

THE HEBREW STANDARD

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SHADOWS AND ECHOES

PEOPLE I KNEW AND THINGS I SAW.

By HALITVAK---THE SIMCHAS TORAH LIONS.

There were many lions in Pavonda all the year round; the one for his erudition; the other for his piety; another still for his goodness toward his fellow men; and yet another for his devotion to communal interests. There was Kalman, the genius who could give you a pilpul for hours at a stretch on any point in the Talmud at a moment's notice, and there was Israel the Boki, who could indicate at once the tract, page and line of any two words you choose to quote at random; though sometimes he would need a third word to help him out. There was Chayim Shlome who never any day doffed his talis and tphiln till after M'nchah was over, and swept the steps of the *Aron Kodesh* with his beautiful blond beard every night before he went home. There was Itzig the tailor, who had beggared himself and spent his health in going round from village to village, from Poritz to Poritz raising funds for rebuilding the old *Merchats*, which the Prista had sealed up with the great government seal for being a public danger, owing to decay. And he was only an humble village tailor, yet he ended his days as a lion, and his name is still a blessing in Pavonda.

But the Simchas Torah lions were a breed apart. There were men who distinguished themselves for their characteristic mode of merry-making during that great mirthful day, and the glory of it lasted them for all the rest of the year, if they never did a single thing else. They were pointed out as great Hullaques, and that made them favored and sought after in company all the days in the year.

Yankel Kosvan was not exactly a fine Yid nor a lamdon; something between and betwixt, but he was a great fellow all the same for what he could do on Simchas Torah. Once upon a time he had traveled in deep Russia, almost as far as St. Petersburg, they used to say. He came back to Pavonda with many marvels. He brought with him a kind of piece of iron, that would remind you in shape of a little horseshoe, and it could make nails dance for you all over the table and the floor, and needles and pins would hang on to it and not get away at all. Then he brought with him a kind of glass, and if you put your eye to it a pea looked like a turnip and a gooseberry looked like a vegetable marrow, and it was said that Rabbi Azriel often sent for the

loan of that wonderful glass to help him in his decisions in *Shaalos Noshim*. But these and several others were as nothing compared with the little *Niggle* Yankel had brought with him for Simchas Torah. It was a very

Chaika, Chaika, Mo-o-oleidaika! Goodness knew what it meant and nobody would venture to guarantee that Yankel knew it himself, but it had made a tremendous hit and stayed on as a perennial feature, from

to either *lamdonus, fromkeit*, or any sort of gentility. He was a common *Am Haaretz* of the commonest sort; yet there was free footing always given him amongst the finest of the fine whenever there was a bit of a

you yet, I believe, that the little Rebbele, amongst his other sweet peculiarities, could not pronounce the letter "r" nor "l," which always sounded "v" on his tongue. During the morning service, when the voices from the congregation were gradually silenced, waiting for the Baal Tphilah's refrain, just before the *Krias Shemah*, the Rebbele's voice was still going in all its fervor; "*Kuvom ahuvim; Kuvom b'ruvim*," etc. That used to be repeated every day, and nobody ever made any particular count of it until Moshe Baker came out with it that Simchas Torah. It made a man of him, *mit Leuten gleich*.

And what was there about Salmon the Melamed to give him a place amongst the elect once in a while? He never counted much even amongst the *Melamdin*. He had little to teach, and could teach it less. *S'tam*, a sort of man who never knew how to do anything beyond that unique feat of raising a large family on nothing. But in Pavonda that was not unique at all, and so Salmon would have lived and died in obscurity if he did not one Simchas Torah take it into his poor head to turn his coat inside out and tie the Beth Hamidrash towel round his waist and start playing the *Eretz Yisroel Yid*, speaking in contorted Hebrew, according to the supposed mode of enunciation over there, which, by the way, was not very much worse than Salmon's usual best. Salmon had caught on. He remained a fixed feature in all communal jollifications. Without Salmon it did not begin itself. Later on Salmon had made an addition to his repertoire. Every Simchas Torah eve, just as they were about to start with the *Hakophos*, Salmon came to Nehemia the Rebbele took him by his straggling black beard and kissed both his cheeks, while he kept on saying, "Rebbele, Rebke, I have thee love."

But no matter how many glasses of votki Salmon might be treated to during the day, he never could screw up courage enough to come that way to Rabbi Azriel. A thing of that sort was left to Artzig Kretchmer, and Artzig was a fine Yid of the very first water. He was bred and born amongst the lions. But he was a mighty Hullaq all the same. And so was Kalman, and Israel, and Hirsch, and Hessel, and not the least amongst them the dear old Rebbele. But these will take another chapter. Another Simchas Torah.



SUKKAH IN SYNAGOGUE RUE LA VICTOIRE, PARIS.

short one, only two words. But it was unique and he had his own way of rendering it. He would affect to play the tipsy moujik, and raising up and staggering about the room, Yankel would let go in a heavy, raw baritone:

one Simchas Torah to the other, if there did not happen to be a *Siyum Hagadol* in between. And Yankel had come to stay as a lion always.

Now again there was Moshe the baker, a ginger-headed young man who had not the remotest pretensions

Simchah in town. He had made his debut one Simchas Torah with a faithful imitation he gave of Nehemia the Rebbele, to the great delight of all his listeners, and to the timid and kindly indulgence of the Rebbele himself, who was present. I never told

POINTS of ORDER.

"Letters from the People."

The editors of the *American Israelite* will have to discontinue publishing their department of "Letters from the People" or else pay more attention to the logic and accuracy of the material with which they feed this crazy-quilt of a newspaper which is made up of sermons and clippings of gossip and hearsay and other odds and ends brought together from the "four corners" of the exchange room. Fair exchange is no robbery, but fair or unfair exchange of unimportant printed matter is still the mainstay in the make-up of many English-Jewish newspapers. Anyway, the column of "Letters from the People" in the current number of the *American Israelite* carries not less than four communications denying or refuting editorial utterances of this paper. And this is not the first time that so many contradictory answers and rebukes to the editors have been printed in this column. There would be even more denials sent to this paper if more readers took the trouble to write letters and point out the errors of those who conduct this organ of the "charmed circle" of Cincinnati. But if you cannot give the *Israelite* credit for either accuracy or logic, you must at least extend to it a word of praise for the fairness shown in presenting views differing from the articles of faith or articles of unbelief of the extreme Reform party. The reason there are not more letters of contradiction sent to the *Israelite* is that many people do not want to take the trouble of writing letters, while others have come to the conclusion that it is useless to argue with the *Israelite*, and that if it were not for the little twenty-seven petty "digs" at Zionism and the other small notions of the editors and contributors to that paper, this article would be entirely inane. So many of those, who, in their youthful days used to enter into the controversies with the *Israelite*, have resigned themselves to its unalterable, unpro-

gressive, impregnably stupid attitude toward things Jewish, and they have even decided that with its little "digs" and petty gossip and endless historic dates and footnotes the *American Israelite* is not altogether unamusing. Besides it carries some interesting advertisements, and if it were not for this paper we would not know that the *Daily Courier*, of Lafayette, Ind., has published an editorial on Rabbi Krass' lecture on "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," or that Rabbi Jasin has written a song which is to be published by the Oliver Ditson Company.

Messrs. L. Hoofrein and Israel Cohen, of the Zionistische Central Bureau of Cologne, are apparently not acquainted with the methods of the great Jewish organ of Cincinnati, otherwise they would not have taken the trouble to contradict a vicious and inexcusable statement about the Zionist movement. Referring to a contribution which Herr Wolfsohn at one time made in behalf of the Zionists to a Turkish railroad scheme, the *Israelite* enlarged the sum from £500 to £6,000, and the *Israelite* was willing to have its readers understand that this money was taken out of the funds which had been contributed for the purchase of land in Palestine. When it is shown clearly that a grievous wrong had been done to the movement, the *Israelite* or our friend, Prof. G. Deutsch, answers, with a number of ingenious equivocations, and, of course, with a mass of irrelevant historic dates. How can any one ever try or dare to argue with Professor Deutsch? He could just drown one in historic dates or choke one with footnotes and figures, and one date to him is as important as the other, and one figure is as significant as a thousand others. The fact that thousands upon thousands of Jews have been won over to Judaism and have been imbued with splendid Jewish dignity is no more important to him than that the leader of Zionism has on a certain occasion and perhaps in a not altogether dignified manner offered a contribution for a railroad projected by the ex-Sultan Abdul-Hamid. If you question Dr. Deutsch's position any longer he will mention seventeen other dates concerning the time of King Frederick Wilhelm the IV., so you have to let it go at that.

But without arguing with anybody, it is interesting to note for yourself what a powerful influence the *Israelite* wields over its readers. One correspondent, for instance, writes to it to say in substance that after reading in the *Israelite* for twenty-five years in succession that Jewish political clubs are an unmitigated evil, he has come to the conclusion that only through the political influence of the American Jews can the condition of the Jews in Russia be relieved. Such are the fruits of the Cincinnati theory of carrying the Jewish mission to McGinty. Rabbi Jona B. Wise, a son and brother of the *Israelite*, born

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BERNSTEIN, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Bernstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz: the office of Kurman & Frankheimer, 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.
KURMAN & FRANKHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GARBARINO, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Paul Garbarino, also known as Paulo Garbarino, P. Garbarino and Paolo Garbarino, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of her attorneys, Elsmann, Levy, Corn & Lewine, No. 125 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, 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.

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, Elsmann, 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. 52 William street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.
Dated New York, the 11th day of July, 1910.
M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Attorneys for Executor 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LAZARUS, 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 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 & SHARPER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

ROSENTHAL, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jacob Rosenthal, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Jacob Levy, Esq., Nos. 302-304 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February next.
Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1910
JONAS ROSENTHAL, RUDOLPH STEIN Executors.
JACOB LEVY, Attorney for Executors 302-304 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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. 113 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York on or before the 19th day of February next.
Dated New York, August 1, 1910.
BLANCHE R. MINZESHEIMER, CHARLES MINZESHEIMER, Executors.
COLBY & GOLDBECK, Attorneys for Executors 113 Broadway, New York City.

and reared in the very atmosphere of assimilation and universalism, comes to the nationalist conception of calling a Jewish world-congress for the solution of the Russo-Jewish question, and men who have long read the conservative journal approve the suggestion of striking out boldly for Jewish rights.

By the way, does Mr. Abraham S. Schomer know that he has an ally in Rabbi Wise? Mr. Schomer has originated and long fathered the scheme for an international Jewish congress. He has written extensively on the subject, and his volume on "The Primary Causes of Anti-Semitism" is an elaborate presentation of the scheme as well as an analysis of the cause of the prejudice against our people.

So the *Israelite* has some things of interest, aside from its conscious and unconscious humor. Of the latter the best examples to be found is the following gross statement in its last number:

Rosh Hashonitis—No Carditis.
Editor *Israelite*:
Sir—My esteemed countryman, the playwright, Carl Nestroy, makes one of his characters say: "Der mensch muss a Prinzip ham," by "Vetter Jizchek," the brother of my mother, would never say "Shekoach" to those who had his name mentioned in the "Misheberach." He considered that custom an empty formality which should not be encouraged by acknowledgment. My "Vetter Jizchek" was born Jan. 15, 1804, and died March 31, 1897. The principle agreed with him, and my friends will understand why I do not say "Shekoatch" upon their New Year—Misheberachs.
G. DEUTSCH.
Dr. Deutsch, when was your "Vetter Jizchek" Bar Mizvah?
B. G. R.

AMERICA.

By EZEKIEL LEAVITT.

(Translated from the Russian by Alice Stone Blackwell.)

Save but for Zion, country of my sires,
The cradle of our culture and my race,
The prophets' source of inspiration pure,
Birthplace of Scripture and the Ten Commands,
On which rest liberty and brotherhood—
Best of all lands I love America,
Thou land of Washington and Jefferson!
I, a descendant of the wandering Jew,
A cosmopolitan, bereft of rights;
I, born in Russia, land of lawlessness,
Who came to thee to seek a refuge here
Under thy banner of the Stars and Stripes—
I more than any can appreciate
The liberty that thou accordedst me!
Blessed be thou, O country much beloved!
And peace, eternal peace, shall reign for aye
Among the peoples that inhabit thee.
Yes, of all countries, save the Holy Land,
Best do I love thee, O America!

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TWO SACRED ARTICLES

Concluded

"If it is in my power, why should I?"

"It is in your power. I should like you to accept this small token that you may sometimes think of me when I am far, far away."

With these words Samuel handed Sarah his likeness. The girl who accepted the photograph showing her delight and surprise could not suppress tears as she saw the dedication at the bottom of the photograph and which read: "Yours unto death."

Samuel watched the girl with the utmost tenderness. Then he grasped both her hands and said: "Many thanks, dear Sarah, for your friendly feeling. I see by your eyes that I am not less to you than you shall ever cease to be to me. I can take with me into the turmoil of war the conviction that nothing can separate us but death—you will not desert me."

"Certainly not, replied Sarah, withdrawing her hands from his grasp, and then she continued: "Before deciding, Mr. Lubeck, to accept your present you must promise to accept from me a small token which I shall hand you to-morrow, being unable to complete it to-day. I trust you will not reject this souvenir."

"Oh, how could I, dear Sarah. How could you put such a question to me?"

On the following evening, twenty-four hours later, most of the guests had left Mrs. G.'s inn, each soldier had said farewell to the owner—perhaps forever. To-morrow the regiment was to leave.

Lubeck only remained and sat in deep thought, which was as a rule not his custom. He was thinking of many things. The near future was to bring many changes for him and all those who had gone to war against the arrogant French.

Our Lubeck entered into the fray with a feeling of contentment, because he might possibly gain laurels and honor. And still a shadow, a dark shadow, seemed to disturb his thoughts. If he did not fear for his life there were others who were dependent on him. His venerable father appeared before him and with his image the cares and worries which he entertained for his welfare. He saw the old man giving up his only son for the benefit of the fatherland, his only support, his only hope, pleasure and consolation in his old days. What would become of the weak, feeble man should he not return?

At these thoughts he felt as if a cold iron clasp was being laid on his heart—he was gasping for air—when Sarah came up to him.

He awoke from his troubled dreams.

"You promised me yesterday, Mr. Lubeck," began the girl; "to accept a small gift from me. Here it is, and may you always remember me."

Lubeck looked at the small present handed to him out of friendship, love and a pious feeling. "A Teflin-bag," he exclaimed with all signs of

great happiness. "Oh, that is kind and nice of you, dear Sarah. And what beautiful embroidery! I do not know what to admire most, your cleverness or your good-will for me. You could not have made me a more handsome gift which will bind us more closely together. I shall recognize therein your devotion to me as well as the memory of our religion and the duties demanded of us. You wish that I shall always cherish it and my reply is that I shall only part with in death."

"Do not speak of such an event," said Sarah with a trembling voice. "But why not? Everybody should occasionally speak of it. Do you see this?" Samuel produced the small book given to him by his father. This is also a sacred gift of a person very dear to me which I have taken promising only to hand it over in case of death."

With these words Lubeck explained to Sarah his father's statements and the history of the small volume.

Sarah listened to him most reverently. An uneasy feeling came over her as she heard Samuel speak of the possibilities which might occur. A true loving heart always pictures with fear the loss of a devoted person. And such a heart Sarah possessed, and therefore we see her standing there sad and troubled, like a flower before the storm. An hour later Lubeck left the small inn. His leave-taking was short but sweet. They did not expect that they were never to see each other again.

III.

The 14th, 16th, 18th of August, 1870, were very hard and trying days for the German army.

Like a ball of fire the sun rose and shone upon the long lines. The story of these glorious battles, won by the German forces, is well known. The great caution, the clever strategical management of these encounters, the heroism and the marvelous endurance of the German soldiers, all this has been described and is part of the world's history, therefore we need not recall these facts.

We are only interested in the welfare of our hero, the non-commissioned officer Lubeck.

He had fought in the battle of the 14th of August, and as he was detailed to carry the flag he was seriously exposed to flying bullets.

But miraculously he escaped unhurt. Not so on the 16th of August, when the second issue was tried. This day was most disastrous for Lubeck's regiment.

In the first attack Major v. Arnim was wounded in the head. He remained with his regiment and commanded his battalion, leading it against the advancing enemy. He had only made a few steps when he fell mortally wounded.

Thus loss followed and after achieving a bloody victory and the missing and killed had been discovered, Lubeck, an eye witness narates, was found dead in a half-sitting posture leaning against a tree and in the rigid hands a small open book and a bag, the strings of which were wound around the fingers of the soldier. In the bag were found the "Teflin."

A fatal bullet had struck him and silenced him forever.

With a feeling of reverence a sergeant, one of the best friends of Samuel, removed both sacred articles, undertaking to carry them with him to G. and to deliver them to his dead comrade's father.

He kept his word.

A year later the lists had already made known his fate to old Lubeck and to all dear to the fallen soldier. Peace had been declared and the regiments were returning to their garrisons. We say one year later Sergeant N. entered the small inn of the widow G. and was not little surprised with the sad change which had overcome the once lively Sarah. Friendly and courteously she approached him, congratulated him on his happy return.

But a dark shadow rested on her countenance. Her look and expression bore signs of sorrow and sadness. Sarah presented the picture of a broken flower. She shook hands with the sergeant and put many questions to him.

After telling of his experiences in the war he began to speak of the subject which had brought him to the inn. He introduced his narrative, by speaking of the dreadful day of the 16th of August on which his regiment was so seriously engaged.

"Many a fine comrade," he continued, "has left his life and I will not conceal the truth that I was greatly overcome and shed many a tear when searching the battlefield for the fallen late in the afternoon. Many of those who frequented this inn were among the dead, and never to be forgotten will be the sorrow I felt when we discovered good, brave Lubeck with his head resting on his breast. He was sitting under a tree and in his hands he held—look—these articles: a small volume which was open—he must have prayed for it—and this bag."

Paler and paler grew Sarah the further the sergeant proceeded with his story, and when he had finished it she sank into a chair profoundly touched, full of sorrow.—Mrs. G. concealed her tears behind a handkerchief. The sergeant noticed how affected they were and felt for them. It was an open secret among Samuel's comrades that Sarah was half and half engaged to him and that they were destined for each other; but the bearer of the sad news was not aware that the bag, which he had returned, was the real cause of the collapse of the otherwise strong-willed girl. But it was only a moment of weakness. Sarah rose and took from Lubeck's comrade the token of friendship which she had presented to him.

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"He kept his word," she said. "He wished to regard book and bag, which he had received as tokens from hearts dear to him, as sacred and only to part with them in death. As in life so in death, good and true; God bless him with eternal life."

"Amen," repeated the soldier. Then he spoke: "He was a noble fellow who was esteemed by his comrades, a true Jew; who always defended his religion. And now, my dear, kindly see that these articles are returned to my fellow comrade's father, as his address is unknown to me."

Sarah promised to do this, and carried out the request with a very heavy heart.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST IN THE JEWISH WORLD.

Ground has been broken for a new synagogue at Joliet, Ill.

The "Temple," of Louisville, Ky., has discontinued publication.

Thirty-seven more Jewish artisans have been exiled from St. Petersburg.

Several Jews awaiting examination results have been expelled from Kieff.

A new orthodox congregation has been formed in the Hill district of St. Paul, Minn.

Isidore Berger, a young Chicago violinist, has carried off the highest honors of the Brussels Conservatory of Music.

Jewish residents of Ward 7, Toronto, have purchased a plot of land 52 by 100, and will immediately erect a synagogue.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jews are considering the feasibility of erecting a Jewish orphanage in their town.

A night school for adult foreigners has been opened by the Dayton, O., Council Jewish Women.

The Hebrews of Talladega, Ala., have organized themselves into the Congregation Emanu-El.

The Talmud Torah Shearith Israel has purchased the property at 2001 S. Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa., to be used as a Hebrew free school.

The cornerstone of a new synagogue at Kingston, Ont., was laid on Tuesday, the 11th inst., Rev. Dr. Herman Abromowitz, of Montreal, officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Carton have entered upon their duties as head worker of the Baltimore, Md., Jewish Educational Alliance.

Stringent regulations have been issued at St. Petersburg with a view to making the residence of Jewish factory employees in the capital very difficult.

The building of a new synagogue in Basle, which has been in progress since Passover, was completed in time for the New Year.

Canadian Protestant missionaries state that there are at present 108,000 Jews in the Dominion, and that 50,000 more may be expected during the coming year.

Having for its object the free education of Hebrew children, the Capital City Hebrew Free School has been incorporated in St. Paul, Minn.

Mayor Reyburn was the orator of the day at the recent dedication of the Philadelphia, Pa., Hebrew Sheltering Home and Day Nursery.

The dedication of the first synagogue in Tucson, Ariz., took place on Rosh Hashanah, Rev. E. M. Chapman, of Albuquerque, N. M., officiating.

Jewish residents of Newburgh, N. Y., have secured an option on Turn Hall, which they propose to convert into a Hebrew Free School.

Jews throughout Germany are making active preparations for the celebration of the centenary of Dr. Leopold Stein, who was born on November 10, 1810.

Alderman Brodour, of Montreal, Can., has introduced a resolution that health signs throughout the city be printed in Hebrew as well as English and French.

The Russian premier has received a Jewish deputation at Omsk which pleaded against the continuation of the Pale. M. Stolypin, made no reply.

From Paris the death is recorded of M. Maurice Levy, aged seventy-two, a member of the Academy of Sciences and Commander of the Legion of Honor.

The Turkish Government has refused its sanction to a dissolution of the Assembly of Jewish notables, and its substitution by a Provisional Committee.

Rabbi Morris Ungerliedler of the Bnai Abraham Congregation of Chicago, Ill., has instituted a series of monthly "get acquainted" parties.

Alderman H. E. Davis, of Gravesend, England, at the unanimous request of the Borough Council, has consented to again act as Mayor. He has been Mayor now for three terms.

The thirteenth annual pilgrimage of the Keneseth Israel Congregation of Philadelphia to the National Farm School at Doyleston, Pa., will take place on Sunday, October 23.

The Viceroy of the Caucasus has received instructions from the Cabinet to limit the residence of the local Jews (known as the Gorzi) to the districts where they are registered.

Rabbi S. Rabbinowitz, after quite a struggle captured a suspected thief in the Beth Jacob Synagogue, Brooklyn, last Monday. The prisoner was held in \$1,000 bail.

The kosher meat troubles which have been disturbing the Worcester, Mass., Jewish community for some time, and which were finally patched up, have broken out afresh.

The cornerstone of the new Anshe Sfard Congregation, Everett, Mass., was laid last Sunday by Mrs. Philip Broomfiel, who bought in the honor at a public auction.

Leaders in the kosher meat strike in this city have opened a co-operative shop at No. 241 Eldridge street, to supply the 300 kosher restaurants of the East Side.

The members of the Congregation Emanu-El, of Roanoke, Va., have extended a call to Rabbi M. Sessler, who occupied their pulpit during the recent holidays.

The Hebrew Pioneer Club, of Baltimore, Md., which lately acquired new quarters, has had plans drawn up for remodeling the building at an expense of over \$10,000.

Joseph M. Rubin, at present taking a post-graduate course at the Hebrew Union College, has been elected rabbi of the reform congregation of Portsmouth, O.

The Princess Theatre, of Baltimore, has been leased to Harry Belkin for ten years. Mr. Belkin will alter the building materially, and will devote it to the Yiddish drama.

The efforts of the Russian Liberals to induce the Cabinet to take action against General Tolmatcheff's coercion tactics during the by-elections have proved fruitless.

The Jewish National Union in Vienna is putting up a candidate in the person of Herr Lucian Brunner to contest the

seat for the Leopoldstadt in the Diet, vacated by the death of Dr. Lueger.

The great majority of the Conservative Party in Germany has become convinced that the anti-Semitic plank in its platform can no longer in practice be justified.

The French Government was represented at the recent Washington, D. C., International Prison Congress by M. Schrameck, and the State of New York by Mr. Henry Solomon.

The Wellman dirigible balloon flight across the Atlantic was financed by a company headed by Joseph W. Salus, of Atlantic City, N. J., past president of District Grand Lodge No. 2, I. O. B. B.

Baron David Ginsburg has addressed a request to the Jewish press and Jewish literary societies to celebrate the seventy-fifth birthday and the literary jubilee of Abraham Harkavi, the celebrated historian and philologist.

In spite of the growing anti-Semitic regime in Russia, it is officially announced that four thousand converted Jews have returned to their old faith since the publication of the Freedom of Conscience Manifesto (in 1905).

A terrible epidemic of cholera has unfortunately made its appearance in Constantinople. The most contaminated quarter is that of Haskeul, the centre of the poorest class of Jews. There are already a considerable number of Jewish victims.

Edward Brown, aged twenty-six, was arrested on Yom Kippur day charged with robbing mail boxes of merchants of this city who were observing the fast. He had secured over \$4,000 in checks, money orders, etc., through the day's pillage.

At the close of the Yom Kippur services Dr. William Rosenau, of the Eutaw Place Congregation, Baltimore, Md., announced that the \$30,000 needed to liquidate the mortgage on the building had been raised and the lien on the property would be cancelled shortly.

M. Ferdinand Alphandery, Councillor of the Court of Cassation, recently passed away at Paris. He was an officer of the Legion of Honor, and prior to his occupancy upon the seat of the highest tribunal in France was a famous attorney.

During his recent visit to Vienna, the German Emperor conferred the Order of the Red Eagle, Third Class, on Imperial Councillor Ignaz Wilhelm, publisher of the Correspondenz Wilhelm, and the Order of the Prussian Crown, Third Class, on Imperial Councillor Oskar Berl.

The anti-Semitic Commander of the Moscow forces, General Plehve, has surprised the ancient capital by a general order to the troops, praising the heroism of a Jewish soldier, Goldberg, in saving the life of a Jew-baiter, the local Sub-Prefect, who had been attacked by a hooligan.

Much amusement has been caused in Russia by an official announcement that the Tsar has just sanctioned the residence of Jews at Lake Shiro during the 1910 season, which has already terminated. The local governor ignored even a ministerial recommendation to allow our brethren to reside there.

The Kieff police have instructed our brethren to abstain from building Sukkahs for the present holidays without their consent. The Jews, who were successful in obtaining the permit, were also entreated not to erect the sukkahs in conspicuous places, and not to have any lights in them.

The Swiss Union for the Promotion of

Traditional Judaism recently held a conference in Zurich, which was attended by visitors from all parts of Switzerland. The Union has been established for three years, and last year had branches in forty-nine localities. In the coming year the Union proposed to engage a teacher to visit the outlying districts and impart Jewish religious instruction to children residing there.

In memory of his mother, the late Zillah Marshall, Mr. Jacob Marshall, of Syracuse, has presented his handsome residence to the local Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Council of Jewish Women, to be used by the two organizations as a club house and home. With the house Mr. Marshall also gave a large quantity of furnishings, the entire gift being valued at \$15,000.

The Emperor King has conferred the Hungarian nobility with the title Von Nagy-Ecsér on Herr Desiderius Kanitz, director-general of the Agrarian Savings Bank at Eger, in recognition of his services to agriculture and finance. The present satisfactory financial situation of Eger and its environs is largely due to Herr Kanitz's initiative. Emperor Franz Josef has raised to the nobility Dr. Nathan Lowenstein, a Polish member of the Imperial Parliament, whose efforts to bring about the Polishization of Galician Jewry has often brought him into conflict with the "Jewish Club."

The first Russo-Jewish Emigration Conference has been held at Libau under the auspices of the St. Petersburg Ica Emigration Department. Altogether forty delegates representing various Jewish centres assembled. Previous to the opening of the conference, the Emigration Department published a statement on its activity which shows that of the 61,000 Jews who left Russia during the past year 33,000 appealed for advice to its representatives, who number 430 in the largest towns and townlets of the Empire. The report also revealed the fact that 40 per cent. of the emigrants were artisans or laborers, and that the number of female emigrants showed a marked increase.

Kehillah's Holiday Services.
(Communicated)

At the executive meeting of the Kehillah, held on Tuesday evening, October 11th, the following statement was adopted, as a statement for publication: During the present holiday season services were held at five Synagogues provided by the Kehillah. About 2400 tickets of admission to such services were distributed free of charge to persons who claimed that they could not afford to buy tickets at the established Synagogues. We desire to express our thanks to the officers of the following societies for placing at our disposal the auditoriums of their buildings: Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Young Women's Hebrew Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, of the Bronx, and M'phitzay Sfath Eber.

Services were also held at Clinton Hall and a Cantor was provided for the patients at the Tuberculosis Camp at the foot of Jackson street. We also wish to thank Messrs. Murry Guggenheim, Adolph Lewisohn, Isidor Straus, Mortimer L. Schiff, Jacob H. Schiff and F. M. Warburg for donations to the fund that enabled us to carry on this work.

From observations made on every side we are convinced that services in all of the numerous Synagogues in New York City were better attended this year than before. We have been informed that many Synagogues were compelled to turn away hundreds of worshippers because of lack of room. On the other hand, we are reliably informed that most of the theatres and low music halls which are converted into Synagogues at this season were more poorly attended than ever. The Kehillah feels that it has, together with other organizations, contributed to this condition by its propaganda against such places of worship and by the establishment of its own provisional Synagogues.

We realize, however, that we have touched only the surface of the whole serious problem of decent, orderly holiday services. Much concern was expressed at the inability of thousands of children to find entrance into the existing Syna-

gogues. It was the sense of the meeting that, if possible, in addition to the services for adults, services for children also be established. That matter was referred to the Bureau of Education for study and report.

In this connection our attention has been called to the remodeling and building of synagogues of which the whole ground floor is given over to places of business, so that only the upper floor is to be used for synagogal purposes. We feel that this is making of the Synagogues too much of a place of business. We realize the struggles many Synagogues have in order to maintain themselves, but we consider that the remedy for this should be a union of several smaller institutions into a large impressive Synagogue rather than a commercializing of the existing Houses of Worship and Study.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The services on Kol Nidre night and on Yom Kippur attracted unusually large congregations. They were dignified and impressive and were conducted by Rev. A. Lenzer, assisted by a trained choir. Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan officiated as minister. His sermons were marked by deep religious fervor and earnestness, and he made a stirring appeal to the congregation not to be carried away by the desire for worldly pleasures, but to strive for the higher things of life, and in so doing find true happiness. The memorial services were conducted by Falk Younker, general secretary of the association.

Friday evening services will begin on Friday evening, October 21. The address will be delivered by Rabbi Samuel Schulman, one of the directors of the association, after which the congregation will be invited to visit the Sukkah.

On Friday evening, October 28, Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, of Temple Israel, Harlem, will be the speaker.

Friday evening, November 4, the speaker will be Rabbi Rudolph Grossman, of Temple Rodeph Scholem.

The tenth anniversary of these services will be observed on Friday evening, November 11. The address will be delivered by Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee, of Pittsburg, who was the leader of these services when they were instituted.

Young Women's Hebrew Association.

Mr. Max D. Klein will be the speaker at the opening of the Friday evening services on Friday, October 21. After the services the congregation will adjourn to the Succah.

The Succah will be open throughout the week to members of the association, their friends and to neighbors. On Thursday afternoon the children will be entertained in the Succah. On Saturday evening Miss Henrietta Szold will give a talk in the Succah, and Sunday afternoon will be mothers' day. Dr. Paul Abelson will be the speaker on that occasion. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes will give a talk under the auspices of the Esther J. Ruskay Religious Circle in the Succah on Sunday evening, October 23, at 8 o'clock. On each of these occasions the public is cordially invited to be present.

Miss Laura B. Garrett, formerly field secretary of the Maryland Society of Social Hygiene, has just completed a series of informal talks on Sex Hygiene to the girls of the dormitory. The talks were arranged as follows: Cradles, Mother Love as Shown by Plants and Animals and Safeguards for the Young. The whole series was illustrated by seed pods, birds' nests, pictures, etc., and proved most interesting and instructive. Miss Garrett, who is exceptionally well equipped for this work, is at present giving a similar series at the Clara De Hirsch Home and at the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

E. M. Newman at Carnegie Hall.

Sunday evening Mr. E. M. Newman, of Chicago, traveler and lecturer, will give his third travel talk at Carnegie Hall, the topic being "Turkey."

He will treat of the new Turkey under the "Young Turk," and will tell of the great reforms that have and are still taking place.

Constantinople, with its mosques, kiosks and palaces will be shown in detail. The colored views in the lecture are particularly beautiful, and the motion pictures very unique. An Oriental country is always strange to Western people, but Mr. Newman makes us feel better acquainted than we thought we could be.

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ALEXANDER - SEYDEL.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Seydel, of 400 West 153d street, announce the engagement of their daughter Gertrude to Mr. Louis I. Alexander, of Asheville, N. C. At home Sunday, October 23, 3 to 6.

BAER - ROSS.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross, of 50 West Seventy-seventh street, announce the engagement of their daughter Birdie to Mr. Alvin R. Baer. At home from 3 to 6, Sunday, October 23, at Manhattan Square Hotel. No cards.

BERGMAN - LASKER.—Mr. Alexander Lasker, of 446 Central Park West, announces the engagement of his sister Lillian to Mr. Jacob Bergman, of Baltimore, Md. At home Sunday, October 30, from 3 until 6 o'clock.

BLOCHERT - STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Stern, of 133 West 136th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Dove to Mr. Ernest Blochert. At home Sunday, October 23, 1910, from 3 to 6 o'clock. No cards.

ELKAN - LEWIS.—Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Lewis, of No. 45 East 123d street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Carrie J., to Mr. Harry S. Elkan.

GOLDSMITH - DIAMOND.—Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Goldsmith announce the engagement of their daughter, Dena, to Mr. Victor Diamond.

GOLDSTEIN - HERZ.—Mrs. D. Herz, of 151 West 140th street, New York, an-

nounces the engagement of her daughter Clara to Mr. Ike Goldstein, of Baltimore, Md. Sunday, October 23, 1910, at home from 3 to 6 p. m. No cards.

JOSEPHSON - FEDERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Josephson, of 418 Central Park West, announce the engagement of their daughter Paula D. Josephson to Jonas W. Federman, of this city. Reception at Hotel Knickerbocker, Sunday afternoon, October 30, from 3 to 6. No cards.

KAHN - ALTSCHUL.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Altschul, 787 Prospect avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Maybelle to Mr. Jack Kahn. Reception the Carlton, 108 West 127th street, Sunday, October 23, from 2 to 5.

KLEIN - GELB.—Mrs. Rosa Klein announces the engagement of her daughter Lena to Dr. Morris J. Gelb, of Pittsburg, Pa. Reception at the Hotel Savoy Sunday afternoon, October 30, 3 to 6. No cards.

KOENIGSBERG - BERKOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Berkowitz, 32 West 112th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian Sionia to Mr. Jack Koenigsberg. At home Sunday, October 30, after 7 o'clock.

LADEN - FELBERBAUM.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Felberbaum, of 815 East 107th street, Bronx, announce the betrothal of their daughter Rose to Mr. Samuel Laden. At home Sunday, October 30, from 3 to 6 p. m.

LEVY - FRIEDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Friedman, of 16 West 117th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Mr. Ellis V. Levy. Reception Sunday, October 30, after 7.30 p. m., Hernstadt, 29 West 115th street, No cards.

LEVY - MANN.—Mr. Simon Levy, of Seabright, N. J., announces the engagement of his daughter, Kathryn, to Mr. Max Mann. Announcement of reception later.

LOWENSTEIN - LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Levy, of 600 West 140th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Cora to Mr. Benjamin Lowenstein. At home Sunday, October 30, 1910, from 3 to 6. No cards.

MOES - MENDEL.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Mendel announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Mr. Isidor Moes, at the Hernstadt, 27 West 115th street, Sunday, October 23, after 8 p. m.

OPPENHEIM - BRAUDE.—Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Braude, of 152 West 119th

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street, announce the engagement of their daughter Sophie Edith to Mr. Max Oppenheim, of Philadelphia, Pa. At home Sunday, October 23, from 3 to 6. No cards.

ROSENBERG - HITE.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Rosenberg, of 935 Union avenue, Bronx, announce the engagement of their daughter Katye to Mr. A. H. Hite. Reception at home, Sunday, October 23, 1910, 3 to 6.

ROSENBERGER - SOCKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Rosenberger announce the engagement of their daughter Carrie to Mr. Lehman Socks, of Easton, Pa. Reception Sunday, October 23, from 3 to 6, at Hotel Savoy. No cards.

SATERLOF - FISHER.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Fisher, of 60 East Ninetieth street, announce the engagement of their daughter Amy B. to Mitchell J. Saterlof, of Philadelphia, Pa. At home Sunday, October 23, 3 to 6. No cards.

MARRIAGES.

HARTOGENSIS - ROSENBERG.—On Sunday, October 16, 1910, Samuel A. Hartogensis to Helen Rosenberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Neuburger. At home Sunday, October 30, 1910, 3 to 6, at the Ansonia. No cards.

BAR MITZVAH.

COHN.—Mr. and Mrs. William Cohn, of 487 East 139th street, announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Lester D., Saturday, October 22, at Temple Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashamayim, Fifty-fifth street and Lexington avenue. At home Sunday, October 23, from 3 to 6 p. m.

HEIMBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Emile Heimberger announce the bar mitzvah of their son Harry, October 22, Temple Peni-El, 525 West 147th street. At home Sunday, October 23, at their residence, 519 West 147th street. No cards.

LEWKOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lewkowitz announce the bar mitzvah of their son Franklin, Temple Ateres Zwi, 347 East 121st street, Saturday, October 22. At home Sunday evening, October 23, 24 East 120th street. No cards.

NEWGARDEN.—Dr. and Mrs. Albert Newgarden announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Jac., on Saturday, October 22, at Temple Rodeph Shalom, Sixty-third street and Lexington avenue. At home Sunday, October 23, from 4 to 6 o'clock, at 1326 Madison avenue.

OSTEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Osten, 167 West 142d street, announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Monroe, October 22, Hebrew Tabernacle, 218 West 130th street. Reception Sunday, October 23, the Savigny, 1034 Fifth avenue, after 8.

DIED.

BROTHERS.—Dr. Abram Brothers, a member of the visiting staffs of Beth Israel and the Post-Graduate Hospitals, is dead in his home, at No. 630 West 165th street. He was born in this city in 1861 and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1881. For several years he practiced on the lower East Side, where he was widely known. He is survived by his widow, one son and two daughters.

BULLOWA.—Alfred L. M. Bullowa, one of the leaders among the younger members of the New York Bar, died Friday of a complication of diseases at his home, in the Hotel St. Lorenz, No. 125 East Seventy-second street. He was forty-four years old and had been ill three months. He graduated from the

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JEW'S AND SCIENCE

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Third Series.—No. 8

LASSAR-COHN.

LASSAR-COHN has not yet "turned turtle" (in matters of religion) and we all sincerely hope that he will pass out of this world without bringing upon himself the curses of his forefathers' spirits; though, in truth, it is hard to tell what a scientist will and will not do. So far Cohn has merely attempted to trim his name; but from the result one may infer that his tonorial efforts have met with little success. If this prove the limit of his transgression, and not merely a stepping-stone towards ultimate conversion, we shall readily forgive him.

The fact that Cohn could have attained professorial rank—full professor at one of Germany's leading universities—speaks volumes as to his ability. It shows that he must have been recognized as markedly superior to all other candidates, for mere equality would never have been sufficient. But, indeed, the world did not want the Königsberg faculty to tell it how brilliant he was, for the world would have found out just the same. Cohn's reputation is now international, and if ever man deserved anything, Cohn deserves every bit of praise bestowed on him.

It is primarily as a lecturer that he is so widely known. Without exaggeration it may be said that he is the most popular expounder of chemistry in Germany to-day. His command of language, his knack of transforming abstruse technicalities in such a way as to make them intelligible to the populace, his sense of humor, his vivid manner of illustrating by comparison—all go to make him a favorite. As an example of his powers in this direction his lectures on "Chemistry in Daily Life" may be cited. These lectures were primarily given for the benefit of the good "haus-wirtinen" of Germany; but before they were half over the whole of fashionable Germany flocked to hear them. The outcome of this was to make the name of Cohn a household one throughout the country. Such lectures became the rage, and many professors tried to compete with him

for honors in this direction, but none of them succeeded, and Cohn still remains master.

Cohn graduated from the Königsberg Gymnasium, and passed the eight following semesters at the Universities of Berlin, Königsberg, Heidelberg and others. After receiving the Ph. D. he decided upon specializing in industrial chemistry, and with this object in view he successively entered the employ of several chemical manufacturers, thereby gaining the most practical of experience. In after years this knowledge proved invaluable to him when he took part in a publication entitled the "Book of Inventions."

Even at this early age—he was but 25—his powers as a lecturer were recognized, for the municipal authorities of Munich appointed him public lecturer on chemistry, a unique distinction for so youthful an aspirant.

Though from the financial side Cohn could not but feel completely content, he was making large sums as chemical expert to several firms, yet he longed for the quiet and dignified life of a university professor. It was therefore with much pleasure that he accepted the post of "privat-docent" in industrial chemistry at Königsberg, a post offered to him immediately after it had been vacated. Such was his success in the position that within six years he was made full professor and head of department, and this chair he has retained since 1894.

Cohn is an extensive writer, and his books—for books of science—have an enormous circulation. His "Methods of Working in the Organic Chemical Laboratory" is—ought to be, if it is not—in the hands of every organic chemist, for the information and suggestions there given are absolutely indispensable to every worker in the field. In "Modern Chemistry," the result of lectures to physicians, the first serious attempt is made to impress the medical faculty with the importance of chemistry to medicine; how vital it is for practitioners to have more than a "passing glimpse" of the subject.

The lectures on "Chemistry in Daily Life," of which mention has already been made, were afterwards collected and published in book form, and the volume has since passed through many editions, and translated into every European and several Asiatic languages, including Hebrew. "Introduction to Chemistry" is one of the best books that can be placed before a beginner who wishes to gain a true insight into the subject—to thoroughly master the principles upon which the science rests. "Urine Analysis" was an important contribution to physiological chemistry, to which he has since contributed quite frequently, and which, together with his "Modern Chemistry" has made him as well known among physicians as chemists.

Several years ago Cohn undertook to deliver a series of lectures on chemistry at various seats of learning in the old and new world, and everywhere—in Austria, France, Italy, England, America—he was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

The emphasis laid upon his skill as a lecturer should not be taken as an indication that as an experimenter, or an investigator, he is much inferior. By no means.

His contributions, especially on questions relating to industrial organic chemistry, have proved of the utmost value, and the chemical school in Königsberg owes not a little of its reputation—on the industrial side—to his remarkable manipulative skill, untiring energy, and extraordinary ingenuity.

CASUAL NOTES IN A CASUAL WAY.

BY N. S. BURSTEIN,
CARDIFF, WALES.

EVOLUTION.

The word Evolution is rather a charming word with which some of the modern thinkers are trying to juggle. The Socialists, for instance, hold that the progress of evolution is always in a straight line until the poor struggling man becomes a full-fledged earthly celestial. Then again Mr. Hilaire Belloc, M. P., seems to think that evolution is a kind of a turning somersault, and to kick freely a man must stand on his head. Mr. Belloc maintains that if the Jews want to settle the Jewish ques-

tion they must "adopt the Roman system of privilege—that is to say, of private law;" in other words, like the great Pope Innocent III, he, Mr. Belloc, wants them, the Jews, namely, to wear a distinctive badge, be shut up in ghettos, etc., etc. In short, the Jews must push evolution back to the Dark Ages, then, only then, according to Mr. Belloc's idea, will the Jewish question be settled, and he and the like of him of the noble "Order of Scientific Anti-Semitism" will be happy. In writing to some young men, Charles Kingsley said: "My dear boys, the human race may for all practical purposes be divided into three parts:

"1. Honest men, who intend to do right, and do it.

"2. Knaves who mean to do wrong, and do it.

"3. Fools who aim to do whichever is pleasantest. This latter class may be sub-divided thus: Black fools, who would rather do wrong, but dare not unless with the crowd; white fools, who would rather do right, but lack courage to do so unless it is the fashion."

It is not necessary for me to point out to which of these three kinds of men Mr. Belloc belongs, as he shows it himself.

* * *

A PHENOMENON.

It is said that every man's nature is sufficient advertisement to him of the character of his fellows. I suppose that is why our Jewish M. P.'s do not open their mouths to protest against the cruelties and the barbarities perpetrated by the Russian Government on the unfortunate Jews in that benighted land. This is not a phenomenon; it is simply a reflection of the callous indifference of Anglo Jewry. But to see Mr. Claude G. Montefiore trotting the world over and, like Diogenes, with a lamp in his hand, looking for a man—a Minister, is really, I think, a true phenomenon. This reminds me how a workman, endeavoring to explain to one of his mates what a phenomenon was, made the following attempt:

"It's like this. Suppose you were to go into the country and see a field of thistles growing."

"Yes," assented his friend.

"Well, that would not be a phenomenon."

"That is quite clear," agreed the other man.

"But suppose you were to see a

lark singing away in the sky?"

"Yes; that would not be a phenomenon."

"No; that also seems clear."

"But imagine there is a bull in the field."

"Yes," his friend could imagine that.

"Even that would not be a phenomenon."

"No."

"But now, Bill, look here. Suppose you saw that bull sitting on them thistles whistling like a lark—well, that would be a phenomenon."

* * *

THE MISSION IDEA.

Though a Reform paper enrage the *American Israelite* often says a sensible thing in a sensible way, but still sometimes it overlooks the virtue of common sense. In a recent number of this valiant journal the editor came out with the following plausible sentences:

"Despite the fact that the mission idea is frequently pooh-poohed by Zionistic and other Jews, we hold that the Jew has a special mission in this world, and that it is the same as that given to Father Abraham, that through him all the families of the world are to be blessed. The Jew is to bring to the world his purer conception of God and man and the mutual relation that should exist between them. He is to be the priest people, the pattern people to all humanity. If he has not reached that height, all the more is the duty incumbent upon us to emphasize his position in the world assigned to him by God and urge him to realize it."

It seems that the *American Israelite* is quite ignorant of the fact that it is just the Zionistic Jew who is really and truly conscious of the Jews' special mission in this world, but the Zionistic Jew is fully aware that to prove that through him all the families of the world are to be blessed, he must first of all divert the idea of the nations from considering him as a curse, and to achieve that he must regain first of all his national dignity. The Zionistic Jew is fully convinced that for him "to bring to the world his purer conception of God and man and the mutual relation that should exist between them," he must see that his unfortunate brethren in faith should not be tossed from post to pillar, that to be "the priest people, the pattern people to all humanity," he must have a central power in the land of his fathers to back him up, and that then and only then, when he has accomplished all this, he can be what he is really destined to be.

(Continued on page 11)

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NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(Exclusive Correspondence to the HEBREW STANDARD.)

General Views on the Community—The Question of the Clergy—Zionism and Itoism—Oscar Straus on Jews in Turkey—Boycotting Kosher Frozen Meat—A Yiddish Theatre—Story of Zionist Cheque—Sabbath Closing.

London, Oct. 7, 1910.

The optimists and the pessimists with regard to the position and future of the community here are pretty equally numbered, and the pessimists are believed to have been routed for the time being by the excellent attendances at the synagogues on Rosh Hashanah. It is asked whether the methods of Liberal Judaism would have brought together a greater and more devout series of assemblies. Still, the pessimists declare that taking into account the spiritual condition of Jews as a whole in this country there is a loss of vitality.

It is agreed there is no absence of devout Hebrews deeply imbued with the truest spirit of Israel. Daily, however, increasing numbers of Jews drift from the fold, and many are the inquiries into the causes of this. When one finds that similar alleged weakening of spiritual life and activity can be declared to be witnessed in other churches the tendency would be to put it down to a weakening of the religious spirit. Another thing common to all the churches is the fact that the increasing strenuousness of the daily struggle for existence leaves little time for spiritual reflection, and it must not be overlooked that the march of science is not exactly helpful to the growth of faith.

One critic who is not by any means sparing in his denunciations declares (and this is a fairly representative declaration) that the cause of the trouble can be found partly in the synagogue itself. I pass on a resume of his statements. He asserts that the synagogue is gradually yet surely losing its hold on the community. Its services, satisfying enough to an older generation, no longer make appeal to those who do not even understand the language in which prayers are spoken. The clergy are so bound hand and foot that freedom of expression is perfectly impossible for them. It is in this impotence of the clergy that much of the real trouble lies. The Rev. George Emanuel, of Birmingham, recently bore eloquent testimony to this fact. On the Jewish minister, he said, depended the very estimation in which the Jewish community is held, and yet so dependent, so badly remunerated, so contemptuously regarded is that position that no man would encourage his son to become a minister; if any other career were open to him. Is this not a grave indictment? Has not the Chief Rabbi, too, frequently referred to the material position of the Jewish clergyman, and to his precarious tenure of office, too much dependent on the caprice of a warden, or the whim of an influential member of the congregation?

In this direction will the community have to turn its thought if it is seriously concerned with the weakening influence of the synagogue. There are already earnest young preachers in abundance, and there are numerous others in the ranks of the students of Jews' College displaying that brilliant ability which, later, will stand them in good stead in the pulpits to which they will be called. But, if they are to serve the community the methods of appointment and dismissal now in force will have to be altered; the security of tenure of office will have to be increased, and the prominent members of the congregations will have to resign a little of the soul of the preacher which they too often think they have purchased with the annual stipend he receives.

Many are the young men who would join the clergy did they not fully realize the true position as it is at present. Financially, too, there is little attraction for them, for there are very few well-paid posts in the community. The best seldom reach \$3,000 per annum. It is absurd to point out that one should aloof from either. This difference of opinion within the ranks has before militated against the success of notable movements in English Jewry, and many sympathizers with the aspirations of

not seek material benefit in the clerical ranks; every man, in embracing any profession, however exalted, has a right to expect that both he and those dependent upon him should have the comforts due to his station and education. Only when these facts are fully appreciated will the low stipends disappear, and only then will the ranks of the Jewish clergy attract the men which the community so sorely needs.

During the forthcoming winter there will be no slackening of interest in the various schemes for providing a safe home for the numerous Jews fleeing from Russia and Roumania, those two countries which still see virtue in the persecution of its Jewish subjects. Zionists and Itoists alike will pursue their quest. By many in the community it has been the fashion to deride both parties, but they have gone steadily on their way, disregarding criticism, imbued with the sole object of achieving each their separate goal. Is it impossible to unite both organizations, it is asked? Can no means be discovered of combining the splendid energies of the men engaged in the two parts of the camp? Is the division making for strength of what is after all the main object of both associations—a haven for persecuted Jews? In the constant differences of opinion, in the splitting up of forces, in the waste of time and money consequent on the existence of two separate bodies, many thoughtful Jews see the best reason for holding Zionists and Itoists, alike, therefore earnestly hope the mistake will not be repeated in the present instance.

The Hon. Oscar Straus has been interviewed here on the situation of the Jews in Turkey. He declares that the Chief Rabbi there has a very difficult task, as most of the Jews in Turkey are men who live in the past and are opposed to every modern idea and ideal. Their general condition is that of abject misery and poverty, despite the fact that there has been less prejudice against the Jews in Turkey than in any other country. Exceptions are, however, the Jews of Salonica. Seventy per cent. of the population of this city are industrious and hard-working Jews considerably above the average in mental capacity.

The attitude of the government toward the population is that of entire equality, the only restriction existing regarding immigration into Palestine. These latter may be partly owing to the fact that the Turkish government looks upon the Jewish immigration as the representation of Russia to a large extent. The Zionist propaganda is not regarded favorably, as the new Turkish government is particularly touchy upon the question of the formation of new nationalities within the Turkish Empire.

Although declaring that he was not opposed to Zionism, Mr. Straus declared that Zionism had increased the misery of the Jews in the Holy City by stimulating immigration of incompetents. The schools of the Alliance Israelite have been of wonderful benefit to the Jews of Turkey. On the whole, however, Mr. Straus hopes great things from the new regime in Turkey. The people of the country are throwing off their service ways and acting for the first time as free men in a free country.

There exists definite signs of a boycott of kosher frozen meat by certain East End butchers, although this meat has been imported from Argentina under the auspices of the Shechita Board. A meeting was called to discuss this matter, and it was suggested that at licensing time the Board should endeavor to induce some of those who apply for licenses to sell kosher frozen meat only. At the meeting the fear was also expressed that butchers might supply meat from Argentina, which of course was much cheaper than that killed at home, as English meat, but the law of the land is very severe on fraud of this kind, and it is unlikely.

The foundation of a genuine Yiddish theatre now seems to be an accomplished fact. The company formed found a ready response to its offer of shares, and now a site has been secured in the heart

of the Jewish quarter of the East End on a ninety years' lease at \$1,500 per annum. Building operations will start shortly. In connection with this theatre the name of Feinman is to be commemorated and associated.

The story has recently gone round here that a cheque from the Zionist leader, Herr David Wolffsohn, of Cologne, had been found among the private documents of the late Sultan at Yildiz Kiosk. It was rather an interesting speculation what object the money could have been meant for. A correspondent in Cologne has been inquiring into the matter from the Zionist Central Office there, and this is the explanation: The Zionist Executive had sent a cheque for \$2,500 in June, 1908, to Abdul Hamid as a contribution to the Hedjaz Railway fund, but in a telegraphic acknowledgment from the Turkish Ambassador in Berlin they were informed that the money could not be used for the purpose intended, as only donations from Mahometans were accepted. It was asked whether the cheque could be applied to some other worthy object. The president, Herr Wolffsohn, answered that he was quite willing that the money should be devoted to any object approved by Abdul Hamid.

Soon after this the Turkish revolution broke out, and nothing further was heard of the cheque until a couple of months ago, when it was discovered at Yildiz Kiosk. The Jewish Colonial Trust in London, whose cheque it was, refused to honor it on the ground that more than two years had elapsed since it had been drawn, and so the document found its way back again to Constantinople. The Turkish Ambassador in Berlin was then instructed by his government to set forth the facts of the case to the Zionist Executive, and they considered his note at a meeting held a few days ago. It was decided that the original promise should be made good, and the Turkish government has been informed that the Zionist president is prepared to send a new cheque for \$2,500 for the Hedjaz Railway if this should be acceptable. It will be interesting to see what will be the reply of the Constitutional, but still Mahometan Port.

It is always rather a delicate matter for licensing magistrates to use their discretionary powers for the promotion of Sunday observance. But when it comes to making Jews in a Jewish neighborhood observe the Christian Sunday the stretching of powers is surely going rather too far. I am inclined to think that it did so on October 6 when a music and dancing license was refused to the Derby Hall at Cheetham, Manchester. The hall is used as part of a big Jewish workingmen's club, which is a very important institution in their social life.

Nobody has anything to say against it or denies the excellence of the work it does. The only objection to it was that the premises were used on Sunday and, in particular, that Sunday concerts were held there—as they are held in the hall of one of the greatest of Oxford colleges. The police themselves, who made the objection, testified that there was no disturbance. No charge is made for the concerts.

Whilst on this topic it is interesting to note that there was opened in London on September 29 the Sabbath Observance Employment Bureau, which has been founded by some wealthy members of the Jewish community with the object of bringing into communication traders who close their establishments on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath, and employees who desire to work under such conditions.

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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 Thirtieth 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.

SIMON, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Simon Simon, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorney, Charles L. Cohn, Esq., No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.
Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1910.
HENRY GOLDFOGLE, Executor.
CHARLES L. COHN, Attorney for Executor, 271 Broadway, New York City.

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 his place of transacting business, the office of Guthrie, Bangs & Van Sinderen, No. 63 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.
BERNARD R. LOBNING, Administratrix.
GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

KING, RACHEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rachel King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Max Altmayer, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of December next.
Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1910.
JACOB MARK T. KING, Executors.
MAX ALTMAYER, Attorney for Executors, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

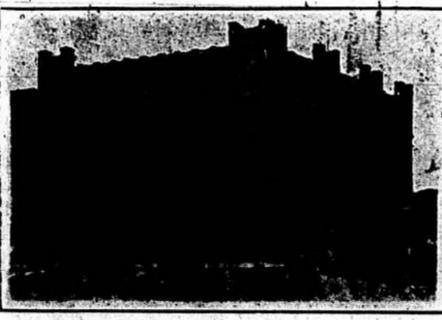
HARRIS, HEYMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Heyman Harris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of 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.

ULLMANN, ELIZA.—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 Eliza Ullmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, the office of George Hahn, No. 15 William Street, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.
RALPH R. ULLMANN, MEYER H. ULLMANN, Administrators.
GEORGE HAHN, Attorney for Administrators, 15 William Street, Manhattan, New York City.

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WILLIAM J. SOLOMON, PROPRIETOR.

Friday, October 21st, 1910 : : : Tishri 18th, 5671.
ש"ח"מ

Israel Abrahams, the author of the weekly "taffy on a stick," called "Books and Bookmen," in *The Jewish Chronicle*, says that up to now there has been no competent judgment on C. G. Montefiore's Gospel-adventure. He forgets *Ahad Ha-am* and the Rev. Gerald Friedlander!

Pity the poor editor in these days! Right after Columbus Day and the "Great White Fast" come the first two days of the *Sukkoth* festival in one week and the *Shmini Atzereth* and *Simchas Torah* holidays in the next. Thus he practically has but one day a week in which to do the work of five.

When Sam Bernard exercised a woman's prerogative and changed his mind about giving a professional matinee on Yom Kippur, he literally saved his Jewish face! Surely there are other days in the year on which the "profesh" can see "He Came from Milwaukee" if they wish to.

Now that the holidays are over we are prepared for the seismic disturbance likely to be caused by Dr. Enelow's "excitement" of his congregation in the matter of "his call" to London. The Weather Bureau's Louisville local forecaster is already awaiting the earthquake.

Dr. Harris, according to newspaper reports, *discoursed* on Rosh Hashanah on the merits of the Payne tariff. The preacher's prophetic indignation reached the climax when, with tears in his eyes, he protested against the high duty on *ladies' hosiery*. But, what do you think of this for a Rosh Hashanah *Derosha*? Well, it's enough to give one a *Payne*. It's distinctly *Tariff-ah!*

The Rev. H. Meyer, of the Arverne synagogue, has issued through the music publishing house of Carl Fischer in this city "Kol Nidrei: Paraphrase on the Original Ancient Hebrew Melody." The composition for the piano has merit, and the composer is to be congratulated upon the success with which he has adapted and utilized the theme for his present purpose.

While we pay no attention to anonymous communications, we shall be glad to learn if there is any truth in the statement made by "A Reader of Your Paper" to us, to the effect that Bloomingdale's, of this city, lately posted signs in their establishment reading: "All salespeople absenting themselves because of the Jewish holidays will have such absences deducted from their salaries."

While we regret that Congressman William Sulzer was not honored with the gubernatorial nomination of his party at Rochester, we rejoice that this stalwart defender of our race in Congress and before the general public has been again chosen as the candidate of his party for his present post. Without Mr. Sulzer and Judge Goldfogle in Congress our people would be hard put to it for real Congressional representatives of equal courage, experience and sagacity.

For the benefit of *The Jewish Exponent*, which doubts, and of *Jewish Comment*, which is beyond the doubting stage, we state that we have it on the authority of a former Jewish resident of the Maine Congressional district in question, Congressman-elect Asher C. Hinds, of Portland, is not a Jew. And our informant adds that, contrary to the usual practice, Mr. Hinds does not even wish to be a Jew.

In a German periodical a recent writer has published a paper going to prove that Heine's conversion to Christianity in 1825 was sincere. He bases his conclusion upon information derived from the papers of the Lutheran superintendent who carried out the baptismal act. We have no doubt Heine made this churchman believe he was really drawn by irresistible influences and sincere convictions to the Protestant faith. It was Heine's way. But if the superintendent could only have read the letters Heine wrote at that time to Moses Moser!

AT LAST!

THE Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the local Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, is entitled to have his views on missions to the Jews, as expressed before the House of Deputies at the recent convention of his denomination at Cincinnati, widely disseminated among our people. They are evidence of the fact that some Christians, and these are by no means without influence and standing, are becoming aware how utterly futile it is to attempt to wean a race from their ancestral faith, in whole or in part. As a corollary to the foregoing statement, it may be said that Mr. Grosvenor's views show that observant Jews' contentions to the effect that the only sincere vein in the Meshummodim is their desire for a job, is becoming apparent to good Christians. Mr. Grosvenor said:

I am the rector of a parish in the greatest Jewish city in the world—New York City. There I am glad to teach any Jew who wants to know more about Christ. But the time for a special propaganda for corporate resolutions concerning the Jew from such a body as this is past. The only way the Jew will ever come into the unity of the Christian Church is when he has had an opportunity to experience a few centuries of Christian tolerance, Christian tact and Christian justice.

The Jew knows what the Christian has been to him during the centuries. It has not been a history full of joy. The Jew has suffered inquisition, persecution and crowding into pales and ghettos. In America, the Jew is doing his best to fit into American institutions. The time is past when we should single out Jews as particularly in need of conversion. After the Jews have experienced a long period of Christian mercy, justice and brotherly love, then the Christian Church may well look to them for converts.

The Secret Ballot.

OUR friend, the editor of *The Jewish Voice*, of St. Louis, abhors secret ballots in meetings of Jewish congregations. He says that such at congregational meetings are "contrary to the noblest teachings of Judaism," and ought not to be permitted because "irreligious, immoral, cowardly."

We regard this as excessively vehement denunciation of a practice which calls for no denunciation at all. Nowhere in the teachings of Judaism is a secret ballot as such inhibited. Each Jewish congregation is quite a law unto itself with respect to the conduct and the order of business of the congregational meetings, and it may well be that the leaders of each congregation deem a secret ballot most efficacious for their requirements. A written ballot is always *ex vi termini* a secret ballot, and we cannot understand how such a ballot could be either irreligious, immoral or, least of all, cowardly.

That voting in Jewish congregational meetings must at all times be in accordance with the requirements of common honesty, or, to quote our contemporary, "open and above board," goes without saying. But "open" in this connection does not signify that ballots must be open, or voting be by the *viva voce* method: it simply means what the editor of *The Jewish Voice*, in moments when his *saeva indignatio* has left him, must understand by it: a decent, orderly, honest procedure at congregational election, whether the ballots are open, *i. e.*, by word of mouth or secret.

Our friend, Harry Fischel, granted an interview to a representative of the *Tageblatt* of this city in order to make his impressions of *Eretz Yisroel*, where he had been this past summer, known to the local community. His picture of conditions there is highly favorable; he declares the statements made heretofore regarding poverty in Jerusalem to be without foundation. He is satisfied with Palestinian Jewish charity and the prospects of the colonies. The *Chaluka* is not so black as it has been painted, in his opinion, although its administration is not free from defects. Mr. Fischel is a practical man, and his opinions are worth considering for this reason and because he is such a thoroughly good Jew.

Mr. William O. McDowell, who is "The Peacemaker," that is, the executive head of "An Electoral College composed of the intellectual leaders of the world bringing into existence the United Nations of the World in the League of Peace," writes to us to assure us that our race stands for world peace. We always knew that Israel's mission is peace, and, if we can credit "The Peacemaker's" belief, there will be "something doing" in the "peace line" in 1913 or 1914 when "the Prince of Peace meets our race" here in the "new New Jerusalem." Mr. McDowell and Dr. Annie Keeler, of Danbury, Conn., ought to make each other's acquaintance. Two such minds should labor in unison—with the Gentiles, hardly with our people!

"An English Jewish critic would, however, be displeased right through, even with the last matter, as he loves ecclesiastical display and autocracy as manifested in his own Episcopalized Chief Rabbinate." Thus writes the Rev. Mr. Montague N. A. Cohen, this time in *Emanu-El*, of San Francisco. May we ask him if he does not consider his remark treason to his own religious head? For the Rev. Mr. Cohen is an English Jew by birth and training. Perhaps he wishes to designate himself by the reference to an English Jewish critic. But, as he writes such wretched English, we cannot admit that he may even call himself an English Jewish critic.

SUCCOTH AND THE SIMPLE LIFE.

כבר ראיתי מציאתי אשר עשה האלהים את-האדם ישר והמה בקשו חשבונות רבים:

"Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man simple; but they have sought out many inventions." (Ecc. vii:29.)

THE newspapers reported this week the case of a woman who left her husband because the luxury with which he endeavored to surround her did not suit her simple tastes. They were not always as wealthy as now. There was a time when they had to put up in an unpretentious flat somewhere in the slums, while now he owns a fifty-four room mansion. There was a time when her daily expenditure scarcely came to twenty-five cents, while now she had thousands of dollars at her disposal. It mattered not—she felt happy in the humbler surroundings, while her recently acquired luxury oppressed her soul. She preferred to churn her own butter and do her own housework rather than have things brought to and done for her. She longed for the pleasures of a simple life; and since her husband, who "sought out many inventions," could not understand how any one could be dissatisfied with ease and wealth, she determined to desert him.

Most men and women will scarcely waste any sympathy on this woman. Perhaps there will be those who will call her eccentric or even by the "shorter and uglier term." Perhaps there will be some who will regret that they are not in her boots; they certainly would have shown the unhappy husband how clever they are in making themselves at home in his glorious mansion and in disposing of all his money—and more. However, we Jews ought to feel a peculiar interest in this case just now, when our religion commands us to go back for a week to the simple life of our forefathers. Our forefathers, before they settled down in their land to accept the blessings as well as the curses of civilized life, were tent- and booth-dwellers; and we are bidden to imitate their example—at least for a few days. We are not asked to forsake our Fifth-avenue mansions forever, but we are commanded to get a slight taste of the "Simple Life."

I believe that a deep psychological motive underlies this custom of observing Tabernacle week. The desire for a simple life and its charms may not be as pronounced in us as in the woman above referred to. Yet I believe that deep down in the Soul of Humanity there still lingers a vague, hunting yearning for the primitive forms of life out of which we have emerged long, long ago. Do we not often have moments when a picnic basket out on the green in the depth of some whispering forest appears to us the culmination of human happiness?

This yearning which even in our present life results in many temporary recrudescences should be encouraged. To be sure, humanity has traveled a long way from the cave to the hut and from the hut to the present day home with all its provisions for comfort and increased contentment; and hence the hut may seem to many of us out of date; yet it is well for us to consider that the road from hut to mansion is coincident with the road of humanity's progress toward civilization. It would be interesting to write a history of the types of habitations belonging to various epochs; such a history would be a true mirror of man's struggles and achievements on earth. Hence, to go back even for a short time to the early form of dwelling and mimic as nearly as possible the life of our forbears, means to present in a dramatic fashion an inspiring history lesson. Inspiring it must be, this playing at antiquity, this artistic transference of pre-civilizational modes of life into complex, modern surroundings. What a splendid historic vista may be opened to us as we enter the doors of the Succah! We can sit there and perchance dream away under the starlit sky about the march of Israel's progress and the march of Humanity's progress through the weary centuries of slow development.

Human life has grown wonderfully complex since the time when sitting in a hut was not a mere rite or a temporary sport, but a necessity. And perhaps the contemplation of the strange mystery of human development, as embodied in our toy tabernacles will fill us with awe and wonderment as we bethink of this innate power, divine in origin, that impels man to soar continually upward. Do we soar upward? Is the betterment of material conditions accompanied by corresponding improvement of spiritual conditions? These questions, too, we may well ponder upon. The road from simplicity to complexity is strewn with thorns and thistles, rendered dangerous by many pitfalls. We may have gained much, but perhaps lost much, by following this road. Tabernacle week may well be a stock-taking week for us, in which to sum up our gains and losses in our battle for civilization.

Whether we gain or lose by it, it seems to be the fate, if not the fortune, of man that develop he must. This is what the Succah ought to teach us. And may I add the remark that this custom of Tabernacles scorned by our "Moderns" is replete with associations and suggestive of thoughts that no genuine modern man can afford to overlook?

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The Jewish Chronicle of London finds itself called upon to rap Signor Nathan, Mayor of Rome, sharply over the knuckles for his attack on Catholicism. It also declares, in effect, that the Italians have no business to celebrate the 20th of September in each year. We consider these strictures of the “buff-covered old lady of Finsbury Square” to be quite gratuitous and in exceptional bad taste. That *The Jewish Chronicle*, as an organ of a section dissenting from the English Establishment, should make common cause with the English Roman Catholics is one thing; it is another, however, for it to mix in a purely local controversy and express unsought opinions.

The *Chicago American*, in an interview with Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, states that he, “because of his work in Chicago, his friends and family, declined a pressing invitation to assume command of the liberal Jewish forces which are being marshaled in England under the leadership of Lord Claude Montefiore.” Now we can understand why “General” Hirsch was so doughty a defender of Liberal Judaism before the cohorts of the recent International Congress of Liberal Religions. At the same time, we are sorry that “General” Hirsch did not “assume command” of the Liberal “troops” in London. He was for three days a lieutenant-commander in the Naval Militia of Illinois, thus a veteran “military and naval officer.”

The Rev. John J. Smallwood, founder and president of the Temperance, Industrial and Collegiate Institute, a “non-sectarian” school for negro children of both sexes at Claremont, Va., writes to ask us to give publicity to his appeal for \$3,500 to save his institution from falling

into the hands of “a negro-hating creditor.” If there are any of our readers who desire to prevent the threatened calamity from occurring they may send their contributions to P. Emmett Ellis, treasurer of the institute, at Claremont, Va.

A rabbinical reader of this journal is moved to admire some of the religious articles recently printed in our columns, and compares them, to their advantage, with similar outpourings in one of our Western contemporaries. He makes the suggestion that the Cincinnati students ought to study Jewish literature exclusively for some five years before they become rabbis. We commend the suggestion to the notice of the authorities of the Cincinnati institution, and at the same time would point to our correspondent that Rabbi Joel Blau, one of our contributors, is a graduate of Cincinnati.

Cyrus L. Sulzberger, president of the United Hebrew Charities, told the commission dealing the so-called congestion of population in this city some plain truths about the immigrant the other day. This is what he said:

“We often hear it asserted that the foreigner is not assimilative. I regard that person as assimilative, who, although illiterate himself, affords his children an opportunity to acquire an education. The census shows that of natives of native parents, 5.71 per cent. are illiterate, while of natives of foreign parents, 1.6 per cent. are illiterate. These percentages hold good in both the North and South Atlantic States.

“As to immigrants settling along the seaboard, the States of Colorado, Minnesota, Nevada, North and South Dakota and some others all have a larger percentage of foreign born persons in their populations than has this State.”

“Glattsprechen.”

There are many, a very great number of people who, while conversing, constantly make use of their hands and accentuate their talk with motions. Some only affect this with a slight accompaniment, others are quite violent in seesawing the air with their hands.

Public speakers and orators upon the platform may with propriety by gestures appropriately applied impress their views upon their hearers, and, indeed, a truer meaning is often given. A graceful movement of the hands is also an aid to a public speaker.

It is quite different, however, with those who, in ordinary conversation, can't keep their hands quiet while talking.

To do away with the latter habit there are certain schools formed in Berlin for children. They are denominated *Schulen fuer Glattsprechen*. That is to say, to learn to speak and keep the hands quiet. It would not be a bad idea to have such schools here, not only for children, but for adults as well.

L'AIGLON.

Hebrew Free Loan Association Needs Funds.

The Hebrew Free Loan Association has issued the following appeal, and all those charitably inclined are urged to respond as liberally as their ability will permit:

Dear Sir:—

The object of this society is to loan money to those in need, instead of giving alms, thus assisting respectable people whose character and self-respect does not permit them to receive alms, but will accept a loan which they can repay and overcome the difficulties in their struggle for means of livelihood.

Money is loaned in sums of \$5 to \$200 to applicants, irrespective of religion or race, on notes indorsed by responsible people, without charge of interest or expenses of any kind to the borrower, the latter repaying the loans in weekly installments. Thousands are thus enabled to start in business or to tide over a temporary financial embarrassment, and in this way we help these people to help themselves.

Last year, with a capital of \$103,916.31 we made 18,625 loans, amounting to \$471,625, which shows that the repayment of 10 per cent. per week enabled us to loan out our money about five times during the year, which has also been our record for the past. Our membership, besides covering our expenses and losses, adds yearly to our capital, and this with all the money we ever received in donations and legacies, we still have to-day, to be loaned in perpetuity.

The vast amount of good we are doing is being recognized far and wide, but the demand for loans has increased far out of proportion to the increase in our capital, so that we have been compelled at times to reduce the maximum amount of loans to \$100, and even to \$50. This has worked hardship on many deserving people, and it is to satisfy this constantly growing demand that we appeal to you for assistance. To no more worthy purpose could your support be given, and in the name of those calling upon us for help we ask you to contribute to our association and to use your influence to have others do likewise.

Yours very truly,
JULIUS J. DUKAS,
President.

Lucien Wolf's interesting psychological study of Disraeli's religious development makes the premier the type of an early Hebrew-Christian. In other words, with our people's growing fondness for the Synoptic Gospels, Disraeli was really an early Claude G. Montefiore.

STERNFELS, BERNARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bernard Sternfels, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-83 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.
SETTLE STERNFELS, Executor.
HARVEY J. COHEN & BENJ. I. SHIVERTS, Attorneys for Executor, 61 Park Row, Borough of 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.

TINTNER, MORITZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Moritz Tintner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. Edmund Sladkus, No. 115 Broadway in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1910.
BENJAMIN A. TINTNER, Administrator.
S. EDMUND SLADKUS, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ISRAEL, MAX EDMUND, also known as MAX ISRAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Max Edmund Israel, also known as Max Israel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at 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 2d day of January, 1911.

Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1910.
LEAH ISRAEL, Administratrix.
BERNHEIM & LOEWENTHAL, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

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 Catherine 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, Administrator.
A. SALOMON, Attorney for Administratrix, 335 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SAVILLE, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John G. Saville, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel E. Hamburger, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1911.

Dated, New York, the 10th day of August, 1910.
LEWIS R. S. WATT, Administrator.
SAMUEL E. HAMBURGER, Attorney for Administrator, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

HOFFMAN, DAVID L.—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 David L. Hoffman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles L. Hoffman, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1910.
BENJAMIN HOFFMAN, HERMAN HEINEMAN, Executors.
CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, N. Y. C.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, FREE AND INDEPENDENT.
To Doris Oelsner, Isidor Spiro, Jettchen Griefenhagen, Solon Spiro, Johanna Sachs, Zerline Spiro, Meta Levy, Heymann S. Aschheim, Dorothea Joseph, Jacob Aschheim, Alex. Fraenkel, Rosa Frankel, Anna Birnbaum, Bruno Fraenkel, Rosa Seaman, Joseph Dorn, Doris Oelsner, Alice Aschheim, Hebrew Technical Institute of New York, Montefiore Home in New York, Hebrew Orphan Asylum in New York, American Surety Company of New York, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Van Norden Trust Company and to all persons or corporations interested in the estate of Mayer S. Aschheim, by the terms of the will, or by operation of law to share in the estate of MAYER S. ASCHHEIM, late of the County of New York, deceased, as sureties, depository of estate funds, creditors, legatees, next of kin, trustee or otherwise, SEND GREETING: You are hereby cited and required personally to appear and be heard before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of November, 1910, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the estate of Mayer S. Aschheim, as administratrix with the will annexed of said Mayer S. Aschheim, deceased; and such of you hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS, Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten. (Seal)
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Attorney for petitioner, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SIMON, ULRICH.—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 Ulrich Simon, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.

Dated New York the 21st day of October, 1910.
GUSTAVE F. SIMON, DAVID G. SIMON, Executors.
WOLFF & KOHN, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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KOHNSTAMM, EMANUEL H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Emanuel H. Kohnstamm, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 37 Wall street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1910.
EMILY L. KOHNSTAMM, Executrix. LUTHER S. KOHNSTAMM, JOSEPH KOHNSTAMM, Executors.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Executors, 37 Wall street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WEISSMAN, 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 Weissman, 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 Felix H. Levy, No. 37 Liberty street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.

Dated New York the 9th day of September, 1910.
Albert L. Weisman, Jesse M. Weisman, Jacob Bass, Executors.
Felix H. Levy, Attorney for Executors, 37 Liberty street, Manhattan, New York.

SHOENBERG, JOSEPH E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph E. Shoenberg, 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 Vogel & Vogel, No. 15 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1910.
MOSES SHOENBERG, LOUIS D. SHOENBERG, HERMON AUGUST, Executors.
VOGEL & VOGEL, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

KANN, EDWARD.—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 Edward Kann, 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 William A. Gans, No. 2 Rector street, in the city of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1910.
AMALIA KANN, Executrix; GEORGE E. KANN, Executor.
WILLIAM A. GANS, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City.

ASCHHEIM, FANNY.—The people of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent, do hereby cite and require you, formerly Millie Werth Silverman, formerly Millie Werth, Albert Bernstein, Bertha Bernstein, David Bernstein, Esther Bernstein, Sadie Bernstein Kainsky, formerly Sadie Bernstein, Mary M. B. Werth, Bertha Bernstein, Irene Bernstein, Alice Bernstein Niles, formerly Alice Bernstein, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to appear and be heard before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York on the twenty-ninth (29th) day of November, 1910, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why David Aschheim should not be appointed Administrator of the Estate of Fanny Aschheim, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
STRASBOURGER, ESCHWEGE & SCHALLER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 74 Broadway, N. Y.

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CORRESPONDENCE

The "Get" Evil.

Editor Hebrew Standard:

About three months ago one Bernard Gordon was convicted in the court of General Sessions, in the County of New York, of the crime of bigamy. He sought subterfuge behind a Get which, he claimed, was issued to him by a rabbi on the East Side. The Justice before whom the defendant appeared to be sentenced made some strong remarks regarding the practice of issuing Get Rev. Dr. Jacob Goldstein wrote an article on the subject, which appeared on the first day of July, 1910, in which he admonished the rabbis against issuing a Get. I took issue with the learned reverend gentleman, and I wrote an article which appeared on the 22d of July, 1910. In that article I pointed out the actual condition which the Jewish woman is confronted with in case of desertion. That no matter how much relief our courts may accord her she would still be as helpless as without such relief—in the eyes of her religion she will still be looked on as a married woman.

There is now another case pending in the Court of Domestic Relations in this city, where the defendant husband produced a Get which, he thinks, ought to relieve him from the disagreeable duty of providing for his family. The presiding magistrate of that court has issued a summons directing the rabbi who issued that Get to appear before him—A Hilel Hashem. The matter being of general Jewish interest, the question, I believe, deserves careful consideration.

Our Talmudists have prescribed the manner of procedure in marriage and divorce cases, in accordance with the law of Moses. There is a way how to perform and how to dissolve a marriage, and only one way, by proper ecclesiastical authority. The Jewish law does not recognize a civil contract in domestic relations. There is a certain solemnity required in order to create husband and wife. It must be done according to the din. Our sages, in order to uphold the dignity of womanhood, have established a ritual which, up to this day, has been very assiduously observed. They had a high standard of morality, and, therefore, permitted of no deviation from the established rule to which the Jew, after all his wanderings through ages, still adheres.

The divorce law was framed in the same spirit and with the same object in view—to maintain and continue the already established standard. They looked upon marriage as a sacred institution which must be invulnerable, pure and uncontaminated by outside influences. Dissension between husband and wife, they believed, must lead to infidelity. They provided the remedy. "Let four be happy rather than have two lives in misery," was their manner of reasoning. At the slightest provocation the wife was allowed to go and the husband had to give her a Sefer Kerusith (Get); 5M 24.

Consanguinary marriages were permitted. These had their object, the retention of the purity of the family blood. Hence no intermarriage. Moses also prescribed a code of moral ethics; 2M 20, 14 and 17, 21M 9. Also 3M 18, 2 to 24. The supposed practice of polygamy was only tolerated but not permitted. The wife was the queen of the house; her honor was sacred; 7 and 10th Comand. Also 3M 20, 10. If her husband slander her the elders would award pecuniary damages to her father, and a further penalty her husband could send her away at no time during his natural life. 5M 22-9.

If the husband was a warrior he could bring, what is known in the newly enriched American vocabulary, an affinity, home, under certain conditions. 5M 21, 11. She had to shave her head, bare her nalis and mourn her people for thirty days. Meanwhile the good wife could get

busy and bring back her dear husband into the celestial bliss of the home and rein his affection. (It seems obvious that the Jewish wife of old could look just as beautiful as her later day modern sister, with her rich crop of hair made up a la pompadour. It being in direct contradiction of the common notion that the orthodox woman must shave her head and hide her face.) If at the end of that period he would still think of his affinity the law would no more interfere.

The one guilty of infidelity and the illegitimate bon had no standing in the Jewish community. These two were even disqualified from sitting in the sanhedrim, because of their being devoid of any sense of parental or filial relation. The Get was made available for the peace and purity of the home. The Beth Din would furnish the Get on application. Without the Get she, the wife, would never think of marrying another man, notwithstanding that her place was taken by that other woman. A daughter in Israel, pious, pure at heart and virtuous as she always was, would forever consider herself a married woman as long as she did not receive a formal Get. Hence the Aguna—a title unknown to any other nationality. Therefore, for the purpose of discouraging polygamy, prevent fraud and avoid desertion, the Beth Din Chamber was made easily accessible. The Get was the passport to freedom; without that instrument the Jewish woman was an exile, if not an outcast.

All through the dark ages and through the bitterest persecutions, with all the enactments of hostile monarchs, the Get retained its status. Bloody Russia or Catholic France, prejudiced Germany or Protestant England, even the vicious, half civilized Roumania, in her venom and hatred toward the Jew, never questioned the Get. The very extremely Orthodox Russia gives full weight to the Get. Why should liberal America be an exception?

NO JEWISH WOMAN CAN REMARRY UNLESS SHE HAS OBTAINED HER FREEDOM THROUGH A RABBI, all other views to the contrary notwithstanding. If she marry without having first obtained a Get, the issue of such wedlock is illegitimate (Mamzelm). This is the Din, and as long as there is no authority to alter it stands as sacred as anything else Jewish. This may not be fully in accord with the modern spirit of progressive Jews—true. But if these modern Progressives would not think of entering into wedlock without the solemnity of a marriage ceremony performed by an ordained rabbi, how could they countenance the dissolution of such a marriage without an equal solemn process performed by the same rabbi?

Again, whatever the din may be, it does not necessarily mean that the law must be violated. Dino Demalchiso Dino (the law of the land is law) is an old Talmudic axiom. If our Din conflicts with the law, the law of the land must be observed.

But in the matter of Get there is no question of conflict. The law affords sufficient relief to the deserted. After five years have elapsed and the aggrieved wife has not heard from her husband the court will grant her permission to marry another man. Can the Jewish woman avail herself of such relief? No court in the land can free her. If she did not receive a Get from her husband she has no redress.

Our Maskilim would do well if they would read a satire by Jehuda L. Gordon, entitled "The Life of the Hebrew Women."

The author very graphically deplets the hopeless misery brought upon a young woman through the desertion of her husband, and then brought to the point of desperation through the inability of the rabbis to give her relief. The husband is gone to seek his fortune. News reaches her that the ship in which he sailed went down with all on board. She, with her little ones, are left in poverty. Years go by and no tidings from her spouse. The fact is established beyond a reasonable doubt that he has joined the great majority—he is dead. There is no tangible proof, however, to sufficiently establish the fact in order to satisfy the Din. Hence she cannot be made free. She suffers. A sojourning traveler is attracted by her faded beauty. Through the dim light of her intelligent eye he reads a tale of agony and despair. His heart is touched; he is moved. He solicits her hand. She tells him of the unsurmountable obstacle in the way, that she is an Aguna. He thinks that such a trifle can easily

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be overcome. The Beth Din says "NO." The two craving souls turn in every direction, but the rabbis are obdurate. "We have no authority to alter the Din," they say. The suitor leaves disappointed and the unfortunate Aguna, with her living orphans, for the second and last time abandoned to her fate of cruel poverty, misery and despair.

It is hardly conceivable that such a state of affairs can be permitted to continue, and that our contemporary sages remain passive. Is it not incumbent on our rabbis to devise some remedy against such an evil contingency? It is not a case where one particular individual is concerned. The question is national. It is a Hilel Hashem, and the name Jew is involved. In the opinion of one of our judges the rabbi who grants a Get commits a crime. One of our rabbis has already been requested to appear and explain his function in connection with the Get. Must we wait until one of the rabbis will be punished? Why not do something? I appeal to every intelligent man in Israel; I ask every God-fearing man in Jehuda stop the scandal. Think what will our neighbors say?

Let the rabbis get together and devise a way in order to solve the problem. A Sanhedrim or a Beth Din should be established. Such an institution should have authority to grant a Get. In cases of desertion, where the scoundrel of a husband has desecrated the holy bond (Kidushim) the Beth Din should declare such bond, after a thorough investigation, null and void in the eyes of the Din. Or the Beth Din should have authority by law, as is the case in other countries, to grant a Get. Such an instrument, upon proper certification by such a body should have weight. No fees to be charged in all cases. An institution of this kind would co-operate with and considerably relieve the Court of Domestic Relations. Many a family skeleton would be buried before such a body and many a home would be saved from ruin. Our rabbis would be placed in better light, no law violated and the dignity of our sacred institutions and traditions would be upheld.

EDWARD HERBERT.

New York City, Oct. 12, 1910.

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 therefor 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.

Just Out. Ezekiel Leavitt's Hebrew poems have made their appearance. They make a book of over 100 pages, nicely printed and nicely bound. Price, \$1.25, at the book stores and from the author. EZEKIEL LEAVITT, 1908 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

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

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

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section four of article four of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 4. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate only, on extraordinary occasions. At extraordinary sessions no subject shall be acted upon, except such as the governor may recommend for consideration. He shall communicate by message to the legislature at every session the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to it as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He shall receive for his services an annual salary of twenty (20) thousand dollars, and there shall be provided for him a suitable and furnished executive residence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Brooklyn, and such additional jurisdiction as may be conferred by the legislature. It shall have power to appoint and remove a reporter. [The justices of the appellate division in each department shall have power to fix the times and places for holding special terms therein, and to assign the justices in the departments to hold such terms; or to make rules therefor.] § 2. Resolved, (if the assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, April 12, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, GEORGE H. COBB, Temporary President.

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

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

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW

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

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

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

State of New York, In Assembly, March 30, 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. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, April 20, 1909.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

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

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW.

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

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

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

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This famous hostelry is now open for the winter season. Every comfort and convenience. Cuisine unsurpassed. Special kitchen for dietetic patients. Rates reasonable. For booklet, terms, etc., address the proprietor, Mr. R. M. Reh takes this opportunity of wishing all his patrons and friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

(Continued from page 6)

The mission idea of the Jew, though recognized by the purest minds, has incessantly been so far pooh-poohed by all so-called civilized nations in the world, and it will continue to be so until the Jew will get back his self-estimation.

The duty is really incumbent upon a journal like the American Israelite to emphasize the true position of the Jew in the world and urge him to try to regain his manhood and the glorious position assigned to him by God. I believe it was a reformed philosopher who said: "I know a witty physician who found the creed in the biliary duct, and used to affirm that if there was disease in the liver the man became a Calvinist, and if that organ was sound he became a Unitarian." But with the Jew it should be quite different. No matter in what a state his liver may be, he must remain a Jew; and it is only by trying to free his brother he will become a free man himself.

* * *

JOYFUL CONFIDENCE.

We Jews are on the threshold of the New Year 5671, and looking through my private telescope on "Les affaires juif en general," I think that Jewry stands now at the parting of the ways. One road leads to assimilation, racial abnegation and loss of self-respect; the other leads to self-consciousness, self-preservation and self-emancipation. Which shall it be? It is with joyful confidence in the good sense of our people and with a palpitating heart I await their verdict in the coming year.

N. S. BURSTEIN.

Oct. 7, 1910.

BLACKMAN.—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 Morris Blackman, 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 Nicholas Aleinikoff, No. 93 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1910. ESTHER BLACKMAN, Administratrix. NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF, Attorney for Administratrix, 93 Nassau street, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

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

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

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

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

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Mrs. Lena Frank announces that the new "BLYTHEWOOD," with all modern improvements and spacious sun parlors will open for the reception of guests on October 15, 1910. The hotel is located within one block of the Lakewood Hotel, and is conducted as a first-class Winter resort. The cuisine is unexcelled. For terms address Mrs. Lena Frank, Proprietor, as above (of Blythewood, Catskill Mountains).

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IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

B'NAI JESHURUN.—Rev. B. A. Tintner preaches Sabbath morning on "The Race Not Always to the Swift." Tuesday morning, "Individual Responsibility." Children are invited to participate in the Simchath Torah procession on Tuesday, at 5 p. m.

QUINCY ST. TEMPLE (Brooklyn).—Rev. J. D. Spear lectures this evening on "Do We Need Religion?" Shemini Atzereth, "Religion and Nature."

SHAARI ZEDEK OF HARLEM.—Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel preaches Sabbath morning on "The Tabernacle of Peace." Simchath Torah, "The Rainy Day."

BETH ISRAEL BIKUR CHOLIM.—Rev. Aaron Elseman will preach Sabbath morning on "Jewish Joyfulness." Shemini Atzereth, "A New Congregational Year." Memorial services will be read Tuesday, at 10.30 a. m. On Tuesday evening a Simchath Torah party for children will be given at 6 o'clock.

ADERETH EL.—On Shemini Azereth memorial services will be held, during the course of which Rev. Dr. Jacob Tarlau will preach a sermon. The religious school will open on Sunday, October 30.

ANSHE CHESED.—Dr. Gustav N. Hausmann preaches Shemini Azereth on "Abide with Me." Simchath Torah "The Torah."

ORACH CHAIM.—Rev. A. M. Ashinsky, of Pittsburg, will preach Sabbath morning and also at the Mincha services.

OHAB ZEDEK.—Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman and Judge Otto A. Rosalsky made special appeals for members on Kol Nidre, and as a result fifty new members will be introduced at a Congregational meeting to be held on Saturday, October 29, at 8.30 p. m. Judge Rosalsky and Secretary of State Koenig will welcome them. The first meeting of the Sisterhood will be held on Sunday, October 30, at 2.30 p. m. Cantor Melsels has recovered from his recent illness.

SOCIAL.

Miss Jennie Radin, of 58 East 118th street, has left for a visit to Fall River, Mass., and Newport, R. I., for an extended stay.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

"Piano Lyrics and Shorter Compositions," by Edward Grieg, is the latest addition to the Musicians' Library of the Oliver Ditson Company. It is edited by Mrs. Thomas Tapper, and Mr. Samuel Swift contributes an essay which is at once appreciative and critical. Mr. Swift recognizes the great talent of the Norwegian composer, to whose limitations, however, he is never for a moment blind. He is therefore a much safer guide to the student than Grieg's American biographer, whose uncritical admiration has undoubtedly wrought no little harm to the fame of a fine but by no means great musician.

I hope I am as patriotic as the average citizen, but I don't want my love of country or of its language to interfere with the proper presentation of any operatic work. Therefore I could never understand the demands of the few but clamorous individuals who are always asking for opera in English. By the same token, I was delighted with Mr. Gatti-Casazza's announcement that Humperdinck's "Koerigskind" would, after all, be sung in German. If an American or an English composer writes an opera to an English libretto it goes without saying that it should be sung in the vernacular. But the policy of the Metropolitan to give its performances in French, Italian or German has made that opera house the first lyric theatre in the world. The cost, of course, is enormous, but as something like a million dollars annually pours into the treasury, the expense is not at all out of proportion to the splendid results achieved. When I remember some Italian operas heard in German, and when I recall the awful English libretto of "Madame Butterfly" I shudder at the mere suggestion that something equally stupid might happen at the opera house. And will those who suffered from it ever forget the fearful and wonderful French "Tannhauser" at the Manhattan?

Mr. Leo Ditrichstein's adaptation of Herman Bahr's "The Concert" is a very clever piece of work. But his assumption of the role of the nervous, talented, irritable, flighty musician, Gabor Arany,

is vastly more than that. I know of but one word with which to properly characterize it, and that is—genius. Anything more natural, more lifelike or more exquisitely artistic is not to be seen on the contemporary stage. Bahr's brilliant little comedy receives an ideal performance at the Belasco Theatre by an ensemble of talented players. It is possible that up in Mars there lives a greater stage director than David Belasco, but it is not probable.

The programme of the first pair of concerts of the Symphony Society at the New Theatre on the afternoons of the 28th and 30th comprises Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, the Brahms concerto, and, for the first time, an orchestral rhapsody, "Brigg Fair," by Frederick Delius. The soloist will be Felix Berber, the distinguished German violinist.

A religious weekly can hardly be expected to have a ballet expert on its staff, and therefore the task of writing about the beautiful entertainment offered by Mlle. Pavlova and M. Mordkin falls to my lot. Of the technique of toe dancing or the precise procedure of pirouetting I am woefully ignorant. The phrase "twinkling feet" sounds well in this connection, and if I knew exactly what it meant I should at once apply it to the gloriously graceful, the adorably agile Anna, whose poses are poetry, and whose pantomime is the perfection of facial expression. These qualities abound likewise in the work of her partner, who is a unique artist, occupying a position entirely his own. Certainly no male dancer even remotely approaching M. Mordkin has ever appeared in America. The enormous audience which filled the Metropolitan on Saturday afternoon will doubtless induce Messrs. Rubinoff and Centanini to arrange for a similar entertainment before the opera season begins.

The Philharmonic Orchestra, by arrangement with the opera company and through the personal courtesy of M. Gatti-Casazza, has engaged Miss Alma Glueck for appearances in New York and Brooklyn early in the season.

"Der Rastelbinder," well sung and acted, may be seen all this week at the Irving Place, where it will be followed by "Bocaccio" next Tuesday evening.

A musical lecturer whom Manager Hanson is to introduce, to New York shortly is G. C. Ashton-Johnson, of London, whose subjects cover a wide range of variety.

Reinald Werrewrath, baritone, who created a distinctly favorable impression last season, gives a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall next Tuesday evening. Also under the management of the Quinlan Bureau is Mrs. Josephine Jennings Percy, soprano, whose recital of songs is announced for Friday evening a week at Mendelssohn.

JACQUES MAYER

CORRESPONDENCE.

Synagogue Attendance.

Editor Hebrew Standard:

We note in an article by Tobias Schanfarber in the "Israelite," an article entitled "Shall the Pulpit Scold?" and in which he states that the scolding sermon is more or less a thing of the past.

We certainly agree with him in this statement, and consider it is true, and 'tis a pity 'tis true, and further think a great deal of the apathy existing among our people in religion to-day is owing exactly to the temperate style of most of our pulpit utterances. We may be wrong in this idea, but we certainly believe that the generality of our ministers are not strong enough in their denunciation of their congregations; and this idea is especially emphasized at this season of the year when Rosh-Hoshona and Yom Kippur—our synagogues are crowded and for the balance of the year comparatively empty benches are the order of the day.

We are told that Yom Kippur is not a day to scold, but that we should forgive. This seems very inconsistent, because as we to forgive those who always absent themselves from the synagogue during the entire year, making it a point to be present on the occasions of the New Year and the Day of Atonement, and afterward continue their course of non-attendance? We all know that the spirit of the Day of Atonement is comprehended in the prayer which is

read several times, that we trust that it shall be acceptable to the Almighty "to assist us that we sin no more." This prayer becomes a mockery when we consider that it is immediately transgressed on the Sabbath after the Day of Atonement and for future Sabbath days. It may be asserted that the attendance on the usual Saturday is not so very necessary, and that the non-attendance is no sin, but what does that non-attendance mean? Nothing more or less than that the day is no doubt desecrated every Saturday by those who do not come to the Sabbath services. Under such circumstances we do not understand why so many of our ministers have not the courage of their opinions and lay stress on the implied violation of the Sabbatical law.

We believe there is Talmudic authority for stating that one should enjoin the keeping of the Sabbath and argue the point with the transgressor strongly, even at the risk of being felled to the earth. Certainly this goes to prove that our sages in the past never treated lightly the non-observance of the Sabbatical law, nor any law leading up to its non-observance.

I am again confronted with the remark that these pulpit denunciations would only offend (?) the hearers and be of no good. As to the offense given, that surely should be of no importance. Besides, should a minister whose holy calling is to inspire religion in the hearts of his people linger on the threshold of duty and be afraid to utter words of reproof? As to the assertion that they are of no good, is that any reason why they should be discontinued? Certainly in many cases they may be useless; on the other hand, in certain instances a severe admonishment may work a great deal of good, but to be silent is to condone.

I am not a believer in giving honeyed pabulum to those who come only on these sacred days; who hear the message of love and peace and then leave the synagogue perfectly self-satisfied with themselves and continue in a lethargic state for the balance of the year.

That may be the system of religion that is advocated in the Gospels, the religion of so-called "love," but we have a higher element in Judaism which is

"Mishpat" or justice; justice to ourselves, justice to the day and justice to the hearers who are admonished.

JACOB G. ASCHER.

Pastor Russell—A Christian Missionary to the Jews?

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kehillah, held on Tuesday evening, October 11, the following statement was adopted for publication:

We denounce the activity of Pastor C. F. Russell as being that of a Christian missionary to the Jews.

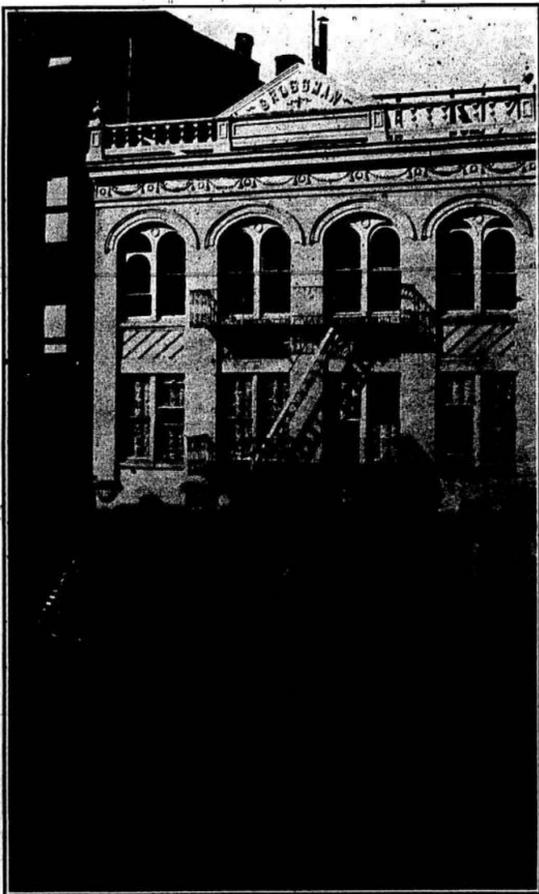
Hiding under the cloak of Biblical references to the restoration of the Jewish kingdom in Palestine, he is making propaganda for Christianity among the Jews. His booklet entitled "Jewish Hopes," "Jerusalem," published in 1910 by the International Bible Students' Association, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is frankly Christian and missionary. Passages concerning the Jews similar to the following abound:

"As a people they still have faith in God, though in their blindness and pride of heart they have stumbled over the humility of God's appointed messenger for the world's salvation; so that instead of receiving him they crucified the Savior, the Lord of Glory. * * * Thus estranged from God and from their fellowmen of every nation, sad and pitiable indeed has been their miserable condition. During the relentless Papal persecution they have suffered in common with the saints and martyrs of Jesus—the Christian for his rejection of Antichrist, the Jew for his rejection of both Christ and Antichrist." This missionary is, however, not frank enough to disclose his full intentions when he speaks to Jewish audiences. On such times he describes the Christian Messiah without daring to mention his name.

We make this utterance to warn the Jews of New York regarding the character of the addresses and publications of Pastor Russell, so that they may guide themselves accordingly as to attendance to his lectures or the purchase of the Yiddish missionary paper called Die Stimme, and that they may refrain in all ways from giving aid or comfort to this insidious destroyer of our peace.

We are glad at the same time to record our appreciation of the recorded attempts made at the Portstant Episcopal convention at Cincinnati to curtail the activities of the Episcopal Church in proselytizing Jews.

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THE LEXINGTON.

The accompanying photographic view is an excellent likeness of the Lexington, Herman B. Grossman's elegant hall and assembly rooms, 109 East 116th street, between Lexington and Park avenues. The Lexington has recently been remodeled and decorated, so that it is now one of the finest places in Harlem for weddings, receptions, balls, parties, etc. The ball room compares favorably with any in the city, with its exquisite decorations that blend harmoniously with its furnishings, the color scheme being white and gold. Sufficient light is provided from skylights and many windows that also afford ventilation, doubly assuring comfort. The banquet room has been redecorated, and furnished in magnificent

splendor, and is a striking example of the decorator's art. Since opening the Lexington Mr. Grossman has been remarkably successful and deservedly so, because he provides his patrons with unsurpassed catering, furnishing the best menus at the prices quoted. The catering is strictly kosher, under the supervision of Rev. Philip Jaches. The Lexington is a modern hall, fitted with every requirement for the successful celebration of all social functions and with Mr. Grossman's conscientious endeavors in behalf of his patrons, all affairs held in the Lexington are conducted to the satisfaction of all who engage this up-to-date hall.

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Mr. A. H. Jordan, of Cuba, N. Y., has lived a strenuous life, but he is strong, vigorous and active at 84 years of age. Recently he wrote: "I use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey regularly, and think there is no better medicine for old people in their declining age. A few months ago there was published a little history of my early life as the oldest man now living in the town of Cuba, N. Y. I have lived a strenuous life, in earlier days following the river on lumber to Pittsburg and Cincinnati and hunting all over the northern part of Pennsylvania." All druggists, grocers and dealers, or direct, \$1.00 per large bottle. Our Aseptic Drinking Cup, also medical booklet and doctors' advice, sent free on application.

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MUNDORFF, THEODORE.—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 Theodore Mundorff, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, at the office of Theodore Sattler, No. 147 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.

Dated New York the 7th day of October, 1910.

CHARLES P. MUNDORFF, ANNIE M. MUNDORFF, Administrators. THEODORE SATTLER, Attorney for Administrators, No. 147 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

PLONSKY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Carrie Plonsky, 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, Isaac Cohen, No. 141 Broadway, in the city of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.

Dated, New York, the 17th day of October, 1910.

LEWIS SAMUEL, Executor.

ISAAC COHEN, attorney for executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

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BROOKLYN NOTES.

Hebrew Educational Society.

The first of a series of monthly mothers' meetings will be given on Saturday afternoon, October 22, at 2.30 o'clock by the Hebrew Educational Society at its building, Pitkin avenue and Watkins street. Mr. Joseph Resnik will deliver an address in Yiddish on "The Training of Children." Mr. Newmark, of the Progressive Dramatic Club of New York, will recite in Yiddish, and the Junior Dramatic Club, composed of young girls of the Hebrew Educational Society, will furnish the musical entertainment, including a Yiddish song.

The Yiddish lectures, which are being given every other Saturday evening under the auspices of the Board of Education at the Hebrew Educational Society's building, are very largely attended. There were over 500 persons present at the illustrated lecture given last Saturday evening by Dr. M. Girsansky on "Microscopic Life."

The society has decided to have English classes for immigrants for the most elementary instruction. Pupils who have some knowledge of English will be recommended to the public night schools, but those who have no knowledge of English and are recently arrived immigrants will be taken into the classes on the assumption that the society's teachers can afford this element a better opportunity of learning the English language.

The dental hygiene exhibit will be in progress at the Hebrew Educational Society's building during the last week of October. On account of the Jewish holidays, however, the first night of the exhibit will not be until Wednesday evening, October 26.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association of Williamsburg.

The junior membership of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Williamsburg was organized last Sunday at a meeting held at the association rooms.

About 100 boys responded to Superintendent Kahn's invitation, and the boys whose ages ranged from twelve years to twenty were very enthusiastic. Mr. Stewart Engel, president of the Y. M. H. A., addressed the boys on the benefits derived from organizing a junior organization. Mr. Solon Weit, chairman of the Educational Committee, who was hailed as the patron saint of the juniors, and Superintendent Maurice Kahn also spoke to the boys on such subjects that appealed to them. After the addresses about seventy-five boys enrolled. From the enrollment an athletic club, a literary club and a dramatic club was formed. The clubs will have their own officers and constitution, as Mr. Kahn explained to the boys. The association will not in anyway interfere with the running of the respective clubs. They will have absolutely "home rule." The association is looking about for a physical instructor for the boys. The literary and dramatic classes will be directed by Maurice Kahn.

A general meeting of the association will be held on Sunday, October 23, in the afternoon, 2.30 o'clock. The full membership of the association is expected to be present and important matters discussed and transacted.

The activity of the Ball Committee is not slackening up. Their activity is more strenuous and they are confident that the affair will be a high success, financial and otherwise. Invitations have been extended to the most prominent Hebrews in Greater New York, and many have signified their intention of being present. Most of the city officials are expected to be present. The ball will be held on November 7 (Election eve), at the 47th Regiment Armory, and the proceeds will be devoted to the Building Fund.

Mr. Kahn, in conjunction with Mr. Weit, are arranging a schedule of lectures for every Wednesday evening that will extend way into next April. These

lectures will be given by judges, rabbis, ministers and other prominent men. A public forum, glee club, musical club and many other clubs and classes of interest are being formulated and this coming winter will see the association fully equipped with something interesting for every evening in the week.

"Is Matrimony a Failure?" may be an open question, but the success of the play is an undeniable fact. Produced by David Belasco at the Belasco Theatre, New York, on August 24 last year, it romped into popular favor at its initial presentation and the box office announcement before each performance was "sold out." Despite the prosperity of the comedy it was compelled to move to enable Mr. Belasco to carry out a previous contract. "Is Matrimony a Failure?" opened its present season at the same playhouse now known as the Republic Theatre. It comes almost direct from the metropolis to the Montauk Theatre. Mr. Belasco sought the land high and low for the estimable cast he has secured for the production. It includes, among others, such well-known actors and actresses as Courteney Foote, Arthur Maitland, James Bradbury, John Webber, Stuart Walker, F. Linde, Gilmore Scott, Tony Mazzonevitch, Robert Rogers, Louise Woods, Louise Mackintosh, Blanche Yurka, Lou Ripley, Gretta Vandell, Madge West, Julia Reinhardt, Josephine Bernard, Josie Morris Sullivan, Clara Armstrong and twenty others.

Jewish National Fund Bureau for America.

The following moneys were received by the Jewish National Fund Bureau for America, 165 East Broadway, New York City, during the period of September 4 and 30, 1910:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| For National Fund stamps..... | \$896.27 |
| " General collections | 495.36 |
| " Golden Book | 461.52 |
| " National Fund Box collections | 151.89 |
| " Olive Tree Fund | 67.75 |
| " Co-operative Fund | 65.00 |
| " Dunam Land | 24.50 |
| " Literature and postcards..... | 8.00 |
| " National Fund Telegram blanks | 1.10 |
| Total | \$2,171.41 |

Huyler's Open New Shop in East Thirty-fourth Street.

The public possesses an insatiable sweet tooth, and this failing is by no means limited to the feminine public. Where the crowd goes there you will find a booth for sweets in all the multifarious forms known to the genius of the confectioner. It was no surprise to the shopper recently, therefore, to note that with the advance of business along East Thirty-fourth street, the noted confectionery house had extended its popular province to that neighborhood. Huyler's is the pioneer.

The twenty-fifth Huyler store in this city has just been opened at 60 East Thirty-fourth street, just west of Park avenue and under the shadow of the New Vanderbilt Hotel. It is much like the other Huyler stores—fascinating to look into from the outside and satisfying within. The windows are filled with those novelty boxes, baskets and dinner favors that have had the habit of luring the susceptible through the doors where apt clerks convince the visitor that it is his as well as her moral duty to make a sweet investment before leaving.

It is an attractive store, with robin's egg blue walls and a raised platform in the rear, where concoctions from the soda water fountain are served in comfort. For the present the visitors are receiving souvenirs in the form of card trays bearing stamped productions of the Huyler headquarters at Eighteenth street and Irving place—the "plant where purity, quality, flavor and cleanliness reign supreme." That's one of the numerous Huyler mottoes.

The new East Thirty-fourth street Huyler's was prompted by the success of the West Thirty-fourth street store at 43 and 45 West Thirty-fourth street, which was opened soon after that section of the city became the great retail centre.

A New Furniture Store.

Jacobs & Mark, an enterprising firm, have recently opened a furniture store at 85 Bowery. They have a choice stock of furniture entirely new and up-to-date in every particular. Everything required for the home in furniture will be found

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Jacobs & Mark announce in another column that they are "a new firm with a new line of furniture" that they invite the public to inspect and aside from the values they offer they extend courteous treatment to all who wish to see their immense stock either for comparison of prices or for purchases. Parties seeking good furniture should not miss the opportunity of getting the newest at the lowest prices.

Council of Jewish Women.

The opening meeting of the New York section of the Council of Jewish Women took place yesterday afternoon, October 20, at 2.30 o'clock in the vestry rooms of Sherith Israel synagogue, 2 West Seventieth street. The entertainment will be in the form of a "Harvest Celebration," and included addresses by Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Miss Pauline Goldmark, director of the Bureau of Social Research, Russell Sage Foundation, and Rev. Dr. David De Sola Pool.

The principal topic of conversation on Broadway is the Imperial Russian Dancers from Moscow, and their American debut last week at the Colonial Theatre brought such crowds to that playhouse that Manager Percy G. Williams has extended their stay there to a fortnight. They will begin their second week Monday afternoon, October 24, presenting dances from the "Magic Mirror," the Tropak, a grotesque Russian peasant dance; the Mantle Dance from the opera "Salambo," an autumn bacchanal, and the wondrous, mystical, rhapsodical ballet, "Giselle," the latter participated in by Maria Baldina, Theodor Kosloff and the entire company. Burr McIntosh, Stuart Barnes, Lola and Merrill and Frank Otto, Jean Bedini, Zerthos' dogs and the Vitagraph are also announced.

The big New York Hippodrome is attracting its usual capacity houses twice daily with the big triple spectacle, "The International Cup," "The Ballet of Niagara and "The Earthquake." The Indian ballet with its wonderful Niagara Falls' background is one of the big features of the year's fine show. The dazzling costumes of the coryphées against the beautiful water effect with its faithful representation of the mists and moving cascades is a picture well worth seeing. This may also be said of the other splendid scenic features including the great yacht race, the shipwreck scene, the earthquake, the tidal wave and wonderful aquatic finale.

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A visit to our place will convince patrons of the absolute cleanliness and first class service offered.
F. M. LOWENSTEIN, Prop.
Telephone Morningside 4087.

Gus Edwards will reveal himself to his Harlem friends in another guise other than that of neighbor and song publisher, when he appears at the head of his "Song Revue" at the Alhambra for the week of October 24. With his company of thirty precocious girls and boys, he will sing all of the airs that made him famous, and will introduce four new numbers each staged pictorially. Clayton White and Marie Stuart, Lil Hawthorne, the Sebastian Merrill Company, cyclists; the four Uessoms, the Royal Colibris and the Primrose Four will add strength to the bill.

Purchases are arranged at the family fireside. Advertise in the paper that is read at the family fireside—The Hebrew Standard.

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Sunday Evening, November Twenty Seventh
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TEN

THE UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES, WHICH IS BEING CALLED UPON TO CLOTHE THOUSANDS OF POOR SCHOOL CHILDREN, APPEALS FOR FREE DONATIONS OF CLOTHING, SHOES AND UNDERWEAR, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BETWEEN THE AGES OF FIVE AND FOURTEEN YEARS. THE SOCIETY WILL BE GRATEFUL FOR A GENEROUS RESPONSE TO THIS APPEAL.

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CHILDREN'S PAGE.

SIMCHATH TORAH.

Dear Children:

Who amongst you does not love Simchath Torah? I do not think there is a Jewish child in the world who does not love it. Because it is the one day on which their parents will take them to the synagogue, no matter how small they are, and there they will see everybody looking happy, everybody making a good deal of their little children whom they love so much.

Here your father lifts you up and you see how the men are marching around the Bimah with the Sefer Torah in their arms, and there you see children proudly marching around carrying scrolls of the Nebirin (Prophets), their faces beaming with delight, and over there you will see a father carrying his youngster, who has a flag in his hand, on which is the picture of "The Lion of Judah," and on top of the flag a candle is stuck that gives a bright little flame.

Altogether it is a scene of joy and animation. Parents are more attached to their children than usual, the children to their parents, and every one to his neighbor. You can feel that the angel of love is in the synagogue and is uniting everybody's hearts and hands in mutual affection. Do you know who is our "Angel of Love," dear children? It is the Torah. For it is Simchath Torah—the rejoicing with the Torah—and what is the foundation of the Torah? "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (Leviticus, 19).

And the joy of the synagogue on Simchath Torah night follows you to your home, and there, too, you see everybody happy and singing joyous Simchath Torah songs. "Sisu vesimcha beSimchath Torah," "Rejoice and be happy on Simchas Torah," and after feasting merrily you go to sleep with the lovely chorus still ringing in your ears. "Moshesamach beSimchath Torah," "Aron samech beSimchath Torah," Moses rejoiced with the Joy of the Torah; Aron rejoiced with the Joy of the Torah. In the morning you again run to the synagogue and again the same joy, again the same marching with the Sefer Torah and Nebirin; meanwhile you are waiting for some thing—it is not for the wine and cake that is being passed around—you get plenty of that at home; it is something that your little heart is telling you is better than cake and wine, even better than gold and precious gems; it is the Torah. This is the only chance you have in the entire year to go up on the "Bimah" and together with a lot of other little boys to say the blessing before and after the reading of the Torah. There you are all on the "Bimah" a bunch of happy youngsters, all standing under a great "Talith" that the "Shammies" is holding over your heads, like a "chosen" under a "Chuppah." At last the Torah has been read for you, and whilst the Talith is still over your

heads the "Shammies" blesses you, as Jacob blessed his son and grandsons, saying, "The angel who redeemed me from all evil, bless the lads and let their name be called on them, and the name of my fathers, Abraham and Isaac; and let them grow into a multitude in the midst of the earth."

Thus you see, dear children, that our entire religion is Blessing, and only Blessing, and why this is so is explained by the Medrash of the Sedrah we read this Sabbath, "Vezoth Haberachak." (And this is the blessing): "Dear child of Israel," says the Medrash, "if an Israelite prays at the Reader's desk and errs in his prayer what must he do?" Thus have our Sages taught us. One who acts as Reader of the Prayers who errs should let some one else take his place. Our rabbis have taught us that Rabbi Jose, the son of Chaima, said one who erred in the first three blessings of "Shewian Esrah" should begin again from the blessing of Mogin (Shield of Abraham). If he erred in the three intermediate blessings he should begin again from the blessing ending with the words "the Holy God." If he erred in the last three blessings he should begin again from the blessing of "Modim" (We acknowledge unto thee). Another meaning is that he who erred as Reader should allow another to take his place, and where should the latter begin? From the beginning of the blessing in which the former had erred. Whence did they learn this? From the Ancient Patriarchs. How? As one did not begin except from where the other left off. Thus Abraham blessed Isaac. Whence do we learn that? As it is written, "And Abraham gave all that he had unto Isaac." And what did he give him? Rabbi Jordah and Rabbi Nehemia differ in this. Rabbi Jordah says, "He gave him the birthright," and Rabbi Nehemia says, "He gave him the blessing." (Each proves it by a different sentence.) When Isaac blessed Jacob he said, "I will begin from where my father left off. My father left off at the words, 'May he give.' I will begin by the words, 'May he give.'" Whence do we learn that he did begin with those words? From the passage wherein it is said, "And may God give thee of the dew of heaven," etc. And how did Isaac leave off? With "calling," as it is said, "And Isaac called Jacob and blessed him." When Jacob began to bless the tribes he said, "I will begin only with 'calling,' as it is said, 'And Jacob called unto his sons.' And how did he leave off? With the words, 'And this,' as it is said, 'And this is what their father spoke unto them.'" When Moses began to bless Israel he said, "I will begin only with the words 'And this.' Whence do we learn that? As it is said in this Sedrah, 'And this is the blessing.'"

בן אהרן

"What sort of a man is he?"

"A good debtor and a bad creditor."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"We've just bought a Rembrandt."
"How many cylinders?"—*Boston Transcript.*

"I've just had a tussle with the dentist." "Ah, who came off best?"
"Oh, er—it was a draw!"

Mr. Rinkpate: "Part my hair in the middle, please." Barber: "But there is an odd number, sir."

She: "I doubt if you really love me."

He: "Why not, sweetheart?"

She: "You never call me 'little girl.'" Whereupon he got very busy, and she of six feet three inches cuddled down in his arms with a contented sigh.—*Lippincott's.*

An Irishman being prosecuted for a breach of the peace, a witness for the accused was told by the magistrate that he might have stopped the fight.

"Indade, no, your honor," said Paddy. "I was too busy fighting a friend of my own."

Brown: "Now, my wife always consults me about everything she buys for herself—dresses, hats, shoes, gloves—everything."

Robinson: "So does mine; that is, she always asks me for the money. Comes to the same thing in the end."

"Deceiver!" she hissed. "I hate you!"

"Hate me!" gasped her affianced. "Why, it was only yesterday you said you loved every hair on my head."

"Yes, but not every hair on your shoulder!" she retorted as she held up a bit of golden evidence.

Mrs. Newrich—Suzanne, tell Robert, the butler, that if he must smoke in the kitchen he must use better tobacco.

Suzanne—I did tell him, but he sez they're the best cigars master has.

"I wonder why women always get off cars the wrong way," said the average man.

"Because the car is always running the wrong way," explained the average woman, with conviction.—*Buffalo Express.*

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is the nose in the middle of the face? Because it's the scenter.

What crow is most useful to a man? A crowbar.

What kind of string makes good fuel? A cord of wood.

What's the only nut without a shell? A doughnut.

Which is the left side of a plum pudding? That which is not eaten.

What chief virtue does frozen water represent? Just ice.

You feel it, you never saw it, nor will see? Your heart.

Which country ought to be the richest in the world? Ireland, for its capital is always Dublin.

What pen should never be used in writing? A sheep-pen.

What kind of clothes should a gymnast wear? Spring clothes.

Why did Noah object to the letter "d"? Because it made the ark dark.

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600 West 148th St., New York.

GOSSETT, RACHEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RACHEL GOSSETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of November next.
Dated New York, May 13, 1910.
SOLOMON GOSSETT, LOUIS GOSSETT and MORRIS E. GOSSETT, Executors.
KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Executors, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, 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.

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, Administratrix.
MORRIS BERKOWITZ, Attorney for Administratrix, 115 Broadway, New York City.

WELL, 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 Well, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Herman B. Goodstein, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of March, 1911.
Dated New York, the 2d day of September, 1910.
SOLOMON WELL, administrator.
HERMAN B. GOODSTEIN, attorney for administrator, 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

LEVENTRITT, GEORGE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George M. Leventritt, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.
Dated New York, the 19th day of August, 1910.
BERNICE LEVENTRITT, executrix.
LEO L. LEVENTRITT, attorney for executrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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 her 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.

TISSOT, ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Aline Tissot, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Kantrowitz and Esberg, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.
Dated New York, June 1, 1910.
MRS. A. H. TISSOT, Administratrix.
KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

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 regulations 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 proceeds of such commissioners. § 4. This law shall not take effect until it shall have been submitted to the people of this state at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred and ten; the ballots to be furnished for the use of voters upon the submission of this law shall be in the form prescribed by the election law, and the proposition or question to be submitted shall be printed thereon in substantially the following form, to-wit: "Shall chapter three hundred and sixty-three of the Laws of nineteen hundred and ten, entitled 'An act making provision for issuing bonds to an amount not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, for the use of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park in the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist, and providing for a submission of the same to the people, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and ten,' be approved?"

dred thousand dollars, for the use of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park in the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist, and providing for a submission of the same to the people, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and ten, 'be approved?' State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and the whole of said original law. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE.

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

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

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NUMBER TEN.

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

Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That section eight of article seven of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 8. The legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Erie canal, the Oswego canal, the Champlain canal, the Cayuga and Seneca canal, [or] the Black River canal [;] or any part of said canals, or any lands, slips, docks, or other structures, basins, harbors, or terminals connected with and appurtenant to said canals hereafter provided, acquired or constructed by the state to aid commerce upon said canals, or upon tide waters, lakes, or canalized waterways, including all that portion of the Erie canal in the city of Buffalo from the guard lock therein to and including Commercial Slip and the slips leading from the canal to the Erie basin, but they shall remain the property of the state and under its management forever. The word "canal," as used herein, includes slips, harbors and the canals as constructed and improved under and pursuant to chapter one hundred and forty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and three, as heretofore amended, and under and pursuant to chapter three hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine. No part of any of the said canals, 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, superintendence or repair of the remaining canals. [The prohibition of lease, sale or other disposition herein contained, shall not apply to the canal known as the Main and Hamburg street canal, situated in the city of Buffalo, and which extends easterly from the westerly line of Main street to the westerly line of Hamburg street. All funds that may be derived from any such lease, sale or other disposition of any canal shall be applied to the improvement, superintendence or repair of the remaining portions of the canals.] § 2. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

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

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

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

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HEARN

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42 inch.....usually .11..... 8½
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- Comfortables, Quilts, Pillows and Feathers**
At Specially Low Prices
- SATEEN COMFORTABLES**—fine white cotton filling—full bed sizes—
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- GOOD FEATHER PILLOWS**—
Blue and white stripe ticking—
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20x28..... Reg. Spec. 1.37
22x30..... \$2.25 1.49
24x30..... \$2.09 1.84
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Choice white Geese..... Reg. Spec. .89 .47
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- Black and Navy Serges being as fashionable as ever, we carry assortments that cannot be surpassed for completeness, as well as values—42 to 54 inches wide—all wool—
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- Hopsacking—specially choice shades and black—54 inch—worth \$1.39..... 1.19
- New Mannish Mixtures—grays, browns and tan—54 inch—splendid goods—worth \$1.50..... 1.29
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Flannelettes, Outing Flannels, Cotton Crepes, Etc.

- These and other Winter Wash Dress Fabrics are here in that splendid variety that long ago made this great Basement Department the most famous in America. This list is but an index of the values to be found in The Largest Wash Dress Fabric Department in the world.
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