

SEP 9 1910



THE HEBREW STANDARD

America's Leading Jewish Family Paper

ELLUL 5th, 5670.

VOL LVI. No. 7.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1910.

10 CENTS PER COPY.

SHADOWS AND ECHOES

THINGS I SAW AND PEOPLE I KNEW.

No XXIV—RABBI AZRIEL'S "THIRD DEGREE."

RABBI AZRIEL was not only the King and the high-priest of Pavonda, but he was also Supreme Judge, from whom there was no appeal, and when occasion demanded it he was his own investigating magistrate, his own detective force. Nobody else could do any of these things for him; he did them all himself, and did them well. In kind he was the same as a thousand other Rabbis in a thousand other Pavondas; but he differed from them in degree. There are Kings and Kings; Judges and Judges; Rabbis and Rabbis.

One day Rabbi Azriel had a particularly vexatious case brought before him. It was the day after the annual *Yarid*, Jürgis. The half-breed Poritz Novitzky, a man noted for his pride and poverty, with mortgages on his little estate thicker than the hair on his head, which was none too thick, as it happened, had dropped on the premises of Artzig's Kretchmo, a roll of government bills, amounting to one hundred and eighty roubles. The Poritz was sure he had dropped the money there and nowhere else; and he was more than half sure besides that Yentka Hannas, the girl assistant of Artzig's, had picked the money up. The truth was Yentka had made open boast to many of her friends that she had found the money. Don't we all love to boast of our luck when we think we have come by it in a fair way? To Yentka's mind, and a hundred other minds besides, it seemed a perfectly *Kosher* thing. She did not take the money out of the Goy's pocket; and whether or no she would have done that if she could, is another question, but the Goy had dropped it; and she found it, and *al pi din*, according to her interpretation, the money was *Kosher v'toher*.

When the Poritz had brought his case before Artzig, giving him all the details, and stating his belief, moreover, that the money was in the girl's possession, Artzig was overwhelmed with distress. Throughout his pious life old Artzig had been especially keen in matters involving a *Chillul*

Hashem. He would have given his life to prevent a *Chillul Hashem* anywhere; and now his own house should create one!

He took Yentka to task, using every possible effort with her, to make her yield up the treasure. But Yentka flatly denied that she ever found it; that she ever knew anything of it.

"What have you all hooked yourselves just upon me!" She protested with a show of indignation, "Why

But all these had to say in turn was that they knew for a fact they had already heard it from several of her friends outside, that Yentka had the money. And meantime the Poritz was insistent and clamorous. It looked an awful *Chillul Hashem*.

Then Artzig turned to Rabbi Azriel, who was everybody's rock of refuge. Rabbi Azriel would surely help. Rabbi Azriel, the heaven-inspired, will make the truth come forth, and from a *Chillul Hashem*

with it. And he knew also the easy view people of her standard take of a Goy's possessions. All Yentka had to do was to keep on denying things; and what was there on earth easier? "Bring the three of them to me at night time," Rabbi Azriel said, meaning Yentka, Shlomke and Chayah, when he had listened thoughtfully to Artzig's statement.

Rabbi Azriel would not give Yentka the opportunity to say why they had all hooked themselves on to her

each corner, "I will say to you what I have said to the other two before you. If you have found the money and do not give it up you are guilty of a great sin in the eyes of the Almighty. It is a greater sin than taking a life. For to take away a reputation is worse than taking away a life, and by withholding the money from the Goy you give a bad name to all our people and to our God, in the eyes of the Goyism. Give it back, my child, if you have it, and you will have done a great *Kiddush Hashem* and God will reward you accordingly."

Yentka knew nothing about it. But if the Poritz really did lose the money, she felt sure that either Shlomke or Chaya had it, and it was a great shame for the one or the other not to give it back. And then Yentka assumed a look of perfect confidence in herself and of righteous indignation with the others.

"If that is so," Rabbi Azriel answered in a kindly, reassuring voice, as though in his heart he was fully prepared to shift the guilt upon the shoulders of either of the other two, I will try to get it out of them."

Thereupon he threw open the door and called in the rest, Artzig and his wife included.

"Now, children," he began, "you are five here. One of you has got the money, and we cannot tell which. But there is a way shown me by which the truth will be brought out. Maybe it will turn out that none of you has got the money and that we shall soon know. Wait till I come back."

He withdrew to the bed room, whence he presently returned with some straws which he had pulled out from beneath the mattress. From the bunch he selected five straws of even length, placing one each in the hand of the five persons.

"Hold each fast to your straw," he ordered in an impressive voice. "I will put out the light for two minutes; and at the end of that time the straw in the hand of the guilty person will be found grown half an ell longer than any of the rest of the straws. If nothing happens, then we shall know that the person who has found the money is not here."

When the candles were relit and careful count was made of the straws the one in Yentka's hand was found to be about half an ell longer than any of the rest.



(FROM PAINTING BY H. F. SCHOP IN.)
SAMSON AND DELILAH.

exactly me? Are there no other people in the house? Ask Shlomke the Lame, who was in and out of the house all day; or maybe Chayah the Deaf, who was helping me at the counter. Why exactly me?"

It helped to take the edge off Artzig's suspicion, regarding Yentka, but it did not allay his discomfort. He turned, one after the other, to Shlomke, his man of all work about the house and stables and yard; and to Chayah, who was called in to give occasional help on very busy days.

there will arise a *Kiddush Hashem*. For it would amount to nothing less if the Rabbi should prove the means of having the money restored to the Goy-owner. Artzig was hopeful, theoretically, but when he analyzed the matter, even while on his way to the Rabbi, his heart failed him. He knew what the acquisition of one hundred and eighty roubles meant for a particular girl; it meant her whole future for her; it was a magnificent *nadan* for her; she might make her own choice of a *Chesson*

especially. And so, when the time was at hand, the first one he took into his study with him for the purpose of producing the truth, by means known to himself, was Chayah. Next came Shlomke and then Yentka, the very last. It had the effect of giving her an inward feeling of security, and that is what was within the scheme of Rabbi Azriel.

"My child," Rabbi Azriel began, in the strict privacy of his closed room, a large volume spread open on the table, with a candle lighting at

POINTS of ORDER.

ABOUT BORES AND "NUDNIKEHS."

"Why has no one ever given the physiology of bores?" asked Mary Parkinson in a recent letter to the New York Evening Post. She then continued to discuss the subject in such a manner that the reader was not at all bored. "In Germany," she said, among other things, "the word bore and even its equivalent is unknown; is that, I wonder, a sign that the thing is very common?" I do not know just how it is in Germany, or in the German language, but I know that in Jewry, the personage who has been crowned with this title is very much in evidence, and that the Yiddish tongue has a very definite and telling designation of him. The nudnik is a very well-known, though not so well liked character in the Ghetto, and we see the Jewish bore even outside of the narrow confines of the Jewish settlement. In the Yiddish-speaking world we not only have the word, but the thing or being himself, and the nudnik is met oftener than any one wishes to see him. In fact, the nudniks are many, and they are pretty well scattered throughout the Jewish quarter, and one has considerable difficulty in avoiding them, the one-sided, narrow, inane, solemn and witless person, with a penchant for continually discussing subjects in the most tedious, uninteresting manner, is found in every circle, and as the bore is, unfortunately a society-seeking individual, with an interest in public matters, he always invades the places where persons of similar interests congregate and exchange views on public questions. As the Jew must excel in everything, so the Jewish bore is extraordinarily commonplace tedious and uninteresting in his conduct and manner of expressing himself; there is something peculiarly fidgety, irritating and disturbing about him. In fact, he is a genius in his way, and has the capacity of making the most fascinating subject

as dry and as dull as dust.

Of course, the bore is forever haunting Jewish literary and artistic circles, and the term nudnik was perhaps first coined many years ago by the Yiddish players, who had to contend with various strange, eccentric and tiresome individuals, who would visit their performances and then hang around the stage door and the theatrical restaurants and offer the performers and players numerous suggestions as to the proper cultivation of the art of the drama. Very often this theatrical lounge had with him an undecipherable, unintelligible manuscript, which he offered the actor-manager as a play, and as the result of the experiences with this persistent follower of the kunst, the term nudnik was introduced after the word nudeh, which describes the nauseating, sickly, dizzy feeling which is adduced by a long discourse from a bore.

In later years the nudnik has become a permanent habitue of Yiddish literary circles, and it is his great delight to sit among the writers in the restaurants and to rub elbows with the editors. Indeed, the nudnik is often a writer or would-be writer himself, and Yiddish editorial sanctuaries being quite accessible, he is a frequent, though not so welcome, visitor of the editors. The editors have come to know these visitors pretty well, and they do not waste any time in reading the effusions of the nudnik, who, of course, always thinks that his production will make a new epoch in Yiddish literature, and who always believes that he has a great message to deliver. Naturally, the nudniks do not hold the editors in high regard, and have long ago come to the conclusion that the recognized Yiddish journalists have missed their vocation, and should instead have taken up the noble profession of cobbling and carpentry, and should have left journalistic and literary work to themselves, the nudniks. Usually the nudnik does not even know how to spell his Yiddish, but that does not disturb him any, and he feels convinced that if he was only allowed to write for and edit some of the newspapers the profession would gain a thousand times its present influence and importance. Sometimes the nudnik knows his language and has sufficient of a definite idea to put it into proper shape, and then he breaks into the columns of one or the other of the newspapers, and afterwards the trouble really begins, and he goes about from place to place reading his printed letter or article aloud for the benefit of every one, from the newsdealer and peddler on the street to the professional men,

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including the writers and editors whom he meets in the restaurants. And this after he had attempted or had actually succeeded in reading the manuscript of the same production before as many people as he could induce to listen.

The literary nudniks of the Ghetto had attracted so much attention that the Judisches Tageblatt once instituted a special department devoted to bores, and once every week the readers of the paper were allowed to recite their experiences with bores of different descriptions. But what I write here is not altogether news for readers of English-Jewish newspapers, and some of the contents and descriptions of life, published in the publications show that nudniks are not unknown in the English-speaking and English-reading Jewish world, even if they are referred to by the politer term of bore. Of course, the nudnik is not exactly a bore, for the reason that—as Jews always excel—he is more than a bore; more tedious, more tiresome, duller and more inane, and, of course, the Ghetto is the seat of all Jewish excellence. But Mary Parkinson, whose letter suggested these remarks, discusses the subject on a higher or more philosophical plane, and she endeavors to give the bore an excuse for existence. She says:

"... Lamb wrote the natural history of poor relations, of swine and so on, but failed to communicate one fruitful thought regarding the ubiquitous monster whose one-sided view of the world, whose ignorance of the proportion and perspective of things brands him at once as a bore. Perhaps Lamb refused to hear even the mention of the word and stopped his ears at the very sound thereof. Yet if, as the philosophers assure us, divination of character is the very lamp of life, surely a man's definition of a bore should be his seal of confession, it should throw the surest light upon his soul, and, therefore, I assert bores have their uses.

"I take it Socrates (though there is no Greek word for bore) must have seemed an insufferable bore in the eyes of many whom he cross-questioned in the market place, who doubtless deemed his questions both impertinent and importunate. And when Sydney Smith met Daniel Webster dining at Lord Ashburton's his only comment was an indifferent, 'Too slow for our market.' This, however, may be partly explained to our American sense by a famous Englishman's remark that: 'Americans don't understand what a bore is—a sign, by the way, that it belongs to civilization—and their speeches are endless and pedantic, their conversation pompous and extravagant.' On the other hand, even if one feels a boundless hatred for the French, they are seldom bores, and can always 'make play with a neighbor and make food of nettles with a little salt and pepper.'

"It would seem that boredom belongs to a certain stage of culture and civilization; perhaps it is a product of luxury,

like the gout. It is said people with few ideas do not find that time passes slowly (certainly cows look the embodiment of content), and talkative old women listen to other talkative old women, whom some of us would die of ennui at hearing. Then there is the young man who turns up his trousers, wears high collars, looks at himself seriously in the glass, sings coon songs like the museum barker, dances hideously to the banjo, but who, withal, is dangerously interesting to girls."

It may be as this writer says, that bores have their uses, and that some great men in history, obsessed by weighty thoughts, were regarded by their ordinary neighbors as bores, but we to-day, especially in our Jewish quarter, can see no good end that is accomplished by the nudniks, and with present-day faculties and facilities for discerning thoughts of real value, there is no danger that any harm would accrue to men of genuine talent if a movement were started for the suppression of the Jewish bores. And why not have a new movement any way? There is a new movement launched on the East Side every day, including the Sabbath. Why not sometime start eight movements in one week? Perhaps out of eight movements one would succeed.

AN EDITOR ADORED.

Has any other Jewish editor ever enjoyed such strong admiration, such entire devotion, as is expressed by a contributor of the Jewish Star, Atlanta, Ga., to the man who conducts the English page of that paper? Thus does Mr. Simon L. Katzoff begin the review of a book which he writes for this publication:

"My adored preceptor, the one who has revolutionized my mind, who showed me the right road to Love and Justice, whom alone I follow and obey, the editor of this paper has commanded me to make a study of Bernard Lazare's 'Antisemitism.'"

I feel sure that Jewish editors throughout the country will grow greep with envy of the man who receives such deep homage from his reader and contributor. "My adored preceptor." Who else can boast of ever having been addressed in this manner? Mr. Katzoff distinguishes himself not only by his great devotion, but also by his remarkable style of expression and his exceptional modesty. It will not be amiss to quote several paragraphs from this choice literary production:

"At the time he gave me that order I was a cosmopolitan illusionist. I thought the time was not far when all nations and races would intermingle, and I should live to see the day when all nations and races would become into one 'melting pot' and form one ethnos or nation—race. The illusion disappeared after I read Bernard Lazare's 'Antisemitism.'"

"It is the most admirable work on the subject I ever laid my eyes on. I was thoroughly fascinated by it, for many reasons.

"First. The personality of the writer. He was a Social Revolutionist, like myself; yet his thorough revolutionism and most modern ideas did not lead him, as it does many others, into the quagmire of impossible panethnic illusions.

"Second. Although he comes to the Panethnic and cosmopolitan conclusion, he is, nevertheless, thoroughly aware of the fact that this happy era is too remote—so remote that time is wasted hoping or agitating for it, at present.

"Third. The sincerity and impartiality of the writer is such that his equal can only be found in a Spinoza, Bruno, Copernicus, etc."

Mr. Katzoff should not receive all the credit for this beautiful and clear style, for much of it is undoubtedly due to the influence of his "adored preceptor." In fact, Mr. Katzoff is so devoted to the editor of the Jewish

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Star (English page) that he writes in the same broken English, in the same incoherent, rambling and unintelligible manner. Of such is Jewish devotion of art in Atlanta.

NOT A MERE SCRIBE, BUT A NEWSDEALER.

Mr. Joseph Fishman, city editor of the *Jewish Daily News*, tells a striking story, which is illustrative of the status of the Yiddish journalist many years ago. A *schadchen* came to propose a match for the daughter of an East Side *bal habos*.

"What is the young man's business?" asked the parent of the girl.

"He is in the newspaper business," said the *schadchen*.

"What!" exclaimed the father. "A writer, a pauper, a beggar; one of these fellows who go about town with torn shoes? He cannot have my daughter, never."

"But he is not a writer," exclaimed the *schadchen*; "he is a newsdealer."

"Oh! that is different," said the father, and the *shiduch* was accomplished. B. G. R.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. SCHECHTER AND JEWRY IN AMERICA. A PROTEST.

Editor Hebrew Standard: The subjoined letter was sent to the editor of the *Jewish Chronicle*, London, England, in reply to certain statements by Dr. Solomon Schechter, in an interview with a representative of the journal mentioned:

Sir:

A reprint in an American Jewish paper has brought your interview with Dr. Solomon Schechter, on the status of Jewry on our western side of the Atlantic. I regret to have to ask space in your valuable journal, but certain misapprehensions, I feel, ought to be corrected. As a native American, with opportunities to view and to study Jewish life in various centres for quite a number of years, and long before Dr. Schechter's arrival at our shores; with an opportunity to compare conditions in Jewry here of a quarter of a century ago and those of to-day, I must differ radically with your whitish English resident in his exuberant outburst, and record a decided exception to the flattering gloss and silver polish he has seen fit to place upon Jewish affairs in America.

It needs not the woful pessimist to indulge in Jeremiahs about present conditions and the outlook. To see is to believe; and none who views to-day the painful laxity within and without, the chaotic, ungoverned, anarchical state of Jewry in the United States, cannot but indorse the Rabbinical thought that the Most Holy One, Ever Blessed Be He, conferred an inestimable blessing upon Israel when He scattered his descendants in many countries. Not even in the lamentable days of the great Elijah had all fallen before Baal; the saving remnant being, thank God, always spared to us. But are last vestiges of Judaism, I ask? Is the presence here and there of true sons and daughters of the Covenant the sole hope left us? Are such the all-in-all evidences of a flourishing state?

I well know that, from a material standpoint, Dr. Schechter would not feel himself justified in portraying conditions over here in a sombre hue. He knows why. But with your permission, I would briefly refer to some of his statements in your interview. I have particular reason to feel interested in what he tells of the Jewish Theological Seminary, as I am a son of Sabato Morais, who conceived it, and founded it, who made it a bulwark of defence for Biblical and traditional Judaism, against the on-sweeping tide of radicalism, which threatened to engulf everything Jewish, everything sacredly handed down, in the vortex of scepticism and infidelity. That man, Sabato Morais, already then advanced in years, girded his loins, and gave open battle to the enemies of Judaism within the camp; he put on the armor of Bible and Rabbinism, and went forth boldly, ever "showing his colors," never flinching, nor yielding an iota of that for which he stood, if even with few to help, or all alone.

When the life of that saintly man

(for such a life he lived, revered by opponent as by friend) was almost despaired of, he declared that the one thing for which he wanted to live was his Benjamin (The Seminary), the child of his old age. And he was spared a little while longer; spared for more self-sacrifice, to give to that institution (together with multifarious duties) in an old age, his renewed vigor. He felt, with God's help, the Seminary would become the hope of Judaism in America.

Now, it is of this self-same Seminary which Dr. Schechter talks, and which, he declares, "is endowing the United States with a good Orthodox ministry." Singular as it may seem, I deny this statement. When my father presided over the Seminary's destinies, extreme care was observed relative not alone to the character, standing, and views of each preceptor, but to the lives and the actions of the students. Then the motto, "To learn and to teach, to observe and to do," was, as far as human thought could guide, carried out to the letter. At least eleven months of the year were given to instruction, by "Precept and Example," very, very little to vacation; the Rabbinical course for full graduation, was from eight to nine years; the work was carried on despite drawbacks and discouragements, despite insufficiency of pecuniary support, which, however, deterred not the brave spirit who guided it, nor the beloved Joseph Blumenthal, who directed its temporal affairs.

To-day all has changed; the course has changed; the limits of instruction have been narrowed down; pecuniary help has come from the big and the powerful, the rich and the well-favored in the land; from those who held aloof in the trying days, and from others who turned their backs upon the institution, when worldly success was not perched upon its banner. Those were the days of simple plannings and unostentation. To-day we have glitter and pomp. Results: deductions are inevitable. To-day the Seminary stands in name and loud-voiced proclamation for Conservatism. But we know better; we have seen its latter offshoots go one after another, into un-Orthodox pulpits; we have instances among its graduated rabbis trying to force modern un-Jewish innovations into Jewish congregations; we see others actually laboring with the destroyers. All this may find excuse as being after-production. Notwithstanding that some worthy men and God-fearing Jews are among the Seminary's professors to-day, who do something, and may influence students for good, the fact remains, that by its course within the past, seven years, the Seminary has alienated many who once saw in it a light of salvation, a hope for the future; the fact remains (and if I am challenged I will prove it by actual events and happenings) that Dr. Schechter's promise, i. e., that the Seminary under his lead would always stand for those fixed principles set by its sainted founder, my father—has gone unfulfilled.

Hence Judaism has not benefited by that institution as now conducted. Why, the Orthodox Jew trusts it not; he has seen a mongrel crop raised, where a clean, rich, blessed harvest was looked forward to. He has seen not a whit of improvement in our religious status, but a marked and decided deterioration, since the merger of the old and the new Seminary took place; he sees the observances and loved symbols of his fathers, and of his own, dragged in the mire by ever-ready destroyers, and not a hand (he expected much from the present Seminary's output, but alas!) raised to save them.

Oh, yes! Now and then a bold and fearless pulpit utterance, emanating, in the latest instance from a graduate of the Cincinnati College, may arouse for the time and become a nine days' wonder, and a thing to be talked of while the novelty holds. But when the Orthodox Jew looks to that which he has a right to believe is the citadel of Jewish defence, he finds weaklings, trucklers to the "money spirit of the age," from whence the "good things" of the worldly come; he finds not a Gibraltar, but a Waterloo; not the Israel that neither dies nor surrenders, but straddling on the fence; he finds Orthodox ministers, forsooth, sitting in the actual company of the scoffers, against whom the Psalmist warns us in his first utterances.

Need I go further, and discuss more to prove my point? I. e., that Judaism in America, chaotic and undefined, at the mercy of its enemies within the camp, is everything as dismal as the loved Dr. Joseph Mayor Asher (who died but a few months since) pictured it in the truth of his soul, and in his love of truth? Would it were different. Israel will find defenders as of old. Perhaps, even to your England, now so rife with dissentients and schismatics, we cannot turn. But our Divine Guardian neither slumbers nor sleeps. Our help is in Him, and the day will come when the material groveller will have passed away, and Israel, purified of its earthly dross, will find a man, aye men of truth, "haters of their own gain," to lead us onward. Then, and then alone, will dismay be driven from our hearts; will renewed vigor come to us; and hope buoy up Faith in God, and His Divinely-revealed Judaism—the Judaism that surmounts every condition and outlives all time.

HENRY S. MORAIS, New York City.

LAEARUS, JOSEPHINE—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 Josephine Laearus, 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.

RUBINO, JACOB—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 Jacob Rubino, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Guthrie, Bangs & Van Sinderen, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of October next. Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1910. HERMINE R. LOBNING, Administratrix. GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Wall Street, New York City.

HONIG, ROSALIE—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 Rosalie Honig, 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, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next. Dated New York, the 7th day of April, 1910. EMMA H. KASKEL, JOSEPH HONIG, Executors. WOLF & KOHN, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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SAUND, CONSERVATIVE, ACCOMMODATING

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 Hebrew Congregation of Santa Rosa, Cal., was organized last week.

Rev. Samuel Rosinger has been elected Rabbi of Temple Emanuel, Beaumont, Tex.

The Hebrew Free School of Holyoke, Mass., was formally opened last Sunday night.

The Argentine colonies of the Jewish Colonization Association increased last year by 3,600.

There are twenty-one Jewish members of the Odessa branch of the Anglo-Russian Chamber of Commerce.

It is computed that in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, there is a Jewish population of about 150.

Mr. Louis Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa., has been re-elected Grand Master of the Order Ahavath Israel.

Beginning September 23 Young Israel will consist of 40 weekly numbers and 12 monthly magazine numbers.

The Moscow police have prohibited Jewish apothecaries from residing in the local summer resorts.

Dr. Zamenhoff is visiting relatives in Montreal, Canada, prior to his return to Europe.

Mr. Leon Zolotkoff, who was announced as a candidate for Judge in Chicago, has decided to withdraw.

The Congregation Hebrew Brethren, Superior, Wis., are constructing a reading room in their synagogue.

Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba" received its first London presentation this week at the hands of the Carl Rosa Opera Co.

An Institute for Hebrew Music and Chazonoth has been opened in Jerusalem.

The Congregation Shaaral Shomayim, of Schenectady, has collected a fund with which to erect a new synagogue.

Five hundred Chicago Zionists enjoyed a lake sail to Milwaukee and return last week.

Rev. Max Fried has been elected the successor to Rev. M. Krauskopf as rabbi of Congregation Atereth Israel of this city.

Baltimore Jewish school teachers have petitioned the local School Board to grant them pay when absent on Jewish holidays.

Rev. S. Rosenberg, formerly of the Congregation Ahawath Achim of Brooklyn, has accepted a call from the Congregation Shaari Tefillah of Orange, N. J.

Taxpayers have filed a protest with the Selectmen of Holyoke, Mass., against granting permission for the Anshe Rodfel Sholom to establish a burial ground.

President Taft has appointed Frederick Strauss, of the firm of J. & W. Seligman, of this city, a member of a Commission to investigate Railroad Bond Issues.

M. Durand, Councillor at the Court of Appeal in Paris, and M. Roos, Chief Inspector of Customs at Charleville, have been appointed Chevalliers of the Legion of Honor.

"Hazafr" (The Morning Breeze), a monthly publication in pure Hebrew, has been issued under the auspices of the Dr. Herzl Zion Clubs of this city.

The sixtieth anniversary of the founding of Temple Beth El, Detroit, Mich., will be appropriately celebrated early in November.

Under the title of "El Desperter," a new Judeo-Spanish paper has appeared at Tetuan. It is stated to be the first Jewish journal in Morocco.

Rev. and Mrs. Kaufman Kohler celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their marriage last Sunday at the Royal Palace Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. J. J. Cohen, M.L.A., has been re-elected Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Council Educational Alliance of Cleveland, O., will again institute this year a People's Synagogue for the coming holy days.

At a conference of delegates of the Dutch Ito Branches held at Velp, a resolution was carried to constitute a Federation of Branches in Holland.

Plans for the Nelson Morris Memorial Institute of Medical Research, Chicago, Ill., have been completed and the work on the foundations started.

The cornerstone of the building for the Home for Destitute Jewish Children at Dorchester, Mass., will be dedicated on September 8.

A plot has been purchased by the Congregation Ahawath Achim Anshe, Dorchester, Mass., for the erection of a synagogue and Hebrew free school.

From Kieff comes a report of the death of Moses Weinstein, one of the best-known Jewish benefactors in the south of Europe.

Russian Jewish students have been prohibited from staying with their parents during vacation in places where they were born and bred.

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise has resigned as Orator of District Grand Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. B., and Rev. M. A. Meyer has been appointed to succeed him.

Professor Hinckley G. Mitchell has been called to Tufts College, as Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis.

A committee has been appointed to inquire into charges of graft filed against several prominent members of the Howland Street Synagogue, New Bedford, Mass.

Mr. Elkan Voorsanger, youngest son of the late Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger, who is at present a student of the Hebrew Union College, will officiate at East Liverpool, O., during the coming holidays.

Dissension prevails in the staff of the Sydenham Hospital of this city, and charges have been filed with the State Superintendent of Charities against Dr. Robert Kunitzer, the administrative head. Mr. Isaac Guggenheim, who has been the chief supporter of the hospital, has resigned from the Board of Directors; disgusted, it is said, at the failure of his fellow directors to raise \$4,000.

Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, of Detroit, Mich., has been invited to address the 200 Jewish residents of Flint, Mich., for the purpose of organizing a congregation.

The Board of Editors of the Jewish Publication Society's translation of the Bible have been holding daily sessions at Atlantic City. The committee is at present at work on the Book of Isaiah.

The Jewish Consumptives' Institute of Philadelphia, organized in 1909, has taken possession of its new buildings, 408 Wharton street, and will formally dedicate them on Sunday, September 11.

At the last session of the Knights of Joseph, held at Rock Island, Ill., Joseph C. Bloch, of Cleveland, O., was elected Supreme Commander. The 1912 convention will be held in Columbus, O.

Mr. Adolph Slimmer, the well-known philanthropist of Waverley, Ia., has promised a substantial donation in January to the Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home of Chicago.

Ferdinand Ziegel, secretary of the Tenement House Commissioner, died at his home in this city last Saturday. For six years Mr. Ziegel was confidential secretary in the Comptroller's Office.

The Manchester, Eng., community has signally honored Mr. Ephraim Harris, who has occupied the position of Headmaster of the Manchester Jews' School for forty-one years.

In spite of illness, the former Crown Rabbi of Odessa, Dr. Avinovitzy, has been compelled to undergo the sentence of imprisonment for two weeks for keeping a collection box in aid of the National Fund.

At the meeting of the American Public Health Association, held at Milwaukee, Miss., last Monday, the chief feature was the reading of a paper by Mr. Nathan Straus on "Saving Children from Milk-Borne Diseases."

Ignatius Rice, aged 73, a prominent member of District Grand Lodge No. 1, I. O. B. E., and for many years a Governor of the Bnai Berith Home at Yonkers, N. Y., died last week, the result of an accident.

M. Stolypin has definitely rejected the petition of the Director of the St. Petersburg Conservatoire, asking the Premier to permit Jews to attend the Musical Congress and the Rubinstein Prize Competition in the capital.

The Turkish Minister of Public Works has decided on the construction of harbors, on which preliminary measures had already been taken, at a number of ports, including Jaffa. This will be a great convenience to visitors to Palestine.

Rabbi Horace J. Wolf has been elected to succeed Rabbi Nathan Krass by the Berith Kodesh Congregation of Rochester, N. Y. Rabbi Wolf hails from Lafayette, Ind., where he succeeded Rabbi Krass a year ago.

The Russkoe Znamya is complaining bitterly of the fact that the Smolensk coroner dismissed the case of alleged ill-treatment of a Russian child by Jews for ritual purposes. The organ of the reactionaries expresses its belief that the St. Petersburg authorities will take the matter in hand and punish the coroner for receiving bribery.

At a wedding in the Attorney Street Synagogue, this city, last Sunday night, Mrs. Cecelia Burnstein, aged 101, the great great grandmother of the groom, was present, with 150 of her direct descendants.

In connection with the forthcoming elections for the Parliament of United South Africa, Mr. Advocate Alexander has been adopted as the Unionists' candidate for the Castle Division of Cape Town.

Joseph E. Schoenberg, vice-president of the Western department stores, died in Bad Nauheim last Sunday. Mr. Schoenberg was one of the leading Jews of the West and was a trustee of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives.

The New York Presbyterian Church, 125th street and Seventh avenue, this city, is divided; due to the trustees' action in letting the church out for Jewish services, during the coming holidays, to the Congregation "Society of Friends," a mushroom organization.

Rose Petinoff, a 16-year-old Jewish girl who recently successfully made the perilous swim to Boston Light, has succumbed to the wiles of the vaudeville manager and will appear at Keith and Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre next week in an exhibition of fancy diving.

Arrangements are being made to hold a Jewish agricultural bazaar at the Settlement Building, Cincinnati, O., in October under the auspices of the Council of Jewish Women. The management will be in charge of Mrs. Gotthard Deutsch, who conceived the idea.

Dr. David Blaustein, at one time superintendent of the Educational Alliance, is suffering with an affection of the eyes and has been forced to remain in a dark room for some days. His physicians deny that there is any danger of blindness.

Professor Dr. Musil has returned to Vienna from his travels in Arabia which he undertook at the request of the Turkish Government. He has collected valuable material concerning the hygienic situation of the inhabitants of the Arabian wilderness and has fixed the location of the biblical Mount Sinai.

Leopold Hilsner has written a pathetic letter to a friend in Vienna complaining that the lawyer who looked after his case since the death of his former counsel, Dr. Elbogen, is neglecting matters, and pleads that another lawyer should be engaged to further the appeal for a rehearing of the case.

The building now in course of erection for Los Angeles Lodge, No. 487, I. O. O. B., is to be a handsome modern structure of Moorish design, with a lodge room 48 x 50. It is expected that the building will be completed in time for the annual visit of the Grand Lodge officers to Los Angeles.

An endowment of \$10,000 for the establishment and support of a room in the Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Oregon, for the use of impoverished women is provided for in the will of the late Benjamin I. Cohen. The gift does not become operative until the death of the testator's wife.

Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer has been chosen Superintendent of the Hebrew Educational Society of Brooklyn. He will take charge September 15. Dr. Bernheimer has held the position of Assistant Head Worker of the University Settlement of New York for over four years, prior to which he was Secretary of the Jewish Publication Society.

It has been decided by the Breslau municipality to appoint Jewish teachers in seven of the elementary schools which are attended by a fair number of Jewish children. The applicants are required to teach on the Sabbath, but are to be absolved from writing. Some of the anti-Semitic papers have protested against the employment of Jewish teachers.

General Tolmatchev, the notorious Governor of Odessa, has suggested the closing of the General Hospital which has existed for fifty years, giving as the reason that the establishment is being left by the committee more and more in the hands of Jewish doctors. There is thus the danger, he maintains, that the hospital might be used for political purposes.

The first Persian Chamber of Commerce has been solemnly opened at Tabriz. The president is Herr Ludwig Greenberg, a Hungarian co-religionist, who founded the chamber. He has lived in Persia for many years, and has distinguished himself in the development of commercial relations between Persia and European countries.

The death is announced from Vienna of Dr. Leopold Oser, Director and Chief Physician of the Jewish Hospital in that city. The deceased was a Court Councillor, a Professor of the University, President of the Sanitary Council for Lower Austria, and was connected with a large number of scientific societies. He was decorated with the Golden Cross of the Order of Merit and the Friedrich Order of Wurtemberg.

The authorities at Serres, near Salonica, have been seeking a site for a new Municipal Hospital and have finally usurped the Jewish cemetery. The authorities have already demolished the gates and several tombstones, and disinterred bodies in this "city of the dead," where Jews have buried their deceased for over 200 years. Indignation meetings have been held and the entire Jewish community is aroused over the outrage.

Figures just published show that Warsaw contains 781,279 inhabitants, of whom 305,750 are Jews. This is the biggest Jewish community in Europe and the second largest in the world, New York being the first. The growth of the Warsaw Jewish community has been remarkable and rapid. In 1864 they numbered 72,776; in 1882 they had grown to 127,917; in 1892 the figure reached was 162,323.

Details of the will of the late Max Bamberger, of Philadelphia, Pa., show the following bequests: Jewish Hospital Association, \$10,000; Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, \$5,000; Orphans' Guardians' Society, \$5,000; Jewish Hospital for Consumptives (Denver), \$5,000; Mount Sinai Hospital, \$5,000; Jewish Maternity Hospital, \$5,000; Hebrew Educational Society, \$5,000; Hebrew Orphans' Home, \$5,000; National Farm School, \$5,000; United Hebrew Charities, \$5,000; University of Pennsylvania, \$5,000; Knesseth Israel Congregation, for a memorial window for his wife, Mrs. Sarah Bamberger, \$5,000. With the residue of the estate the executor is directed to erect and maintain at Atlantic City, N. J., or at some point in the vicinity thereof, a home similar to the Children's Seashore Home, for the accommodation and medical treatment of invalid Jewish women and children, to be known as the Max and Sarah Bamberger Seashore Home. It is the desire of the testator that children of Philadelphia be given the preference. The residuary estate is estimated at \$400,000.

On the occasion of the Emperor Francis Joseph's eightieth birthday a very remarkable percentage of Jews and Jewesses have been recipients of Imperial distinctions: Alfred Pollitzer, manufacturer of Trieste, was raised to the nobility; the Star of the Commandership of the Order of Francis Joseph was conferred upon Max Ritter von Guttman, landed proprietor of Vienna; the Cross of the Commandership on Victor Ritter von Bauer, of Brunn (Moravia); the Officer's Cross on Imperial Councillor Dr. Friedrich Munzer, of Vienna; Joseph Simon, manufacturer, of Vienna; Consul-General Alexander Singer, of the same city, and Imperial Councillor William Steiner, of Vienna. The Order of the Iron Cross was conferred on Imperial Councillor Arnold Grunfeld, manufacturer, of Brunn; the Knight's Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph on Professor Dr. Albert Bing, of Vienna; Imperial Councillor Georg Frank, of Czernowitz (Bukovina); Ludwig Heller, Manager of the Lemberg Theatre; Joseph Kahane, Director of the Vienna Accident Insurance Society; David Lobl, member of the Committee of the Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in London; Leo Popper, manager of Prince Liechtenstein's Works at Thermenau; Imperial Councillor Dr. David Tyrnauer, of Karlsbad; and Chief Inspector Dr. F. I. Wenig. The Elizabeth Order 2d Class was conferred upon: Marie Auspitz, of Vienna; Johanna Frohlich, nee Goldschmidt; Karoline Hellmann, nee Singer; Friederike Low-Beer, nee Pollak, of Brunn (Moravia); Helene von May, nee Spitzer, of Vienna; Helene Petschek, nee Bloch, and Louise Weinmann, nee Lewinsky, of Aussitz (Bohemia). The title of Imperial Councillor was conferred upon Artur Fischel, of Nemes (Bohemia); Maximilian Rosenbaum, manufacturer, of Klattau (Bohemia); Arnold Lovit, manufacturer, of Hohenelbe (Bohemia), and Heinrich Schulhof, of Prague.

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BIRTHS.

BERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Berman, of No. 356 York street, Jersey City, N. J., announce the birth of a son on Wednesday, August 31, 1910.

ROBINSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Robinson beg to announce the birth of a daughter on Saturday, September 3, at their summer home, No. 18 Wygant avenue, Arverne, L. I., where they will remain until after the holidays.

BAR MITZVAH.

OPPENHEIM.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Oppenheim, of No. 944 Union avenue, Bronx, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Benjamin, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1910, at Temple Hand in Hand, 145th street, between Willis and Brook avenues, at 10 A. M.

TRAUTFIELD.—Mr. and Mrs. Moe L. Trautfield announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Arthur on Saturday, September 19, at the Hebrew Tabernacle, 220 West 130th street.

ENGAGED.

AMDURSKY-KLEINBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Kleinberg, of 105 West 113th street, beg to announce the engagement of their daughter Dorothy to Mr. Leon Amdursky, on Sunday, September 11, 1910. Reception, Lexington Hall, 109 East 116th street, from 2 to 5 P. M.

BECK-BLOOM.—Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Beck, 9 East 112th street, New York city, announce the betrothal of their daughter Augusta N. to Mr. Simon J. Bloom, of New York. At the Herrstadt, 27 West 115th, September 11.

BERMAN-LEWIS.—Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Lewis, 352 West 117th street, announce engagement of their daughter Rae to Morris Berman, of Port Henry, N. Y. At home Sunday, September 11, from 3 to 5 P. M.

BERNSTEIN-GROSS.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Gross, 128 West 137th street, announce the betrothal of their daughter Fannie to Mr. Jack Bernstein. Announcement of reception later.

COHEN-PRESS.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Cohen, of No. 215 East Broadway, announce the engagement of their daughter Jennie to Mr. Charles Press.

GOLDENBERG-DARRETON.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Darretson, of 1211 Washington avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Abbie to Mr. Max Goldenberg.

LEVINSON-BLYN.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Blyn, 516 East 89th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Mr. Samuel Levinson.

MAYPER-SIMON.—Mr. Harris Simon, of No. 107 West 113th street, begs to announce the engagement of his daughter Gertrude to Mr. Isidor Mayper. Notice reception later.

POBLINER-GREENFIELD.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Greenfield, of 2119 Arthur avenue, Bronx, announce, the engagement of their daughter Beatrice to Mr. Joseph C. P. Poblner, of New York.

ROSEN-KADANE.—The engagement is announced of Miss Rhea Kadane, daughter of Elvira and the late David L. Kadane, to Mr. William H. Rosen.

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 6 P. M.

SEIDEL-SEAMON.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Seamon, 53 East 95th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian to Mr. Samuel Seidel. At home Sunday, September 18, from 3 to 6. No cards

MARRIAGES.

CANNOLD-LENCER.—Jacob H. Cannold to Rebe Lencer at Grand Central Palace by Rev. Adolph Spiegel on Sept. 4, 1910.

GOLDBACH-WIENER.—On Thursday, September 1, 1910, Miss Emma V. Goldbach to Mr. Leon J. Wiener, Rev. D. Loewenthal officiating.

GOTTLIEB-SCHIFF.—Arnold Gottlieb to Bessie Margaret Schiff, at the Vienna, on Sept. 4, 1910. Rev. Adolph Spiegel officiated.

KOSCH-NATHAN.—On Sunday, September 4, 1910, Miss Jennie Kosch to Mr. Joseph Nathan by Rev. D. Loewenthal, at the residence of the bride, 66 West 115th street.

ROSEN-CRAMER.—On September 5, 1910, Minnie Rosen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rosen, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was married to Mr. Joseph L. Cramer. The ceremony which took place at the Lexington was performed by Rev. Philip Jaches.

STEIN-SHEPPO.—On September 4, 1910, Rose Stein to Max Sheppo, at the Lexington by Rev. Philip Jaches.

IN MEMORIAM.

FRIEDMAN.—A monument erected to the memory of the late Sarah Friedman, beloved wife of Ignatz Friedman, will be unveiled on Sunday, Sept. 11th, at 2 P. M., at Oheb Zedek (Washington) Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to be present.

IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

SHAARI ZEDEK OF HARLEM.—Rev. Adolph Spiegel preaches on "Jewish Tribulations" this Sabbath morning.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.—Dr. Samuel Buchler, Rabbi of the People's Synagogue, has returned from his vacation and will resume preaching this Sabbath morning. Subject of sermon, "Justice to Ourselves."

ANSCHÉ CHESED.—Dr. Gustav N. Hausmann will preach Sabbath morning on "Just Judgment."

EZ CHAIM.—Rabbi D. Loewenthal preaches Sabbath morning on "Boundary Lines." Sabbath evening services begin at 6 o'clock.

ATERETH ISRAEL.—Rev. Max Fried has been elected rabbi of this Congregation.

Young Women's Hebrew Association.

Many of the clubs have already resumed their regular programme of work. The reunion of associate members, which is held annually after the summer months, will take place on Saturday evening, September 17. A very interesting programme has been prepared, in which the teachers, workers and associate members will participate. Registration for admission to classes is now going on. Splendid day and evening courses are being offered in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping and dressmaking.

Evening classes in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, dressmaking, gymnastium, millinery, German, French, Bible, Hebrew and first aid to the injured are being formed. The majority of these classes, including gymnastium, will meet twice a week.

The regular term of work will begin early in October.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

All the evening educational classes will open for the season on Monday evening, September 19. The following studies will be pursued: Advanced business course, penmanship, commercial arithmetic, preparatory business course, stenography and typewriting, English and debating, civics, Hebrew grammar, real estate, English to foreigners, Spanish, German and French, Civil Service, mechanical drawing, commercial law, grammar and composition, and first aid to the injured.

These classes are open to young men of good character. Enrollment is now

going on. One of the new classes is a class in real estate, which will be conducted by experts. Many prominent real estate men have promised to address the meetings of this class.

On Sunday evening, September 11, the Percival S. Menken Literary Society will hold a literary and musical entertainment.

On Tuesday evening, September 13, Mr. Harry L. Glucksman will give a talk in the parlors on "Salesmanship."

Services will be held in the auditorium during the holy days. Rev. Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan has shown his deep interest in the work of the institution by kindly promising to officiate as minister at the holy day services. Rev. A. Lenzler will act as cantor, assisted by a trained choir.

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CALENDAR.

1910.
*Rosh Chodesh Elul, 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. A.
ARTHUR K. WING, Attorney for Administratrix, 815 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

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68 East 116th Street, New York.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(Exclusive Correspondence to the HEBREW STANDARD.)

Sir Ernest Cassel and His Great Gift. Sketch of a Remarkable Career. A Friend of Baron Hirsch. Nathan Straus' Visit to England. Some New Views of Palestine.

(Exclusive Correspondence of "Hebrew Standard.")
London, August 26, 1910.

Sir Ernest Cassel, who, it will be recollected, some years ago gave the late King Edward \$1,000,000 for the establishment of national sanatoria for consumption, and who has made various other big charitable donations, including the sum of \$200,000 for an ophthalmic hospital in Egypt, continues to make good use of his vast fortune. His latest gift, which has received due but by no means exaggerated notice in the public press, is to devote the very large sum of \$1,000,000 to the establishment of an Anglo-German Institute as a lasting memorial to our late admirable King. The object of Sir Ernest Cassel's magnificent grant is to provide assistance for the working people of British nationality resident, either temporarily or permanently, in Germany, who may be in a condition of distress, and also for German workers resident in the British Isles. The money will not be given away in charity but will be utilized to facilitate the employment both of British subjects in Germany and of German subjects in the United Kingdom, so that genuine opportunities for work may be provided for all in need.

It is estimated that the capital of \$1,000,000 will produce an annual net income of \$40,000, and it is officially stated that the scheme has the patronage of the King and Queen, of Queen Alexandra, and of the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

It has sometimes been stated that when, 42 years ago, Cassel left his native city of Cologne—where his father was a Jewish banker and moneychanger in a small way of business—he intended to cross the Atlantic and seek his fortune. Had he done so he would in all probability have ranked to-day with a Carnegie, a Rockefeller or a Pierpont Morgan; but he got no further than Liverpool, and he has had no cause to regret that he did not continue his journey to America. In Liverpool he secured employment at a salary of \$3 a week in the office of a firm engaged in the grain trade, and with that unswerving spirit of perseverance which is so characteristic of the Jewish race, he struggled on from 1868 to 1871, learning, marking and digesting all that went on around him. In 1871 young Cassel left Liverpool for London, where he again became a wage-earner with little prospect of advancement and with no assets other than his own remarkable ability.

The banking firm with whom he was engaged soon recognized their young German clerk's intelligence and placed him in charge of responsible work. Like many others, being poorly paid, he applied to his employers for a rise in salary which he did not get, but in a criti-

cal moment he was set to unravel some complicated financial transactions which had seriously involved one of the most noted financial firms in the city, and he succeeded so well as to produce order out of chaos. By way of thanks he was given what his employers had long considered to be a worthless asset. Nothing, however, comes amiss to Sir Ernest Cassel, and he was enabled to make sufficient out of this apparently bad debt to start in business on his own account, and he at once began to acquire a reputation of no mean order in high financial circles.

One of his first prosperous undertakings was in connection with the Argentine Republic, the finances of which country he assisted in placing on a better footing. In Mexico, too, he made large profits, being closely interested in the financing of many of the Mexican railways. He was likewise instrumental in negotiating the Mexican State loans of 1888, 1890 and 1893. One of his most able financial achievements was the amalgamation of the Vickers-Maxim Company with the Naval Construction Company at Barrow-in-Furness, and the extraordinary financial genius he displayed gradually attracted many large capitalists toward him. Sir Ernest Cassel himself asserts that he has never made any struggle for wealth, it has come quite naturally and normally to him as a result of his astonishing capacity for seeing further ahead than most men, for discovering undeveloped financial possibilities which other people do not see.

Perhaps, however, the greatest and most profitable financial work that Sir Ernest Cassel has done is in Egypt. In 1898 his attention was directed to the immense possibilities of the irrigation of the Nile. In those days England was not as friendly with France as she now is, and every proposal with regard to Egypt invariably met with objections from France. The Egyptian Government then—as now—had its hands tied in connection with expenditure on public works, for it had no power to issue public loans without the consent of Turkey and of the Powers. For many years the Egyptian Government had been desirous of carrying out important irrigation works so as to insure the safety of the crops. At that period Egypt was, during the summer months, entirely dependent on the chances of a good and full flow of the Nile. If the Nile happened to be low, a disastrous drought would follow, which meant great agricultural distress.

With a view of financing the construction of the vast Assouan Dam, negotiations were entered into with Sir Ernest Cassel. The utmost secrecy had to be observed in these negotiations lest hostile French and Turkish influences should prevent the transaction being completed. Mr. Cassel went to Cairo, spent four days negotiating with the authorities, and came away with the agreement signed and ratified. A few months later Messrs. John Aird & Company started on the vast work which is trans-

forming the face of Egypt and making the failure of the annual harvest a very rare occurrence.

Mr. Ernest Cassel, who had long since become a naturalized British subject, was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by the late Queen Victoria. Following up his success with the Assouan Dam, Sir Ernest Cassel became interested in three other profitable undertakings, namely, the National Bank of Egypt, the purchase of the Diara Estates from the Egyptian Government, and the promotion of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt as a counterblast to the existing Credit Foncier Egyptien, and so to show the fellahen class that the British were equally alive to their requirements.

Apart from these public institutions, Sir Ernest Cassel is also interested in a vast private enterprise in Egypt which is likely to prove one of the finest investments even this astute financier has ever made. This is the conversion of the Desert of Komombo into a fertile plain. Some 30 miles before the train reaches Assouan it enters on a great desert plain known as Komombo. Here the traveler is agreeably surprised to see signs of the beginning of cultivation, and as his journey proceeds he finds himself in the centre of an immense area of green fields and of a network of large and small canals. Eight years ago nothing of all this existed. The change visible to-day is the outcome of the efforts of Sir Ernest Cassel and a few of his friends to convert the desert of Komombo into a fertile province. The plain is situated about 100 feet above the level of the Nile, and for thousands of years it was nothing but an arid desert. Without the aid of the most modern scientific appliances it would have remained a barren tract. There seems little doubt that in the course of time the Komombo plain will have a settled and prosperous population.

It will be seen that Sir Ernest Cassel owes the large fortune he has accumulated entirely to his own abilities and to the confidence he was enabled to inspire in other great capitalists, notably the late Baron Hirsch. For a time he participated in Baron Hirsch's huge enterprises and was regarded as his chief confidential agent in London. When the Baron started his great Jewish colonization society, which he eventually endowed with a sum of \$35,000,000, Ernest Cassel became one of the directors, although he had never previously identified himself prominently with the affairs of his co-religionists.

Great interest is being aroused here for the visit to this country of Nathan Straus, the American philanthropist, who is reported to have spent over \$1,000,000 in the reduction of infantile mortality, using pasteurized milk to do it. Interviewed by daily papers here, Mr. Straus declared that the result of his work has been that the death rate has gone down in the most remarkable way. He has just established several pasteurization plants in Germany. He has been seriously annoyed at the attacks made upon his work in the New York Herald, and has made up his mind to close his stations in New York, for here he is most anxious to do something, and contemplates starting milk pasteurization stations in the Potteries district—one of the black spots of industrial England.

The annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a tremendous Christian institution for distributing copies of the Bible, contains some interesting notes with regard to Judaism in the East. We are told the agent of the society for Smyrna (Asia Minor) and the Islands of the Levant says: "Rhodes has a large Jewish population, the picturesque and squalid ghetto dating from the time of the Knights of Rhodes. Colporteur Prodromos writes in July: 'There is quite a religious revival among the Jews. They have founded a sort of fraternity for the reading and study of the Old Testament, which meets on their Sabbath, and all the members have bound themselves to attend. They have begun to manifest an interest in my work, and have bought a great many copies of the Hebrew and Judaeo-Spanish Scriptures.'"

With regard to Palestine itself, the following statement is not without interest. "The Jewish problem is now facing the Government as it has never done before. Thousands and tens of thousands of Jewish colonists are already settled on the fairest lands of Palestine. Helped by rich capitalists in Europe, they build comfortable homes and establish flourishing colonies. Large portions of land round Lake Tiberias have been bought from poor natives and converted into prosperous domains. The Plain of Sharon, between Jaffa and Lydda, is one vast garden owned and tended by Jewish skill and labor. The Hauran, one of the most fertile wheat districts in the world, is being gradually sold to Jewish syndicates. Two years ago the Ghor, or Jordan Valley, belonged to Abdul Hamid, and at the time of his dethronement he was in communication with Jewish capitalists for its sale. It is now being bargained for, and will soon become Jewish property; while Jaffa and Jerusalem are almost Jewish towns. Ramoth-Gilead, Bethlehem, Nazareth and Gaza, where a few years ago no Jew dared to show his face, have now their Jewish quarters and synagogues."

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 248, South Bend, Ind., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

FROMME, JACOB.—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 Jacob Fromme, 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. 50 Church street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 11th day of March, next.
Dated New York, the 1st day of September, 1910.
ADDIE FROMME, Executrix.
FROMME BROTHERS, Attorneys Executrix, 50 Church street, New York City.

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 Friedericks Regine-Renzler, also known as Friederika Renzler, 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 GOSETT, Ancillary Administrator.
ADOLPH & HENRY BLOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, etc., 99 Nassau street, Manhattan, 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 Jacob Levy, 302-304 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.
DAVID WOLFF, Executor.
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 Katie Garbarion, 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.

FRANK, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William P. Frank, 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. 114 East Thirteenth street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, next.
Dated New York, the 20th day of July, 1910.
HONORA FRANK, Executrix.
SAMUEL D. LASKY, Attorney for Executrix, 320 Broadway, New York City.

HERZOG, SIGMUND.—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 Sigmund 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, No. 27 William street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of February, next.
Dated New York, the 30th day of July, 1910.
PAUL M. HERZOG, Executor.

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: at the office of Kurzman & Frankenhimer, No. 25 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 & FRANKENHIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 25 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.

GOSETT, 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 GOSETT, 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 & EBERG, 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.
MORRISON GOSETT, Executors.
MORRISON GOSETT, LOUIS GOSETT and KANTROWITZ & EBERG, Attorneys for Executors, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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AS I LIVE I GROW.

JEW S AND SCIENCE

By B. HOROWITZ

No. 2.—JACOB HENLE.

AMONG anatomists Henle takes one of the foremost ranks. His work in this branch has been such as to make his reputation world-famous.

Unfortunately, his parents did not even care to remain Jews in name. At an age when young Henle could not possibly have formed any opinion on religion, he, together with his parents, was baptized at the little town of Furth, in Bavaria.

In 1827, when 18 years old, he proceeded to Bonn to study medicine. In those days the country swarmed with student organizations, many of them markedly hostile to the government.

After receiving his doctor's degree Henle proceeded to Paris to take a post-graduate course. Returning to Berlin in 1834 he became assistant to Rudolph in the Anatomical Museum.

Whilst retaining the post Henle began to make a specialty of microscopical anatomy and pathology, in which subjects he had subsequently no rival.

These productions caused the faculty at Zurich to offer him the chair

of anatomy and physiology, which Henle accepted.

In conjunction with Bischoff, Huschke, Valentin, Theile, Wagner and Vogel, Henle republished Samuel Thomas Soemmering's "Structure of the Human Body." The work made its appearance in eight volumes, containing innumerable additions and much new information.

In 1844 Henle was induced to accept the post of associate professor at Heidelberg, with a promise of promotion in the near future. During the next eight years he was engaged upon a work which, when published, aroused much discussion and some adverse comment—his "Handbook of Pathology."

Honors came thick and fast. Honorary degrees, election to distinguished medical organizations, eulogies from the foremost in the profession were some of the tokens of value.

Even before he had completed this work the Heidelberg faculty had already made Henle head of the anatomical department. After its completion many tempting offers from other universities came to him.

During the greater part of his remaining life he almost exclusively devoted himself to what is generally conceded his "chef-d'œuvre"—"The Anatomy of Man," a work distinguished from all other anatomical publications by the consistent development of his rationalistic ideas.

Henle published several other works of minor importance. He died on May 13, 1885.

It would be difficult to overestimate the services Henle rendered the science of anatomy. His works have been the foundation stone upon which all subsequent material has been built. How much, therefore, is it to be regretted that this great man was born a Jew and yet died a Christian.

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.

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 senators only, on extraordinary occasions. At extraordinary sessions no subject shall be acted upon, except such as the governor may recommend for consideration.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.—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.

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.

county or judicial district in any other department of the state. From and after the last day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, the appellate division shall have the jurisdiction now exercised by the supreme court at its general terms and by the general terms of the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York, the superior court of the city of New York, the superior court of Buffalo and the city of Brooklyn, and such additional jurisdiction as may be conferred by the legislature.

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 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.

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.

STATE OF NEW YORK, In Assembly, March 30, 1909.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present.

STATE OF NEW YORK, In Senate, April 30, 1909.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present.

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.—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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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ISRAEL MAX EDMUND, also known as MAX ISRAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Coburn, 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 her 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 24 day of January, 1911.

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.

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 subscriber, at his 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.



Edited by J. P. Solomon 1892-1908.

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דשמי

Friday, September 9th, 1910 : : : : Ellul 5th, 5670.

"Moshay Slappuk walked right out of *Shule* in the middle of my sermon," said Rabbi Dryasdust. "Do you think I offended him?" "Don't let that annoy you," replied his wife. "He's been a somnambulist for years."

There have been many definitions of Judaism, including, of course, Heine's celebrated attempt, but the latest is one that does not define. M. Salomon Reinach, of Paris, says that Judaism is a tradition. Assuredly he would not, as a director of the ICA and a "representative" Jew, assert that to him Judaism is an eviscerated memory!

Max Bamberger's bequest for a Jewish children's seaside home at Atlantic City is to be hailed as one of the noblest of new philanthropic foundations. The testator was a Philadelphian who died abroad this summer. It is to be hoped that the institution thus established will be put in working order with all due diligence.

In company with the Shamrock Club, the J. J. Mooney Association, the Employees of the Brooklyn Cooperage Company and the P. J. Garroty Association, the Jewish Young Men's Club of Williamsburg have indorsed the candidacy of Danny Carroll for District Leader. And who says that our Jewish young men are not progressive?

We call the attention of our readers to the letter printed in another column of this issue, which Rev. Henry S. Morais, of this city, addressed to the *Jewish Chronicle*, of London. It bears upon the recent interview which Dr. Schechter granted to a representative of that journal upon his arrival in England after an absence of eight years, and presents an interesting view of the "other side of the picture" of conditions in American Jewry.

Sir Francis Montefiore, the honorary president of the English Zionist Federation, in a commemorative article dealing with his reminiscences of Sir Moses Montefiore, in the *Welt*, is at pains to set forth that his distinguished uncle would have been, if alive to-day, a sturdy supporter of the Basic programme. Such conclusions may be drawn quite easily because of Sir Moses' abiding love for *Eretz Yisroel*. They rest upon nothing more substantial, however, than any similar efforts to show that George Washington would to-day be a defender of the record of the Hon. Joseph Gurney Cannon, of Danville, Ill.

An English writer on Jewish name-changes says that only in two instances is there justification for a Jew changing his name. The first is where family reasons require the step. The second is where the name to be changed has so essentially a foreign sound and appearance as to make a substitute more suitable. Why persons bearing the grand old name of Cohen have in England altered this to Norris, Campbell, Palgrave, Hutton, Agar-Hutton, Arthur, Druce, Field, Freeman, De Lara, Montagu, and Rathbury, we are at a loss to understand. The writer is wrong, however, in wishing us to infer that as a general rule Wittkowski has in Germany been metamorphosed into Harden. This happened to our knowledge but once, and then in the case of the distinguished editor of *Die Zukunft*.

According to the American correspondent of *Die Welt*, the Zionist weekly, Dr. Magnes is he "who speared to death the gigantic snake of assimilatory Reform in its own cavern." And of a "Jewish religious renovator, born in Hungary and now at work in Second (does he not mean Seventh?) avenue, we read: "He dreams to-day yet of sickly amalgamation and every Sunday preaches his ideas to an S. R. O. house. A couple of *Renomiergoyim* are said to have lent distinction to his new congregation. His Judaism of the future and his "temple" of the present depart altogether from the philosophic content of Jewish history, and design to create a brand-new, American-Sunday-churchly Judaism. If there is room in the Bezalel Museum, this latest specimen of the Reform rabbis in their final decadence ought soon be hitched to the star of Montefiore. But I fear that for its preservation much alcohol must be consumed."

This Had to Come.

"Professor Bonnet-Maury then delivered a short address (at the International Congress of Liberal Christians in Berlin last month) on the relations existing between Jews and Liberal Christians in Paris. He thought that the introduction of Sunday services at the Jewish Liberal Union was a step in the direction of evangelism (?), a most commendable step forward on the part of Judaism."

Thus a report summarizes a portion of the work of this body, calling itself a congress. We should be the very last to anathematize those aiming at the creation of an *entente-cordiale* between the representatives of different creeds, Jewish and non-Jewish. It is a sign of the times that the followers of different religions may and do have a common ground upon which all are equally at home. But this common point of view, this general agreement about one thing or the other, presupposes that the members of the various creeds entertain a mutual respect for, and have a certain racial pride in the opinions, the dogmas, the essentials of each faith. Professor Bonnet-Maury hails as a most commendable step forward on the part of Judaism the introduction of Sunday services in Paris, and for that matter he might have added Chicago, New York, and London. In the direction of evangelism, of course, the Jews must give up their own faith, its ideals, its distinctiveness, for the sake of the dominant religion. We do not blame Professor Bonnet-Maury for speaking thus; he is a logical Christian and has enough of the missionizing spirit of the average Christian to be glad that existing signs in the Jewish camp point to a sinking of the differences between Judaism and Christianity,—all after the persecution of centuries, the sacrifices our fathers and ancestors made for their faith.

Professor Bonnet-Maury is to be thanked for stating unambiguously what must have been in many men's minds concerning these Sunday services. He puts it squarely before the radical reformers that they are taking a most commendable step forward. No doubt they will be pleased at this public acknowledgment of their services to Liberal Christianity.

For, we do blame the traitors in our own house for this public humiliation of our holy religion before the world. They by acting as they have in the matter of these Sunday services—and to our undying shame as a community be it added that the Chief Offenders in this respect reside and carry on their truly diabolical activity in the United States of America—have made it possible for a christian to step before a "Liberal" congress and say in effect not that religions are many, religion is one, but that Judaism is throwing its allegiance in with the dominant faith!

The millions of true-blue Jews everywhere throughout the world will continue by their lives and actions to give the lie to the tacit assertions of our own radical reformers, and at the same time convince Professor Bonnet-Maury that he judged and hoped of results from an isolated instance, from the innovations made by men in this place or that, who presumed to speak to the world, in the name of Catholic Israel, with as much right as has Cardinal Merry del Val.

The Other Side of the Medal.

THE recent total collapse of the Niederdeutsche Bank of Dortmund, Germany, whereby a capital of 12,000,000 marks and deposits amounting to fully 50,000,000 marks were completely swept away, recalls in more respects than one the period of terrible financial depression in the German Empire at the commencement of the present century. In the days of 1900, 1901 and 1902 banking and financial institutions controlled by the notorious Terlinden, Sanden, Exner, Schultz, Romeik & Co., became insolvent, and millions of poor wage-earners were literally rendered penniless.

The Dortmund bank, the latest example of how a German financial institution may be wrecked and its gullible depositors swindled, was presided over by a man named Ohm, whose methods and views entitle him to a place in the class occupied by Terlinden, Sanden, Exner, Schultz, Romeik & Co. He and all the others were active in the councils of the anti-Semitic party in Germany, and where they themselves did not actually participate in the work of the propaganda they liberally provided the sinews of war—the money—for that purpose.

Indeed, these men made it a part of their stock in trade to be punctiliously pious Christian religionists, zealous in their hatred of the Jews, openly proud of their non-Semitic affiliations and anti-Semitic leanings. They preferred, for example, not to have business dealings with an institution like the *Deutsche Bank*, as sound and stable as the empire itself, because of the large proportion of Jewish capital it represents and controls. As a consequence, of course, the *Deutsche Bank* collapsed and the *Niederdeutsche Bank* will stand when even the Hohenzollerns shall be no more!

Just such incidents as the foregoing have contrived to make the anti-Semitic propaganda somewhat out of fashion in the German Empire at the present time. A German *Junker*, or workingman, must lose his hard-earned savings through the failure of a *Judenreine* bank, before he realizes that the anti-Semites do not mean it any better with him, in fact, do not mean it half so well, as the Jews.

The Aryan German will never be able to "love" the Jews. But if the anti-Semites among them continue to be bankers like Terlinden, Ohm and the others, we have reason to believe that campaigns against the Jews in Germany are, like Bismarck, dead beyond rejuvenating.

The Need of a Central Religious Authority.

עלפי חתורה אשר יורוך תעשה לא תסור מן הדבר אשר ינידו לך ימי ושאל

According to the sentence of the law which they shall teach thee, thou shalt do; thou shalt not decline from the sentence which they shall shew thee, to the right hand, nor to the left." (Deut. xvii:11)

WRITING on English soil, where a Central Religious Authority has been operating for generations, the above text from this week's Sedrah that enjoins unswerving obedience to some such authority, particularly appeals to me.

I would not attempt to compare English Jewry with American Jewry. Our brethren in England have problems of their own, even as we in America have difficulties peculiar to us. But of one impression regarding English Judaism I should like to render account. It seems to me that, owing to the presence of a Central Authority, Judaism in England enjoys a certain stability and dignity which Judaism in America does not possess. It may be that this stability is apt to be followed by evils of its own; but it may be that these evils are avoidable. If religious stability may be secured without its attendant evils, it certainly is a thing to be striven for. One glance at conditions in America suffices to prove the desirability of equipoise in our religious life.

In America there is no Central Authority, no body truly representative of the religious interests of the people. Here Individualism runs riot, with the result that our most urgent religious needs are neglected for want of concentration of effort; and, incidentally, Judaism itself gets thrown about like a shuttle-cock between the many conflicting tendencies—the "57 varieties" of differently spiced and pickled Judaisms. Chaos is supreme. In the few exceptional cases, where rabbis are granted the freedom due to spiritual guides, the individual minister is the chief arbiter of religion. This would not be objectionable in itself were it not for the fact that in such cases—very few they are—the rabbis are individualists of the extremest type, who foster their own hobbies rather than the needs of catholic Israel. In most cases, however, the rabbi is merely considered a salaried employee—a sort of religious (?) phonograph, that has to play a certain definite tune in return for the money put in the slot. Who determines the tune? The collective will of the congregation? Seldom. Mostly the president, or the trustees, or some one who has had a smattering of Hebrew training somewhere in Eastern Europe and is therefore regarded as a sort of *Rav* by his less learned fellow members. Be this as it may—at best, congregations are individualistic, and there is no co-operative effort on their part to solidify our religious life and lend it some sort of stability and equipoise.

I am not an advocate of anti-individualism in religion; nor have I in mind a stubborn central authority that would never move out of its rigid fixity. In certain respects it is true that religion is one's own individual affair, the bud and blossom, the flower and fruitage, of one's inmost soul-life. I should defy any authority to invade this soul-life of mine with the deliberate attempt to stunt the trees of my own plantation, watered with the tears of my eyes and the blood of my heart. I can only believe as my God taught me to believe; I can only pray in true inwardness to this God who is my mentor. My prayer to Him cannot be fixed by someone else; my prayer to Him may not be fixed even by myself. My prayer may be only a vague yearning in my waking hour; or a heart-throb as the sun reaches the zenith; or, again, a thrill of exaltation, the result of a silent, personal communication with Him, at the hour when men sleep and stars awake. Such as they are, my beliefs are my own, my prayers my own, my God is my own.

Here lies the limitation of this purely individualistic aspect of religion. It being *my own*, it is not communicable. I cannot make others feel as I feel, nor can I make them understand what and how I feel. Here lies the source of all heresies—so called. Hence this aspect of religion would tend to separate a man from his neighbor, a father from his son. But religion should bind not bleed, build not cause a breach. Therefore, religion must have a communal, a public aspect: one that is sufficiently common to us all to enable us, despite our individualisms, to clasp hands in true fellowship. In Judaism this communal aspect of religion is presented by public worship, public regulations of important ritual matters, and of religious education. It stands to reason that in these matters there must be a brotherly working together, or else they would defeat their own purpose. Here, then, a central authority is needed to prevent individualism to become rampant and play havoc with the communal integrity, the unbroken catholicity of Israel.

A conflict may arise, I admit, between the communal and the individual aspects of religion; but the difficulty is not insurmountable. The desideration is: on the one hand men public-spirited enough to curb individual bents where public policy demands; on the other hand an authority that, in order to be truly central, would be not rigid and autocratic, but progressive and tolerant. The result may be an equipoise in our life, hitherto lacking, that would secure a safe and sane development and expansion of both aspects of Judaism.

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The Ica Report.

THE report of the Ica's central administration, as presented to the council at its session in Paris on June 25th of this year, has just appeared in book form. It covers the operations for 1909 and is a volume of more than three hundred pages.

We commented on the address of the vice-president, M. Philippon of Brussels, to the council, at the time of its delivery. This presents a bird's-eye view of the work of the Ica, supplemented by the elaborate information comprised in the reports on conditions in the Argentine, Brazil, Canada, the United States, Palestine, Cyprus, Asiatic Turkey, Russia, Roumania, Galicia, and the various activities of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle*, in all of which the Ica is interested and where its gigantic capital is employed.

The information given in this volume cannot be duplicated in these columns unless we devoted them for weeks and weeks to that purpose. Suffice it to say that the Ica's work of restoring Jews to their olden occupation of tillers of the soil is being carried on with commendable diligence, and with reasonable success. Some of the colonies here and there in Palestine and the Argentine show an increase in the number of colonists, others a loss. The Ica's system of free loans with gradual repayments in instalments is conducted by it throughout the world with gratifying results.

An appendix to the present report presents information concerning the Jews of Montevideo. The capital of Uruguay has a Jewish population of about 150 souls. Ten of them, young Russian Jews, have entered upon a new occupation for Jews; that of paid soldier in the army of Uruguay. They receive 12 piastres in gold per month, and upwards, and free lodg-

ing, clothing, food, and medical attendance.

Remunerative.

THE United States government has just issued a publication giving statistics concerning the ministers of all the various denominations in this country and the salaries paid them for the year 1906. This is said to be the first time that complete information of this nature has been presented to the public.

The facts presented about Jewish ministers are of much interest. There were, it is reported, 164,830 Christian ministers and 1,084 rabbis in the United States in 1906. The total emoluments paid to them were \$69,667,587, giving an average salary of \$663 to each minister.

But the Jewish ministers are in the majority of cases domiciled in the larger cities instead of the small towns and villages. For cities having a population of 300,000 and over the government figures show that Jewish ministers receive on the average a salary of \$1,491, while Baptists get \$1,793, Congregationalists \$1,938, Methodists \$1,642, Presbyterians \$2,450, Episcopalians \$1,873, Reformed Dutch \$1,938 and Roman Catholics \$684.

The figures for the rabbis are not so disappointing as would appear on first sight. Numbering less than three-fifths of one per cent. of the total number of ministers, the rabbis receive considerably more than one per cent. of the total moneys paid in salaries.

It is to be remarked, too, that since 1906, the year for which the published figures and statistics were gathered, the average salary paid a minister has risen. The increased cost of living, the enhanced wealth of the congregations and other unknown

causes have contributed to this. In this respect the rabbis form no exception.

While it is true that no single rabbi receives an annual salary of \$25,000, which Dr. Manning, the rector of Trinity in this city, is said to draw, one of our reform rabbis gets \$18,000 a year, and several others get \$10,000 and over.

The average salary paid a rabbi—\$1,500—is generally the amount a recent graduate of a seminary receives. This amount compares very favorably with the earnings of a young lawyer or a budding physician.

Summer is Over?

SOME of the daily papers last week had editorials upon the topic, "Summer is Over." Tuesday last was probably one of the hottest days of the entire summer, and we have had very warm days in September.

* * *

Hundreds of thousands of people have returned during the past week from their summer vacations, and those who came in the day after Labor Day were convinced that the summer was not altogether over.

* * *

Of course, many are compelled to return for various reasons; there are thousands, however, who could well afford to stay away until October who do not do so. September is the most beautiful month in the mountains. The changing hues of the foliage and the salubrious climatic conditions should hold those at least who can stay away. Most people, however, it seems, even those who need not return, fix their vacations by dates and not by weather conditions.

L'AIGLON.

We have never denied to Liberal Jews a place in Jewry. It is against Liberal Judaism, a religious system that dares to present to us a Judaism without *Judisheit*, a Judaism without sharply defined beliefs, without personal revelation, without immortality of the soul, without hope of the Messiah, that seeks to infuse life in a Judaism without the Torah which they, their friends and predecessors in Reform have created—it is against this monstrosity that we declare war and shut the doors of our father's house.—*Der Israelit*, Berlin.

A German Minister of War has said that Jews cannot be appointed officers because they do not know how to arouse respect, because they do not possess the authority, the bearing, etc., which every Christian lieutenant has. He might have added that they do not consume much champagne, that they seldom get drunk, that they do not get into debt, that they betray no women and that they do not ill treat their subordinates.—*Dr. Bloch's Wochenschrift*, Vienna.

Central Conference of American Rabbis Lyceum Bureau.

The Lyceum Bureau of the Central Conference of American Rabbis is planning to undertake its work this season very aggressively. The Bureau was organized three years ago for the purpose of substituting cheap and tawdry entertainments so frequently given under Jewish auspices by lectures on Jewish subjects by men authorized by their scholarly attainments to speak in behalf of the Jew and Judaism.

It is planned to establish circuits of lectures in various localities, thus very materially reducing the cost of traveling expenses. Congregations and other organizations desiring to avail themselves of the services of the bureau are requested to communicate promptly with the chairman of the committee, Rabbi Leo M. Franklin, Temple Beth El, Detroit, Mich.

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PASTOR RUSSELL TO THE JEWISH PEOPLE

My interest in the Hebrew race coming to the attention of the Jewish people is arousing inquiries respecting my motives. I am asked, Are you preparing the way for some missionary movement to convert the Jews to Christianity and to get them into some of the various churches of Christendom? If not, What is your motive?

No, my Jewish friends, I am not urging Jews to become Christians and join any of the various sects and parties, Catholic or Protestant, nor will I ever do so.

Years ago, dissatisfied with all of the creeds of Christendom formulated in the "dark ages," I undertook a study of the Bible as interpreted by itself. I found it beautiful and harmonious beyond anything that I could have expected; just as the Lord declares through the prophet, "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways and my plans higher than your plans. (Isa., 55:8.) It is so indeed! None of our theories have done justice to God's Word.

Once, like other Christians, I supposed that the Jews were completely cut off from God's favor, which had all passed to the Christians. Once I supposed that their rejecting Jesus as the Messiah sealed their fate to an eternity of tor-

the fate of the Jewish people, and I voice this message to the world. It surely is a very different message from the one represented in all the creeds of Christendom, and I say so.

The restitution promised to the Jews and to the world through the Jews—in all of your Scripture from Genesis to Malachi—the Law and the Prophets—your promises therein contained are all glorious and earthly. The glory of the original perfection is the hope of Israel, to be realized through Messiah when he shall appear in his glory. The promise of the land to Abraham and his seed is earthly and not a spiritual promise is recorded in your Bible.

My writings and teachings in general are addressed to Christians. I am striving my utmost to help fellow-Christians out of the blindness of error and superstition and away from the misconceptions of the Divine Word which led our forefathers to persecute your race—in dense ignorance of the teachings of the holy Scriptures and the spirit thereof. From an unsectarian standpoint I am speaking to the little remnant of true Christians in the great heterogeneous mass. Those true Christians I am endeavoring to instruct from the Word of God respecting the spiritual privileges and hopes which the Bible holds out to them.

Only incidentally do I address the Jew on opportunity being offered and in har-

Israel's Future

Pastor Russell preached last Sunday in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn's largest auditorium, the "Tabernacle," being of insufficient capacity. He had a very attentive hearing. There were many Hebrews in the large audience. He said in part:

"Coming events cast their shadows before." Startling shadows are all about us. A great change in the affairs of men is indicated and acknowledged by all thoughtful, intelligent people. The world's pace during the past fifty years astonishes everybody. New conditions meet us on every hand. The majority of books written half a century ago are considered rubbish to-day. Rules and customs and theories of the past, supposed to be immovable and absolute, are abandoned as worthless—in chemistry, in manufactures, in art, in finance and commerce. All these changes necessitate a new view of social conditions and a re-examination of the relationship of religion and the Bible to man and his conditions, as seen from the present viewpoint. The business and social world have been compelled to keep pace with the steps of progress, some of them gladly and some of them reluctantly. But religionists have been placed in a most awkward position. Religion and moral sense constitute the backbone and fiber of the best progress in civilization. The perplexity of religious thought, and its manifest inability to adjust itself to the changed conditions, is working a serious disadvantage to all disposed to look to the Almighty for guidance in life's affairs.

The increase in worldly wisdom, the improved human conditions, the advancement along scientific lines in material prosperity have turned many of the world's brightest intellects away from God and from the Bible. Many of these, still professing their religion in an outward, formal manner, have really abandoned it in favor of a theory of "civilization." They have wandered from the Divine Revelation, the Bible, into paths of speculation—their own and other men's. They have cogitated that the reverse of the Bible statements is the Truth—that instead of man falling from the image of God into sin and death, he is rising from a brute or monkey plane upward, gradually, to Divine heights. Instead of looking for a great Deliverer, Messiah, they are hoping to be let alone by any outside influence that certain fancied laws of evolution might help them upward and onward to glory, honor and immortality.

The result is that religious thought to-day everywhere and in all denominations is chaotic. The whole religious world has practically become agnostic—admitting that they do not know the Truth nor how to adjust their reasoning faculties to present consecration. They are in an expectant attitude—seeking light. Nevertheless many fear the light lest it shall make manifest cherished errors or selfish hopes and ambitions which must be abandoned. But they are still pretending to know many things which we and they know that they do not know. But daily the strain becomes more intense. Gradually everybody is recognizing that there is a great crisis along every line—that the people are awakening and thinking and will no longer receive their errors.

Converting the World to God.

Fifty years ago Christian people, full of faith in the Bible which they seriously misunderstood and read with sectarian spectacles of various colors, were fully agreed that God had given his Church the commission to convert the whole world and to establish Messiah's Kingdom, when the nations would learn war no more, but beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks. Zealous Christian people urged that the heathen were going down to a hell of eternal torment at the rate of ninety thousand every twenty-four hours. And noble men and women sacrificed their earthly interests for the assistance of the heathen—to prevent that awful catastrophe, to help thwart the very programme of God which some other Christian people of an earlier day had declared was predestinated and fore-ordained as unalterable. We know that some harm was done, in that fallacious conceptions of the character and plan of the Creator were promulgated amongst the heathen, which have hardened and embittered some of them.

But by and by practical people sought for statistics, and now know that there are as many heathens in the world as

there were a century ago. Of course, there are unthinking and unstatistical people who refuse knowledge and who are to-day claiming with a commendable zeal, but a reprehensible ignorance, that large contributions of money would enable them to capture the whole world for God. Nevertheless, the masses no longer see the matter as they did, and can no longer be swayed to the same extent. Thinking people refuse to believe that God for centuries has sat calmly viewing the situation, allowing millions to go to eternal torment. They refuse to believe that their hearts and sympathies are more tender than those of their Creator.

Even the heathen are getting awake to the inconsistency of what has been given them under the Gospel label. They are finding out that the word Gospel signifies "good tidings" and that what has been preached to them is the most awful message conceivable—that all of the heathen and the majority of their civilized neighbors and friends and relatives have been decreed, sentenced, foreordained, to eternal torture because of ignorance, because of a misbelief in respect to which they were thoroughly honest. Perplexed, the missionaries ask, "What shall we preach?—The message of damnation does not sound good to the heathen, and they do not run after it nor feast their souls upon it. The question comes to the ministers and professors of colleges throughout Christendom and they are perplexed what answer to give. The majority of them have become "higher critics" and no longer accept the Bible as the Word of God. They are in perplexity. And many of them are prepared to abandon the former theory of missions and to continue their work henceforth merely along humanitarian lines. Indeed, within the last twenty-five years missionary effort has turned gradually to secular education and medical practice in the interests of the heathen, with little religious doctrine—and so much the better.

Everybody is agreed that the Kingdom of Messiah cannot be brought about by the wholesale conversion of the world. And logical people see that larger numbers have been lost to Christianity in civilized lands during the last twenty-five years than were ever claimed to be converted amongst the heathen. All those that are not blinded to the facts of reality acknowledge that a wave of heresy is flooding our borders. "Surge calleth unto surge; woe upon woe." The great cloud of bewilderment which encompasses the religious world is realized by all earnest people—churchmen and others. And no wonder there is a certain dread associated with the dark cloud. What kind of a storm will result? And what will be the effect upon the great religious systems of civilization? It is to join hands against these ominous conditions that the clergy of all denominations are arousing themselves in favor of Church Union or Federation of some sort. But the people—the people feel comparatively little interest in the proposition, which they will not oppose, however.

The Reply.

The difficulty with the present situation is that we have stupidly and blunderingly misread the Bible. We have twisted what we did read and picked out certain portions which pleased best our various creeds. We have neglected the honest, truthful study which we should have given to our Heavenly Father's message. The confusion is the result. That confusion and perplexity the Scriptures portray, assuring us that we are in the midst of a great falling away from faith in God and in his Revelation. We see fulfilled all about us the wonderful prophetic and symbolic picture of Psalm 91. A thousand fall at our side and ten thousand at our right hand—only the "Israelites indeed," in whom there is no guile, will be kept from stumbling in this evil day. The chaos which we already see everywhere in evidence is only beginning.

God's Great Remedy at Hand.

The fault of Christendom has been the rejection of the Divine Plan and the acceptance instead of a human plan. The Church was going to convert the world—going to conquer the world and establish God's Kingdom on earth. Alas, we have not been able to convert ourselves, which is the first and most urgent work a true disciple must perform. Greater humility would have shown us our folly long ago.

Bible students do not need to be reminded that all through the Old Testament Scriptures God's promises abound, telling Israel and all who have ears to hear of the glorious reign of Messiah and of the success of his Kingdom and how the result will be that "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God," of how "all the blind

eyes shall be opened and all the deaf ears shall be unstopped," of how the blessing of the Lord will be with Israel restored to his favor and operate through Israel to the blessing of all peoples. We remember the prophecies which picture earthly governments and show us their termination and the establishment of the Kingdom of Heaven on their ruins. We remember the Jubilee picture repeated by the Israelites every fiftieth year, proclaiming liberty for the people and restitution of all that has been lost. This was a year pregnant with joy for old and young, for small and great; a year of bliss and felicity, of happiness and gratification. An omen for the freedom that is to sway the world in the great days to come.

Bible students know also how the Testament abounds with references to the Kingdom! the Kingdom! the Kingdom! "And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem." The time when He who scattered Israel will also gather them, "And they shall bring all your brethren," says the prophet, for an offering unto the Lord out of all nations upon horses, and in chariots, and in litters, and upon mules, and upon swift beasts to my holy mountain Jerusalem, saith the Lord, as the children of Israel bring an offering in a clean vessel to the house of the Lord," and when the Law shall go forth from Mt. Zion, the Celestial Kingdom; and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem, the capital of the earthly princes. God's remedy is just what humanity is coming to realize it needs. In its establishment, as the Scriptures declare, "the desire of all nations shall come" (Haggai ii, 7).

It is only the chosen few, the selected circle that as yet divines this great truth. But it is a truth that will overwhelm the hearts of the people and they will receive in joy this great truth. God will comfort his people, for she has received of the Lord's hand double of all her sins.

The Great Day of Wrath.

Our neglect of the Word of God and our study in its stead of the creeds of the dark ages have been our undoing. Under all this wrong influence we have failed to cultivate these great virtues—meekness, gentleness, patience, long-suffering, brotherly-kindness, love. Instead we cultivated pride, ambition, selfishness. We have done those things which we ought not to have done, and we have left undone those things which we ought to have done. Our help must come from God. According to our understanding of the Scriptures help is near, but coming in an unexpected way. Pride and selfishness lissomed and brought forth a fruitage of strife. The bad example set by Christian people has extended to the world and been thoroughly appropriated. It has become the spirit of the world—of all classes. Now, as faith in the Bible is waning and respect for God and his Word is proportionately waning, what could we expect but that which the Scriptures declare is at hand, namely, "the time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation?" The selfishness which both rich and poor, learned and ignorant, have cultivated will, in that time of trouble, be represented in conflicts between labor unions and capitalistic trusts. The Bible declares that then "every man's hand will be against his neighbor"—all confidence will be lost—the bond of human sympathy and brotherhood will be utterly snapped in riotous selfishness.

Thank God, the intimations of the Scriptures are that the conflict of that time will be short. It must, however, last long enough to teach humanity a lesson never to be forgotten—that God and his arrangements must stand first and must be obeyed, if blessing is sought.

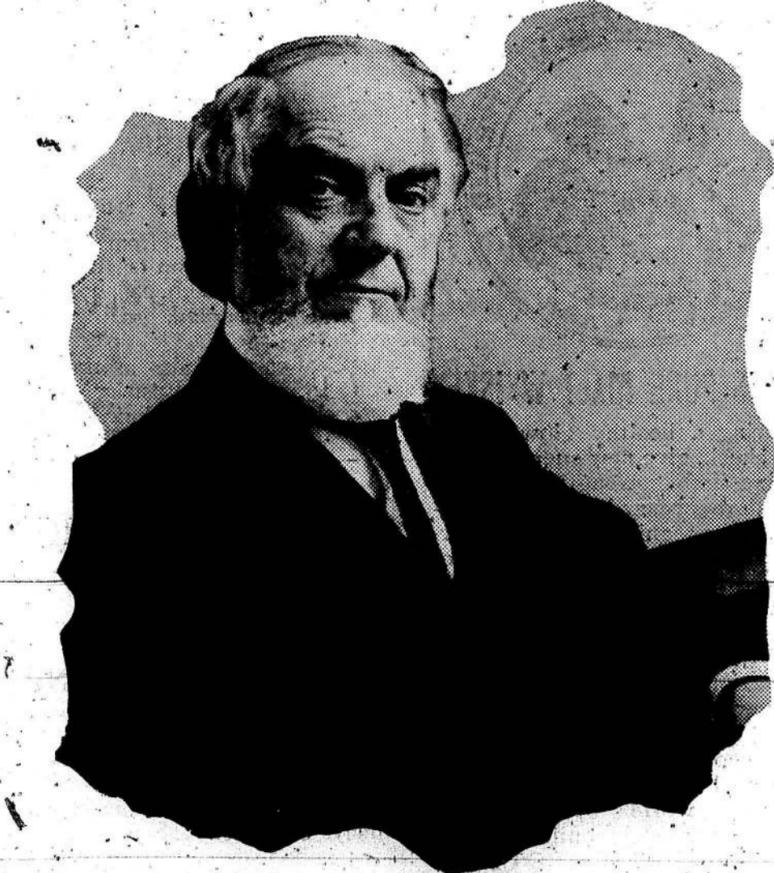
Messiah's Kingdom Inevitable.

Messiah's Kingdom, however, will have none of the outward signs and symbols of human rule and government. There will be no display of martial pomp and splendor, no glittering standards, no bands of music to inflame the hearts of men to kill their fellowmen. No! It will be a spiritual Kingdom.

Messiah's Kingdom of light is represented in Scripture as superseding Satan's Kingdom of darkness—both spiritual. With this thought our text is in full accord. "A King shall reign in righteousness." And "princes shall execute judgment in the earth," carrying out the decrees and regulations of the Heavenly Messiah. This is the meaning of the Lord's promise to Israel, "I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counsellors as at the beginning" (Isaiah i, 26).

The princes who will execute judgment will all be Israelitish and all perfect men—tried and approved of God. They will be the Ancient Worthies, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and the prophets. These men, great in faith and obedience to God, will be known to the Jews as the "fathers," as the prophecy respecting them declares, "Instead of the fathers shall be the children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth." They will be the children of Messiah in the sense that they will derive their spiritual life from him, the Great King.

For thus said the Lord. Behold, I will extend peace to her like a river, and the glory of the nations like an overflowing stream and ye shall suck thereof; yea, shall be borne upon the side, and shall be dandled upon the knees. As one whom his mother comforted so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted in Jerusalem. And ye shall see it and your heart shall rejoice, and your bones shall flourish like the tender grass. (Isaiah 66:12-17.)



PASTOR RUSSELL

ture. But my study of the Bible convinced me otherwise—that such teachings are quite contrary to the Word of God, both in the Old and in the New Testaments. Now I find that there are two distinct divisions of God's favor and that each has its blessing and that the thought of eternal torment is quite repugnant to the Divine character and to the Scriptures throughout.

The great blessing which God has to give to Israel and then through Israel to the world of mankind is restitution, such as was typified in the Jubilee Year appointed in the Law—the recovery of everything that was lost. Human perfection of mind and body was lost. An Eden home was lost. And these blessings are to be restored. The earth is to blossom as the rose and yield her increase. The solitary places shall be glad. The whole earth shall become Paradise restored. Israel, uplifted from bondage and thralldom, is to come back to all the perfection that Adam enjoyed at first. All is to be restored by Messiah.

It is to accomplish this great work of restitution that Messiah shall be permitted to reign a thousand years, that in his kingdom through Israel all the families of the earth may be blessed and uplifted, restored. This blessing is not merely to come to the living Jews and through them to the living Gentiles, but it is to include all the dead. And this hope of a restitution, including the gradual resurrection of the dead, has been a Jewish hope for thirty-five centuries, expressed by the Lord through the prophets.

Thus my new faith and my new divination changed my view relative to the Jews and their fate in this world. The hope of humanity is bound up with

mony with God's message through the prophet, "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem. Cry unto her that her appointed time is accomplished: for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins." (Isa., 40:1, 2.) My message to the Jew is that God has great blessings in reservation for your nation which he is about to pour out upon you. All the good promises of His Word are sure to be fulfilled. I see it in your prophecies. I urge upon the Jew that he turn to the Voice of God—speaking through Moses and the Prophets. The time for this is ripe. Set before your minds the glorious heights and depths and lengths and breadths of your Law—love to God with all your hearts, and love to your fellows as of yourself.

This preparation of heart will make you ready for the Messianic Kingdom so long hoped and waited and prayed for. Its blessings will come especially to those prepared of heart, while the unprepared will be required to pass through a disciplinary preparation to fit them for its blessings. It is in line with God's promises in the prophecies that Palestine is now taking on new life. Ere long as the City of the Great King it will be the Capitol of the world. Assuredly, therefore, I do not urge Jews to join any Christian sect or party, nor to accept the crudities of Christian creeds. My message to them is "To the Law and to the Prophets (testimony). If they speak not according to this word it is because there is no light in them." (Isaiah, 8:20.) True Christians and true Jews should not be very far apart in their love for God and in their well-wishes toward each other, even though they differ in their views relative to certain modes of belief.

The "Orach."

By "Alter."

I don't see the "orach" nowadays as I used to do in the days of my boyhood. The "orach" being poverty personified, the modern, and the true, wandering Jew, is always with us, but I am afraid we are leaving him more and more to be dealt with by officials and organizations. I don't for a moment suggest that we are becoming less philanthropic; in fact, I really believe we are growing more charitable, and are applying our money less indiscriminately and with less waste; but I do assert we are not as hospitable as we were wont to be. One proof of this is the disappearance of the "orach" system. It was, in a sense, the acme of personal service.

We took the "orach," the poor stranger, to our own home, and seated him at our own fireside, at our own table. He was treated as a member of the family, placed next to the master of the house, and made to feel thoroughly at home, in reality as well as in name, a brother in Israel. He was an almost indispensable adjunct of the Sabbath board.

How well I recall the days when the absence of a stranger at the Sabbath table of the old home was a rare occurrence to be remarked upon. And well do I remember the scene each Friday night at the synagogue.

Strangers, some still in outlandish garb, most of them with hunted or wistful gaze, the majority bravely endeavoring to prevent the imp of hunger darting his glances from their eyes, were seated near the door. The bolder, the least gentlemanly among them, would approach the "shammas," but generally that functionary would approach them. Then he would come up to the "top" seats, where the house-masters, the elders of the little school, had their places.

"Who wants an 'orach'?" he would ask, and his tone made it plain that he had it in his power to confer a favor; he was not asking one.

The replies were prompt, as a rule, and many's the man I know whose record of good deeds was lengthened by his readiness to take a second "orach," although he had a regular Sabbath guest. There would be whispered consultations with glances at the strangers. Some house-masters were particular, or they maintained that their wives were, and they were anxious to know something about their prospective guests.

"I want a learned man, one who will expound a bit of Torah at table," one would say. He wanted his reward in this world.

"Anybody I'll take, but not a man who shaves," would be the remark of another.

"I don't care if he's learned, or if he has not a beard as long as the Jewish exile," was the regular comment of another.

"I want a gentleman. I once had an 'orach' who took his boots off during the meal and asked the servant girl to clean them. That annoyed me. I would not ask the girl to clean my boots on Shabbos. That is just as much a sin as cleaning them myself on the Sabbath—no?"

"Talking about taking one's boots off," said another, "reminds me that we once had an 'orach' who came in

on the Sunday to play the piano. He said he was a chazan."

"What boots have to do with your piano, I don't know," remarked the Shammas, "unless it is such a piano that you can't play it with hands, but must use feet. But never mind; your piano hungers not. Will you take an 'orach'? If I go over to the other side I'll soon dispose of them, and you won't have the chance of a *mitsvoh*."

And in this way were the strangers billeted for Sabbath meals. But sometimes it would happen that they were not all allotted, or that some arrived after the beadle had performed his task. They would line up meekly near the door at the close of the service, and some of them would venture a muttered plea.

"You require perhaps an 'orach'?" they would mumble.

And the house-masters proceeding home would make a sign and the strangers would follow. They walked gingerly behind as a rule, but frequently the host would engage the stranger in conversation and learn from him the town of his origin—that is always the first question—and sundry details of his circumstances.

The orach of my boyhood's days was almost invariably a Russian refugee, or a pioneer emigrant. He was coming ahead of his family with a big ache in his heart, a big hope in his God, a big faith in Israel's humanity, and a big vagueness about every other thing. Often he was silent, depressed; the happy, beautiful home life into which a quaintly pathetic custom of Jewish hospitality had pitchforked him, reminded him of the home and family he had been compelled to leave. We understood and were silently sympathetic. Questions would sometimes move them to tears, and many were the heart-rending stories to which we listened between the courses and the singing of the Sabbath hymns—stories of hasty flights, of adventures on the frontier, of hairbreadth escapes from the hands of the brutal soldiery of the Czar.

Not always, however, were the Sabbath guests sad. Sometimes, indeed, they were quite merry, with a fund of delightful anecdote. Wonderful, weird travelers' tales I heard at my father's board in those days of my boyhood, and through many a suddenly revealed window was I enabled to see into the souls of men, into the hearts of the exiled sons of Israel. There were Rabbis who told pretty stories from the treasury of Midrashic lore—I preferred those to the Rabbis who were ponderously dogmatic on the most trivial things and sometimes refused to touch certain food until they were assured of its Kashruth; escaped conscripts who told of their sufferings in the army—we had three in succession from one regiment; young men who had been the "guests" of their relatives for two years after their marriage, and were now going out into the great world to earn their living for the first time.

There was a singer once, a young man with a beautiful tenor voice; he taught us some new Sabbath hymn melodies. He was a chazan for a while in America afterwards, and drifted on to the operatic stage. There was another young man, tall, with

gentle eyes, and so shy that he would scarcely speak. He is a successful Colonial merchant now, and a year or two ago called on me, with the same gentle eyes, but shy no longer, a man of determination and quick decision. He was not ashamed to recall having been an "orach" at my father's table, and he wanted to repay me with unlimited champagne suppers.

But alas! the after life of the "orach" is not always so happy. Often he seems doomed to be a wayfarer ever, a derelict in Israel, typifying in himself our history. He wanders the world over, and never does he reach the "top seats" in life. Always he is doomed to sit on the free benches near the door, and with a world of pathos in his eyes throw himself mutely upon the tender mercies of his Creator and upon the good nature of those to whom his Creator has been kinder.

A few weeks ago I was in the old town and in the synagogue on the Friday evening my eyes wandered instinctively to the seats near the door. There sat the "orach"; his hair was grizzled, his cheeks more sunken than of yore, his clothes somewhat shabbier. But more palpable was the cloak of desolation wrapped about him, for he belongs to the past, and nowadays is forgotten.—London Jewish World.

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MINZESHEIMER, CLARENCE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. 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 15th 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. Cohalan, 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, viz. 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 JACOBS, BARNETT WERTHEIM, Executors.
SIMON M. ROEDER, Attorney for Executors, 119-121 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

AUERBACH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, 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. 125 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, 125 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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. 23 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, 23 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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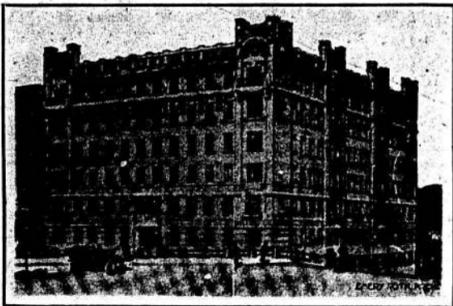
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MUSIC AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The first of the instrumental organizations to announce its programme for the coming season is the Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modent Altschuler, conductor, which will give five Thursday evening concerts at Carnegie Hall beginning Nov. 17. The soloists will be Kathleen Parlow, violinist; Alexander Heinemann, baritone; Joseph Malkin, cellist, and Xaver Scharwenka, the composer and pianist.

Mrs. Ralph Seligman, an amateur singer of this city, has just signed a five years' contract with Oscar Hammerstein and will appear at the Manhattan Opera House. Mrs. Seligman has adopted the stage name of Alice Raynaud. The first performance of "Hans" has been postponed to Monday, the 19th.

"The Country Boy," Mr. Edgar Selwyn's comedy now on view at the Liberty Theatre, suggests, because of its rather conventional first scene and its unconvincing "happy ending," an old bottle into which has been poured the new wine of humor, of scintillating wit, of shrewd observation and of extraordinary powers of characterization. Such qualities are rare in any play, and they are particularly rare in pieces written on this side of the Atlantic. They appear in almost every scene, but they predominate in the third act, which is in every way masterly. "The Country Boy" would be worth while if only for two of its characters—Fred, Meikle, the middle-aged newspaper man, whose life has been a failure, and Joe Weinstein, a ticket speculator. The latter is a Jew, but not a "stage Jew." His like may be seen on Forty-second street any day in the week. He talks like any other American and might be mistaken for a Spaniard, an Italian or a Frenchman. Indeed, were it not for a clever retort uttered a few minutes before the final curtain, the audience would perhaps remain entirely in ignorance of his nationality. This retort is good enough to quote here. Poor Weinstein, unable to earn a living in the metropolis, becomes a newspaper publisher in a little up-State town. For printing an engagement notice he charges fifty cents, which appears an extortionate sum to the village swain. "Say," indignantly exclaims the latter, "you must be a Jew; we haven't any of them in this village." "If you had," answers Weinstein, "it wouldn't be a village." J. M.

Henry B. Harris' production of Winchell Smith's latest comedy, "Bobby Burnit," with Wallace Eddinger featured in the title role, is attracting large crowds of theatregoers to the Republic Theatre. This play originally ran as a serial in the Saturday Evening Post, under the title of "The Making of Bobby Burnit," and afterward was published in book form and became one of the "six best sellers." In the dramatization the general idea of the book has been retained, together with its most interesting features, and those who enjoyed it in its original form will find added interest in seeing it as a play acted by a cast of unusual distinction. To those who have never read the book a brief outline of the play may be of interest. The play was staged under the personal direction of Mr. Smith, and the cast includes, besides Mr. Eddinger, John Webster, Ethel Clayton, George A. Wright, Fred Strong, John D. O'Hara, Charles Lane, Thomas Findlay, John S. Robertson, Leslie Bennett, Harvey T. Clark, Sidney Bent, Lawrence Eddinger, Frank Hughes, Ruth Rose and Frances Savage.

Running the whole gamut of vaudeville entertainment, the bill for the second week at Percy G. Williams' Colonial Theatre, commencing Monday afternoon, September 12, offers relaxation for every nature. The headline attraction will be the beautiful and agile dancer, La Pia, who thus makes her American debut. Among her fellow-entertainers are the Rigoletto Twin Brothers, skillful gymnasts, Charles Leonard Fletcher and company, Elsie Fay, the Jack Wilson company, Melville and Higgins, the Great Howard, and the Avon Comedy Four. Sunday concerts will take place as usual, afternoon and evening.

Harlemites will have their first opportunity of seeing the new act of Carrie De Mar, the international comedienne, next week at Percy G. Williams' Alhambra Theatre, where she heads the bill. She has five new songs, each interpreted characteristically, with individual scenery. Claude and Fannie Usher will give a sketch called "Fagan's Decision." Chas Gill and company offer "The Devil, the Servant and the Man." Wilbur Mack and Nella Walker will appear in "The Girl and the Pearl." Fiddler and Shelton, Macart and Bradford, and Harry B. Lester add to the comedy side of the bill. The usual Sunday concerts are given afternoon and evening.

AN APPEAL.

The Jewish patients at the State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis, Ray Brook, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y., would feel very grateful for donations of books on Jewish history, periodicals, or literature on Jewish subjects. Donations may be sent direct care of Dr. A. Garvin, Superintendent, or Dr. A. Blum, Chaplain, 138 West 81st street city.

Tannersville, N. Y.

Despite the rapidly waning Catskill season, the Fairmount in Tannersville is still enjoying the height of its activity. Among the latest arrivals are Major Kaufman Mandell and party, and the family of Mr. Joseph S. Marcus, who came in touring cars from Saratoga; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Korn and Mrs. Lipman and son, who just returned from Europe to visit Mr. Newman Cowen, who has been at the Fairmount all summer; Mrs. S. A. Salt, David S. Friedenberg, Mrs. Heisman, Mr. and Mrs. Sobel, Joseph B. Abrahams, and George D. Hirsch.

Many men well known in Jewish communal affairs and their families are still making the Fairmount their home and expect to do so for some time to come. Some of those here are Mr. M. Phillips, Mr. Max Kobre, Dr. B. Pomerantz, Dr. Hirsch Goldberg, Dr. M. J. Polk, Dr. D. Sheitlis, Dr. Mutnik, the Rev. Aaron Eisenman, the Rev. G. N. Hausmann, Rabbi Goronowski, Robert H. Finberg, and Mr. and Mrs. Klebansky.

Homeless Statue of Heine.

When the German Emperor took possession of the castle and estate of the Achilleon in Corfu one of the first things he did was to have removed the statue of Heine erected by the former owner, the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, as his dislike of the poet is as strong as the murdered Empress's admiration was great. For three years the statue was hidden away in a shed, until it was bought by another admirer of Heine, Jules Campe, a rich Hamburg banker.

He offered it to the city of Hamburg on condition that it should be erected on a suitable site. The Hamburg Senate shares the opinion of the Kaiser as to the poet and refused the statue on any terms.

M. Campe was determined that the statue should not be wasted and decided to place it in the courtyard of a business house where it could be easily seen from the street; but even this solution has not satisfied the people of Hamburg, for the Imperialist party has drawn up a petition asking the Senate to prevent the erection of the statue anywhere within their city, as being "an outrage to their patriotic sentiments."

As to the worth of Heine's poetry the petition declares that opinions may differ, but the most competent judges, among them Auerbach and Mommsen, agree on this point, that the whole nation and its institutions, and especially Prussia and the Hohenzollerns, were attacked by Heine in the most obnoxious and insulting manner. The petition goes on to declare that Heine utterly failed to understand the German mind and ridiculed everything that was the forerunner of the country's future greatness at the beginning of the nineteenth century and "for a number of years he received subsidies from a foreign nation to defend its interests against ours."—N. Y. Sun.

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at the close of business on Aug. 31st, 1910:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$6,937,429.89
Due from Banks and Bankers	665,608.11
Real Estate	4,000.00
Bonds	34,940.00
Gold and Mortgage	34,000.00
Cash in Vault	1,947,941.71
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	484,561.92
Accrued interest not entered	30,000.00
	\$10,138,512.63
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	\$500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	538,210.97
Reserved for Taxes	10,000.00
Deposits	9,073,297.71
Cashier's checks	3,005.95
Accrued interest not entered	9,000.00
	\$10,138,512.63

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MR. CLEMMENS, MICH.

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, at the office of Max Aitmayr, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, 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 Aitmayr, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of December next.

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 E. 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.
EDMUND SLADKUS, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STERNFELD, 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 Sternfeld, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof 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.
SHEPHERD STERNFELD, Executor.
HARVEY J. COHEN & BENJ. SHEVITZ, Attorneys for Executor, 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, 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, Administrator.
MORRIS BERKOWITZ, Attorney for Administrator, 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. 230 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. 230 Broadway, New York City.

BACH, SIGMUND 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 Sigmund 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. 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.

Dated New York, March 26th, 1910.
ROBALIE BACH, LUDWIG ELLINGER, JOE S. BACH, Executors.
WOLF & KOHN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 208 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 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.

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 14th day of August, 1910.
THERESA GARBARINO, Administrator.
A. SALOMON, Attorney for Administrator, 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.
HERMAN B. GOODSTEIN, administrator.
HERMAN B. GOODSTEIN, attorney for administrator, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

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SOCIAL.

Mr. M. Engleman, the popular secretary of the Ohav Zedek Congregation, is among the passengers on the S.S. Amerika, due to-day. Mr. Engleman has been touring Europe and visiting his mother.

A reception in honor of the engagement of Miss Bertha Goodman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goodman, of Scranton, Pa., to Mr. Rudolph Kanarek, son of Rev. and Mrs. S. Kanarek, of this city, was held on August 23 at No. 643 Maural avenue, Scranton, Pa.

The Bar Mitzvah of Theodore, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Dubois, of 17 West 111th street, was celebrated with a reception at the Lexington, 109 East 116th street, on Sunday evening last, at which there was a large assemblage of relatives and friends.

Hebrew Technical Institute.
(Communicated.)

This school, situated at 36 Stuyvesant street, is for many reasons the most popular school for boys in New York city. It is for Jewish boys who want to learn thoroughly a good mechanic's trade.

In the first place, there is more done for the welfare of the pupils. During the summer months parties of ten boys, in charge of one of the teachers, go off

on walking trips, exploring the country, visiting shops, manufactories and places of historic and natural interest.

The most important phase of the school life, however, is the opportunity offered in the school itself. It takes three years to go through the school, but during that time the pupil studies his English, mathematics, and science together with his drawing and shop work.

The institute is well equipped with machine and woodworking shops. There is an excellent electrical laboratory, and the mechanical drawing-room is unsurpassed in the city, while the English and mathematical departments compare favorably with those in our best high schools.

Special courses are given during the last year, from which the pupil may make his own selection of one in machine-work, instrument-making, wood-work, wood-carving, mechanical, architectural or freehand drawing, or electricity.

Pupils are expected to be about 14 years old and to have finished the 7B grade of the public schools. Special classes are formed each year for public-school graduates.

Positions are readily secured by the graduates, averaging \$6 to \$10 a week. Practically every one of the 88 graduates of last May has secured a good job. The graduates of ten years ago are averaging \$30 a week, while those of twenty years' standing are making \$50.

The best kind of school training a boy can have is that which teaches him to use his hands as well as his brain, and such training may be had at the Hebrew Technical Institute. The school hours are from 9 to 4 daily.

A parent should go, with a boy to the principal's office, 36 Stuyvesant street, when applying for admission.

Arverne, L. I.

Rev. Jacob A. Dolgenas occupied the pulpit of the Darch Emonoh Synagogue on Sabbath last, and spoke on the Jew as he should be, and the need of a Hebrew and religious school here. There was a large congregation present.

THE JEW.

WRITTEN IN 1866 BY GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

His dark face kindled in the East,
He walks our Europe like a dream,
And in his great beard gravely seen
To meet the Poet and the Priest;
His nation spent, his temple sacked,
A haughty exile, under ban—
From pole to belt he holds intact
The ancient grandeur of the man.

Vain burnt the fires his faith to melt—
His tough will turned the rack to straw;
The granite tablets were his law,
And to the One High God he knelt.
Before his zeal fell hate and spite;
Wide grew the narrowness of marta—
Immoral, sole cosmopolite,
He gave for freedom all the arts.

Always the age's Argonaut,
The foremost sails he followed still,
Gave to the Christian thrift and skill,
And peace and trade to heathens taught.
If ran to greed his heart sometimes,
By reverend robbery wrong to self—
A child of genius in all climes,
He drew the Muses to himself.

Of God's august historian heir—
Who made creation eloquent—
To themes occult and grand he bent
The realm of letters everywhere;
His pencil spurned, his marble crushed,
When art to Monks its lease resigned,
The splendor of his numbers hushed
The ruder music of mankind.

Outlived all stain, and gibe, and scath—
Apart and proud he holds his life—
Fast in the promise of his faith
As on the dark eyes of his wife;—
Behold his fate the Jew reverse,
At whose exchequer monarchs stand,
His foot on the almighty purse,
The bonds of Empire in his hand!

Oh! human faith in God's good grace,
Wait boldly and ye shall not fail!
The patient ages must avail,
If Freedom knows no Wailing Place.
The Zion holy to our hosts—
This reverend world—made ruin by
The curse of books, and thrones, and ghosts,
Art, toil and hope shall purify!

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BROOKLYN NOTES.

Tenth Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Levy entertained nearly 100 of their relatives and friends at their residence, No. 372 1/2 Pacific street, on Sunday last, in honor of the tenth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Levy is the secretary of the Mount Sinai Congregation. A collation was served and addresses were made by Mr. Henry Hertzberg and Dr. L. Pulvermacher. Mr. Samuel Kaplan was toastmaster.

Among those present were Mr. Frank Levy, Mrs. Jennie Kaplan, Miss Essie Levy, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lemmon, Mr. and Mrs. L. Schiebel, Mr. and Mrs. F. Metzger, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tobias, Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Kaplan, Mr. and Mrs. Max Cohen, Mr. C. Hess, Miss Rose Levy, and others.

With a record of two seasons of conspicuous success, Mr. Charles Klein's "The Third Degree" comes to the Montauk on Monday night for a week's engagement. This Henry B. Harris production is to be seen here with an exceptionally strong cast, the list of players including Fernanda Eliscu, James Seely, Frazer Coulter, Alfred Moore, Lyda MacMillan, Earle Williams, Ralph Ramsay, Walter Crayen, William Herbert, Edward Leahay and James Cody. Mr. Klein has written nothing better than "The Third Degree." It is generally conceded to be a superior piece of work to his "Music Master" and "Lion and the Mouse," therefore to that large circle of playgoers who enjoy drama that conveys a thought the announcement of the coming of "The Third Degree" should be welcome.

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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.

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Young lady pianist will take a few more pupils at either residence. Special attention to beginners. Address MISS FANNIE HAIMS, 67 Lenox avenue.

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A GENTLEMAN (not an ordained minister) offers to preach on Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur to a congregation, either "reform or orthodox"; the latter preferred. No honorarium desired. "MEDICUS," care of the Hebrew Standard.

CONGREGATION TIFERETH ISRAEL (Conservative) of Des Moines, Iowa, desires 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.

HEBREW TEACHER, competent and experienced, desires a number of pupils; beginners or advanced pupils; rates moderate. Address K. M., Box 147, Hebrew Standard, New York.

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Write giving full qualifications, degrees or previous appointments, with copies of testimonials to
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Chairman of Committee.

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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 therefor 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.

HERZOG, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julius Herzog, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 62 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.

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 therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel E. Hamburger, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1911.

LEWIS R. S. WATT, Administrator.
SAMUEL E. 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 therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman Gettner, No. 261 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of October next.

HERMAN FROHMANN, HUGO FROHMANN, executors.
HERMAN GETTNER, attorney for executors, 261 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA.
531-535 West 123d Street,
New York City.

Services will be held in the Seminary Hall on Rosh Hashana, Yom Kippur and Sukkoth. Seats will be rented from \$5 upward. Apply in the office of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, 531-535 West 123d street New York city, on Monday or Thursday evenings, between 8 and 10 o'clock.



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CHILDREN'S PAGE.

JUDGES.

Dear Children:

"Judges and officers shalt thou appoint unto thyself in all thy gates." This is the beginning of the Sedrah that we read this Sabbath which is called "Shophetim."

THIS is a great lesson that I wish you to learn now in this month of *Elul*, which is the month before the Rosh Hashana, or First of the Year, when the Holy One, the King of Kings, ascends the throne of Judgment and every living being, no matter how small or how large, comes before His Throne to receive his sentence or decree, like sheep passing through a little gate which allows only one at a time to pass the Shepherd who counts each one separately, so must we all pass before Him on that great and awful Judgment day—yes, each one separately, the baby without its mother to carry it, or plead for it, papa's darling without its papa to shield it and say "pooh-pooh—what sinful thing did the child do?—it is only a child!" The loving sister cannot accompany her dear brother to speak for him there, nor the dearest friend the one whom he loves as his life—separately each one must appear—for himself each one must speak. What shall we do? how shall we prepare ourselves for this awful judgment day, when the decree will be given to each, who shall live and who shall die—who shall be rich and who shall be poor—who shall be sick and who shall be well—and what kind of death these that are doomed to die shall meet, and what kind of life those who are inscribed for life shall lead.

Let us ask the one who as a loving mother always teaches us the way to live—the Medrash—"Dear child of Israel," says the Medrash, "when the Lord your God has told you to appoint judges, thinkest thou that one who is related to thee can act as thy judge? No! One who is on trial cannot have his father or his brother, his father's brother or his mother's brother, etc., to act as his judge—why is that? Because just as they are unfit to testify so are they unfit to judge, and where do I learn that, in Deuteronomy 21 it is written, "And the priests the sons of Levi shall come near; for them the Lord thy God hath chosen to minister unto him, and to bless in the name of the Lord, and after their decision shall be done (at) every controversy and every injury (or plague). See how the Torah compares a controversy to a plague, just as a plague must be seen by the priest in the day time so must a controversy be tried in the day time—just as a relative is not allowed to pass on the cleanness or uncleanness of the one who has the plague, so is a relative not allowed to act as judge for one who has the controversy. Therefore, do not think lightly of justice, as it is one of the three foundations of the world, the other two being truth and peace.

Take care then and do not render a false judgment, for if thou doest so thou caustest the world to tremble on its foundation, and not only is justice the foundation of the world, it is also one of the feet of the Throne of Glory. We know this because King David in praising the Almighty said, "Righteousness and justice are the prop of thy throne: kindness and truth precede thy presence." Said the Holy One, blessed be He, "Since the punishment for injustice is so great take my warning and do justice." How do we know God tells us that? from this Sedrah "Shophetim," which commands us to appoint judges, "and they shall judge the people with a just judgment."

Now, dear children, let us try to understand these words of the Medrash.

The sound of the Shophar is heard in our synagogues this entire month of *Elul*, warning us that soon will come the judgment day; this is how we shall prepare for it: First we will appoint judges and officers in our gates—these gates, our holy men tell us are our five senses, Hearing, Seeing, Tasting, Smelling and Feeling—these judges will tell us what we ought to hear and what we ought not to hear, what we are allowed to see and what it is forbidden us to see, what we may taste and what we may not taste, etc., etc. But think you these judges may be your relatives—your passions, appetites and desires? No! the flesh of your flesh cannot judge you, as your judge, your warm blood that tingles with desire cannot restrain you as your officer. Let the priests, the sons of Levi, come near. Let thy soul, who is thy priest, and whom the Lord thy God hath chosen to minister unto him in the eternal life, bless thee in the name of the Lord.

After we have appointed our souls to judge us according to the commandments of the Torah, and a just judgment is rendered in our gates, we can hope for a happy judgment to be rendered in our favor in the gates of heaven.

בן אהרן

The teacher was giving the school a little lecture on good conduct and how to get on. "Let me caution you on another point, children," she said. "Avoid criticizing. Don't make a practice of finding fault with other people or picking flaws in what they say or do. It is a very bad habit to form and will make your own life unhappy."

"Why, teacher," spoke up a little boy, "that's the way my father makes his livin'!"

"You surprise me, Georgy. What is your father's occupation?"

"He's a proof-reader, ma'am."

The teacher coughed.

"Well, Georgy," she said, "I will make an exception in the case of your father."

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He came home in the small hours of the morning, and his loving spouse confronted him with wrath in her eye and a telegram in her hand, saying, "Here is news that has been waiting for you since supper time."

He blinked, looked wise, and, bracing up against the hat-rack, felt through his pockets, murmuring, "I left my glasses in town."

"Yes," she replied, with scathing agony, "but you brought the contents with you."

Now, little boys," said the teacher, as she beamed at the earnest faces before him, "what lesson can we learn from the busy bee?"

"I know," said Izzy.

"Yes, Izzy, and what is it?"

"Not to get stung."

"I think I shall learn to like that friend of yours."

"You were favorably impressed by him, eh?"

"Yes, indeed. He watched me playing billiards for an hour yesterday without suggesting how a shot ought to be made."

CONUNDRUMS.

When one little negro dies, what do all the other little negroes do? They go a-blackberrying.

How long was Adam one sided in the Garden of Eden? Until he got Eve in (even).

What kin is that child to its own father who is not his own father's son? His daughter.

If a biscuit is a soda cracker, what is an ice pick? A water cracker.

If I were in the sun and you were out of it, what would the sun become? Sin.

When is a newspaper the sharpest? When it is filed.

What country is like a happy dog? America (A-merry-cur).

When is fishing discouraging? When you fish all day and get nothing but mosquito bites.

What, as milliners say, is the sweetest thing in bonnets? A lady's two lips.

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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, namely: "Shall chapter (here insert the number of this chapter) 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.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section six of article six 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, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, 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.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

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, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, 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.

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.

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, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, 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.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.

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, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, 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.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN.

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, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, 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.

AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section four 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 county for the term of six years.

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 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 for 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.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TEN.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section 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 hereinafter 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.

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 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.

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 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.

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, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, 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.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.

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, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, 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.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN.

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, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, 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.

AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section 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 hereinafter 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.

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 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 for 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.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TEN.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section 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 hereinafter 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.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ELEVEN.

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 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 for 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.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWELVE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section 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 hereinafter 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 w

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its policies have been such as to make CONFIDENCE the strongest bond between it and customers... From generation to generation it has extended; many grandmothers and great-grandmothers of today can recall their visits as children to our earlier establishments on middle and lower Broadway... They remain our loyal customers, followed by younger generations, who also find at HEARN'S that satisfaction in buying which has given this house a record enjoyed by no other firm in the metropolis.

This bit of talk may enlighten some not familiar with the trade history of New York.

Our Policy: VALUE, rather than display

Dainty French Net Bed Sets

Centre and corner motifs of Lacet or Renaissance — deep valance — bolster sham—a fortunate transaction enables us to offer:—

\$19.00 Bed Sets	at	14.98
\$15.00 Bed Sets	at	10.98
\$11.00 Bed Sets	at	8.98
\$9.00 Bed Sets	at	6.98
\$7.00 Bed Sets	at	4.98
\$4.50 Bed Sets	at	2.98
\$2.50 Bed Sets	at	1.49

LOW RENT—LOW EXPENSES
make
LOW PRICES.
Do You See the Point?

Fall Finery For the Babies

For the first Autumn days, when chilly winds are apt to blow. Long and short coats of all-wool Crepe, Henrietta, Serge and Bedford cord—interlined—some of these new models show dainty, unique trimming effects in silk bands and French knots, or silk fringe and open braid inserts—sizes to 5 yrs. 4.98

Higher Priced Models in Modish Wool Fabrics and Silks—charming new fancies with hand emb'y, rich laces and other trim up to 29.98

Other new coats, long and short. 1.98 up

Babies' Silk Bonnets—novelties in Satin Messaline and Bengaline Silks—trimmings mostly at the sides, of rich ribbons, flowers, and drapings—finished with dainty laces and ruffles. 3.98

Marvelous Beauties in finer silk Bonnets to 9.98

Very pretty Bonnets of good materials from .98 up

Babies' New Caps—silk lined and interlined—emb'd Messaline and Jap. Silks, Silk Poppins and Bengaline—trimmed in new ways. 1.49

Others from .29 to 4.98

Those from 49 cts. up are silk lined. We know of no other store that sells a good silk cap, silk lined, as low as 49 cents.

Children's White Lawn Dresses—new Princess, yoke and French models—elaborately trimmed with laces and emb'y—sizes to 5 yrs. .98

Children's White Madras and Poplin Dresses, new fall styles, for ages 2 to 5 yrs. .98 to 5.98

Among them a cute, new model—side fastened with pearl buttons—with natty handkerchief breast pocket and wide front pleat—tailored or trimmed with emb'y.

Extra Sizes in Women's Underwear A Special Feature Here

Now here are assortments so complete and prices so reasonable for equally well-made garments... Seeing is believing... If you need "extra sizes" see our stock... A few specialties:—

EXTRA SIZE NIGHTDRESSES—Fine Soft Muslin—tucked yoke with hemstitched ruffle or hemstitched tucks, braid and ruffle—full cut. .79

EXTRA SIZE NIGHTDRESSES—Cambric and Muslin—round, square or V neck—emb'y lace, tucks and hemstitching. .98

EXTRA SIZE NIGHTDRESSES—Fine Cambric—beautifully designed with emb'y delicate tucks and ribbon run heading. 1.25

EXTRA SIZE DRAWERS—Soft, firm Muslin—hemstitched ruffle with tucks—extra value. .39

EXTRA SIZE DRAWERS—Cambric and Muslin ruffle of emb'y and lace inserts. .49 .69

EXTRA SIZE SKIRTS—white Cambric—wide ruffle of emb'y with tucks—extra full. .98

EXTRA SIZE SKIRTS—extra firm Cambric—deep bounce with Val. lace and four inserts. 1.69

EXTRA SIZE CORSET COVERS—Fruit of Loom Muslin—light fitting—high neck—sizes to 50. .29

Mill Clean-up of White Flannels

All wool and mixed—fine qualities, but subject to loom imperfections, or slight spots; therefore, PRICES .10½ to .32

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Full pieces—not remnants—greatest opportunity in white flannels known for years.

Women's Fall Dress Skirts

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

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Our stores are the

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Outfittings for School Will Be in Order.

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GIRLS' AND BOYS CLOTHING

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New Fall Turbans

Noticeably effective styles... Natty little round shapes, with draped velvet crown rising from a circling drapery of spangled braid cloth, touched off with a frill aigrette; also the new "boat" shape and others with wide or narrow turndown brims or turned up in various novel ways.

These various styles, large and small, are made in satin or braid, and in pleasing combinations with velvet. Many are trimmed with wings or opque pompons, or with self materials or handsome ornaments.

Splendid assortment from

3.98 to 5.00

Others ask \$5.00 to \$7.50.

What Is New In Waists

Both silk and wool fabrics are represented in this early showing of Fall models, in which values will be found very special:—

New Messaline and Taffeta Silk Waists—elaborately tucked and pleated—knife pleated side frills—fancy lap-over fronts—black in both—also navy in the Messaline—other new styles. 2.98

New models in French flannels—charming new stripes and plaids—also black and white patterns—fancy yokes, or with contrast silk collars and buttons—worth \$5.00 and \$8.00. 3.98

New Black Peau de Soie Waists—pintucked and pleated, with many French knots. 4.98

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