The expense of any such improvement to regulate the flow of streams shall so far as it improves private property be borne by such property to the extent of the benefits received. Unsanitary conditions shall not be created or continued by any such reservoir. A violation of this section may be restrained at the suit of the people or with the consent of the supreme court in appellate division on notice to the attorney-general at the suit of a citizen. § 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 27, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, May 27, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW; MATTER IN BRACKETS [] IS OLD MATTER TO BE OMITTED.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section fourteen of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section fourteen of article six of the constitution, in relation to the county court of Kings county.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section fourteen of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 14. The existing county courts are continued, and the judges thereof now in office shall hold their offices, until the expiration of their respective terms. In the county of Kings there shall be [two] four county judges and the additional county judges shall be chosen at the [next] general election held in an odd-numbered year after the adoption of [this article], the amendment to this section for the term of six years from and including the first day of January next after their election. The successors of the several county judges shall be chosen by the electors of the counties for the term of six years.

State of New York, In Senate, May 19, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 22, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

shall have the powers and jurisdiction they now possess, and also original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only, where the defendants reside in the county, and in which the complaint demands judgment for a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars. The legislature may hereafter enlarge or restrict the jurisdiction of the county courts, provided, however, that their jurisdiction shall not be so extended as to authorize an action therein for the recovery of money only, in which the sum demanded exceeds two thousand dollars, or in which any person not a resident of the county is a defendant. Courts of sessions, except in the county of New York, are abolished from and after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. All the jurisdiction of the court of sessions in each county, except the county of New York, shall thereupon be vested in the county court thereof, and all actions and proceedings then pending in such courts of sessions shall be transferred to said county courts for hearing and determination. Every county judge shall perform such duties as may be required by law. His salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. A county judge of any county may hold county courts in any other county when requested by the judge of such other county. § 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators and, in conformity with section one of article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, May 12, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 19, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article seven of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State to be held on the eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section seven of article seven of the constitution, in relation to the disposition and use of lands in the forest preserve.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section seven of article seven of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Forest preserve. § 7. The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. But the legislature may provide by general laws for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs under state control on such lands whenever the storage of water is necessary for municipal water supply, for the canals of the state or to regulate the flow of streams. No reservoir shall be erected under any such law until after the appellate division of the supreme court for the department in which it is to be located, shall after a hearing adjudge the use of state land therefor necessary for the public welfare. The people and, with the consent of the court, private persons may come in as parties to the proceeding and the court may impose such conditions as in its judgment the public interest requires. The judgment may be reviewed by the court of appeals. If rights or property of the state be taken or used for any such improvement other than for the canals, the value thereof or of their use shall be a charge upon the property or municipality directly benefited and must be paid into the state treasury in gross or by annual fixed charge as shall be provided by law. The expense of any such improvement to regulate the flow of streams shall so far as it improves private property be borne by such property to the extent of the benefits received. Unsanitary conditions shall not be created or continued by any such reservoir. A violation of this section may be restrained at the suit of the people or with the consent of the supreme court in appellate division on notice to the attorney-general at the suit of a citizen. § 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, May 19, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 22, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

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New Warp Print Persian Silks—wonderful color effects—blue, gray or green ground overshot with an exquisite contrast.....98
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New Heavy Cord Poplins, color checks with overlying wide stripe in rich Persian colorings.....98
A pronounced novelty in Silk Poplins Black and White checks in the new cord weave, with occasional Shangtung thread in contrast color.....98
New Plaid Taffeta Silks—the new color effects are remarkably effective, as designers have striven to evolve fine new ideas—many are enriched with satin bars—heavy quality.....79
New Chiffon Taffetas in similar colorings—soft, but rich and firm.....59

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Silks—Serges—Panamas—Worsted—In many tailored and fancy variations—an assortment selected to meet great diversity of tastes—We also show the new gored models and flounce effects..... 3.98 to 12.98

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