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Strange Leaves from Jewish Annals.

By J. FUCHS.

IV.—JEWS BY BREVET.

JEW S by brevet," are individuals or nations of Gentile stock alleged to be members or descendants of the Chosen People. Such an ethnological "breveting" may originate with one of three interested parties. It may result from the Jewish desire to lay a claim of kinship to celebrated or otherwise noteworthy people; it may be the outcome of the Antisemitic intent to foist upon the Jews the undesirables of all nations; and lastly, a Gentile race, wishing to trace its lineage to remotest antiquity, may claim a Jewish ancestry by way of boast. That even such a boast may be in essence an Antisemitic proposition will be shown.

An occasional Jewish tendency to take outsiders within the fold is observable in our ancient folk-lore, as witness the stories of the Jewish origin of Aristotle and the legend of a Pope of Jewish blood. A strangely pathetic story is mentioned in Picciotto of a party of Jews who came over to England in 1655 to inquire into the supposedly Messianic origin of Oliver Cromwell. Their ostensible object was to establish a company to trade with the Levant. Their real errand, however, was to inquire into the pedigree of the Lord Protector, and to prove him, if practicable, a descendant of the Messiah. The same individuals are asserted to have negotiated a private interview with Cromwell for the purchase of the valuable library of the University of Cambridge. They obtained permission to repair to that city, and they examined and took catalogue of the most valuable books. After a time they appear to have established themselves at Huntingdon, Cromwell's birthplace, to inquire as to his supposed descent from the Messiah. The research was not conducted with sufficient prudence, and the subject of it soon became known. Cromwell found himself exposed to public railery, and he commanded them to return to London, where he summoned them before the Privy Council and ordered them to depart the country.

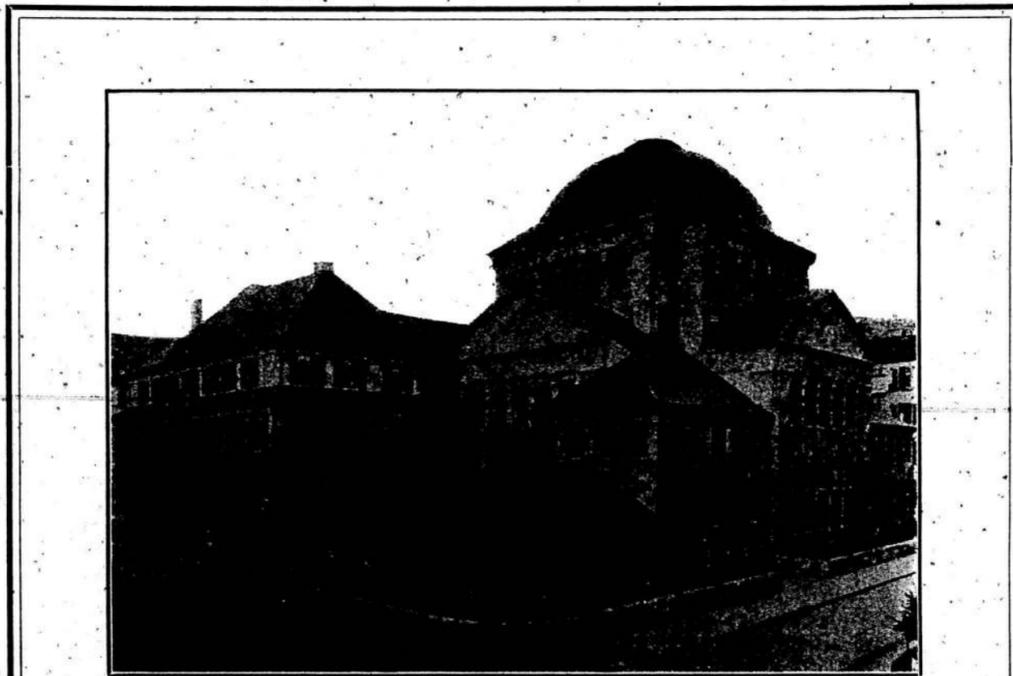
In that same age of Messianic and chiliastic delusions another queer incident created quite a commotion in the troubled waters of Western Jewry: one Antonio de Montesinos, a widely traveled Marano, with an imagination of the Eldad-the-Danite

clearly proven by their customs. He had noticed that the Yucatan and Mexicans rent their garments in mourning and kept perpetual fires upon their altars, as also did the Peruvians. The Mexicans kept the Jubilee, while the Indians of Guate-

court of the Lord Protector, imparted his "great secret" to a Puritan author, who proclaimed it to a wonder-loving world in a first-rate curio of a book. (T. Thorowgood, "Jews in America," London 1650.) The essentially Antisemitic twist of

Indian fable—minus the Antisemitic argument—was devoutly believed in by Cotton Mather, Roger Williams, William Penn, and last, but not least, by Mordecai Noah, who based upon it his fantastic enterprise of a Jewish commonwealth on American soil.

Among the downright and avowed Antisemitic "tracers" of pseudo-Jews, Mr. Edouard Drumont, editor of "La Libre Parole," and author of "La France Juive," takes foremost rank. What makes this French celebrity of letters such a matchless freak among our contemporaries, is not his blind Jew-hatred, but his evident good faith. His credulity in the matter of stories supposedly reflecting discredit upon the Jew is a marvel to behold. He actually believes—and carefully treasures up—a parcel of "historical" anecdotes that would arouse the scepticism of the oldest and most stupidly fanatical peasant woman in all France. As, for example: He insists that Hector of Troy was a Jew. Shades of our sages, what a revelation about the "books of Hameram"! At first blush, such an acquisition to our fold would seem to be glorious rather than undesirable. There may be a difference of taste among Jewish readers of Homer, but for my part, I would much rather be a compatriot of the only gentleman in the Iliad than of that sulky brute Achilles, the cold-blooded assassin Diomedes, the sneaky fox Ulysses, or of the Jack Johnson of antiquity, Ajax the Telamonian. The claim, from an Antisemitic point of view, looks objectless, until we are reminded that Hector had a multitude of brothers, and that Paris, the antique prototype of all adulterers, was one of them. The Graeco-Trojan war, according to Drumont, was a war against the Semitic invaders of the sanctities of Aryan home-life. In support of this ingenuous theory he quotes: *Le Semites a Ilion ou la verite sur la guerre de Troie, par Louis Benloew (?)* Paris, according to this authority, was forced by a tempest to land in Egypt and denounced as a ravisher



New West-End Synagogue, Frankfort-a-M.

On September 27 the new temple on Koenigstein street, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, a picture of which we present herewith, was formally dedicated. The interior, when illuminated, is as beautiful as the exterior is imposing. The ceremony of dedication was attended by an immense concourse of people, including official representatives of the local authority, of the Wiesbaden Government, and of educational and commercial associations.

The resident Judicial Councillor, Dr. Blau, made the address of welcome. He declared that the congregation would ever stand for two ideals: thoroughly Jewish and at the same time loyally German!

The ministers, Rabbis Dr. Selligman and Dr. Lazarus, carried out the ritualistic prescriptions. They lit the Ne'er Tamid, brought in the Scrolls of the Law, and made the dedicatory prayers. Songs and responses were executed by the Cantors, Scheuermann and Naumow, and the well trained choir. Dr. Selligman preached the festival sermon on "Israel's Ideals," and the ceremonies came to an end with the prayer for Emperor and Fatherland of Rabbi Dr. Salzberger, and the choral, "The Heavens Declare the Glory of God."

Dr. Caesar Selligmann, the minister of the congregation, is the well-known exponent of liberal Judaism in Germany.

type, made oath before the *Besdin* of Amsterdam in 1644 that while traveling in Peru he had met with a number of natives who recited the *Shema* in Hebrew. To his thinking, the Jewish origin of the Indians was

mala and Peru observed the custom of levirate marriage. So powerfully impressed was Jewish Amsterdam with this "re-discovery of the Lost Ten Tribes," that Manasseh ben Israel, while on an embassy to the

such confabulations was noticeable as early as 1607, when Garcia in his "Origen de los Medinos," deduced the identity of the Indians with the Israelites from their alleged common cowardice and want of charity. This

and looter of treasures to Pharaoh, who "didn't care to break the laws of hospitality by punishing the Semite, but ordered him to depart at once from his dominions." "Ilion," observes this pearl of a humorist, as quoted by the faithfully believing Drumont, "c'était une ville toute semitique et le duel entre deux races explique le retentissement particulier qu'ent la guerre Troie."

Space is lacking here for a bare mention even of all the laughable grotesqueries of this ingenioso hidalgó of French Antisemitism, as seriously set forth in his book—a book, by the way, which as a lasting testimonium paupertatis to the French national intellect, has run through a hundred editions. I shall adduce here only one more specimen of his "historical discoveries." According to Drumont, Marat—even Jean Paul Marat, l'ami du peuple and montagnard of 1792, was a Jew! How stands the proof? Thus: *Marah* is a Hebrew word signifying "bitter." Hence the name *Marat*. Or else, the name *Marat* may be a modification of the term: *Marano*. You may take your etymological choice, provided you arrive at the inevitable conclusion. Etymology looks fishy? Well, here is a psychological clincher:

"La folie de Marat est cependant speciale: c'est la neurose juive. . . Nul étranger chrétien ne s'aviserait d'aller à Londres, à Berlin, à Saint-Petersburg, dire tranquillement: 'Il faut faire tomber 270,000 têtes dans ce pays.' On n'oserait pas; le Juif ose."

The argument runs thus: Marat, if a Jew, would have been a stranger in France; no stranger, unless a Jew, would have had the audacity to propose to an alien nation the slaughter of 270,000 people; Marat proposed the slaughter of 270,000 people; ergo—Marat was a Jew! After reading this specimen of pulpulist argumentation, an odious ethnological suspicion arose in my mind—but *absit omen!* Let France remain in undisputed possession of its laureled son.

In the manufacture of near-Jewish lay figures, M. Drumont has shot so far ahead of his German colleagues that they are hardly deserving of notice beside him. For the sake of the sublimely German pedantry of

the effort, I make mention, however, of Professor Albrecht, a Prussian schoolmaster, who devoted twenty years of his life to the pursuit of proving Gotthold Ephraim Lessing to be both a plagiarist and a Jew. It was a heroic task to shoulder, considering the fact that Lessing's Gentile ancestry is a matter of well-known documentary records for several centuries antedating the birth of the poet. But there is no difficulty too great for the scholarly diligence of a German professor. Unhappily, Herr Albrecht died shortly after publication of the first volume of his expose, projected to comprise eight volumes in quarto! Lessing can sleep in peace now, and as for Herr Albrecht—*requiescat in pace*.

Besides Jews and Jew-baiters, there is a third category of creators of "Jews by brevet," of which the so-called Anglo-Israelites are the most prominent type. Anglo-Israelism is the theory that the inhabitants of England are the descendants of the Lost Ten Tribes. This theory is said to be maintained by at least two million Gentiles in Great Britain and the United States. The "Anglo-Israelites," as they call themselves, are at any rate sufficiently numerous to support a publisher, [Mr. Banks, of Fleet street], London, who devotes his business entirely to publications dealing with the subjects and annually turns out a very large number of books and pamphlets. There are also several periodicals published, both in England and America, in furtherance of their views.

The earliest suggestions of a Jewish ancestry of the English are to be found, not in the writings of Brothers, as the Jewish Encyclopedia erroneously supposes, but in John Sadler's *Rights of the Kingdom* (1649). They take the form of parallels between English laws and customs and those of the ancient Hebrews. The name "Britain" itself is traced to a Phoenician source "Berat Anak," ["The Field of Tin and Lead"]. Many of the legends attached to the Coronation Stone are also said to have a Jewish tinge and are traced back to a landing of fugitive Israelites, under the leadership of *Jeremiah and Baruch* (!) in Ireland.

The modern Anglo-Israelitish movement, however, owes its foundation to one Richard Brothers (1752-1824), a half-pay officer of eccentric habits, in the English navy. He described himself as a "nephew of the Almighty" and claimed descent from David. Among his prophecies were those of the imminent restoration of Israel to the Holy Land, and the elevation of himself as prince of the Hebrews and ruler of the world. Brothers was confined as a lunatic, but succeeded in obtaining many admirers, among them Nathaniel Brassey Halkett, M. P., for Lymington. The non-fulfilment of his prophecies sorely tried the faith of the believers, but through good and ill repute he retained the loyalty of John Finlayson, previously a lawyer with an extensive and lucrative practice. According to the Dictionary of National Biography, Brothers printed in all fifteen volumes, chiefly in support of his pet theory of the Israelitish descent of most of the inhabitants of England, among them his "Revealed Knowl-

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edge of the Prophecies and Times (1794) and "A Correct Account of the Invasion and Conquest of this Island by the Saxons (1822). In 1840 the Anglo-Israelitish theory was adopted by John Wilson, who lectured and wrote widely on the subject. His book "Our Israelitish Origin" is the first coherent exposition of the theory.

In its present shape, the Anglo-Israelitish argument runs on somewhat Pecksniffian, and paradoxically enough on distinctly anti-Jewish lines. At the start, distinction is made between "Israel" and "Judah." For the former all the blessings of the Bible are reserved; whereas the latter, represented in modern times by the Jews, are experiencing all the curses threatened to the backsliding people in the prophecies. The English are not called "Israel" any more. What of it? Hosea foretold that Israel would change his name. (Hosea i. 9.) The same prophet foretold the triumphal march of the English around the globe: "The number of the children of Israel shall be as the sand of the sea." (Hosea i. 10.) That they would dwell in islands was foreseen by Isaiah (xxiv. 15): "Wherefore glorify ye the lord in the fires, even the name of the Lord-God of Israel in the isles of the sea." Even the future colonial policy of England did not escape prophetic foresight, according to Anglo-Israelitish theory, as may be seen in Micah (v. 8): "And the remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles in the midst of many people, as a lion among the beasts of the forest . . . who if he go through, both treadeth down, and tearth in pieces, and none can deliver." The isles (Isa. xli. i, xliii 4) to which Israel was banished were to be north (Jer. iv. 12) and west

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 23 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.

MUNDORFF, THEODORE.—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 Theodore Mundorff, 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 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.

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, Untermeyer & 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, UNTERMEYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Executors, 37 Wall street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

(Isa. xxiv. 15) of Palestine, and to be in a cold climate, since it is said "Heat nor sun will smite them." (Isa. xlix. 10.) In further confirmation it was pointed out that one of the tribes of Manasseh was to become an independent nation (Gen. xlviii. 19), which is a fore-vision of the United States of America.

The tearing British lion and the "younger brother across the sea" are sufficiently queer specimens of exegetic flights. But they are not half as bad as the Anglo-Israelitish efforts to justify, Bible in hand, every contumely heaped upon the actual Jewry as contrasted with the well-being of a fictitious Anglo-Saxon "Israel." It would seem that Antisemitism, like the ancient city of Thebes, has a hundred open gates; one may enter even through the doorway of an imaginary consanguinity to the Jews.

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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 Kuzman & 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.
KUZMAN & 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 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.
TERESA 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, Eisman, Levy, Corn & Lewine, No. 125 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of January next.
Dated New York, the 24 day of August, 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. & L. 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. & L. S. ISAACS, Attorneys for Executor, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROSENTHAL, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jacob Rosenthal, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Jacob Levy Esq., Nos. 302-304 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February next.
Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1910.
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. Minzeshheimer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Colby & Goldbeck, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February next.
Dated New York, August 1, 1910.
BLANCHE S. MINZESHEIMER, CHARLES MINZESHEIMER, Executors.
COLBY & GOLDBECK, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, New York City.

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THE ORIGIN OF REPUBLICS

BY COL. ALEXANDER S. BACON,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

It is a mistaken idea that democratic government had its birth at Athens. Government of the people by the people and for the people was born a thousand years before Athens had learned how to suppress her tyrants.

What is liberty? There can be no liberty without law, because men, as we find them, are wicked, and the strong oppress the weak. Liberty without law is license. There can be no liberty when the executive makes the law, or is above the law; not when the law can be changed at the will of the sovereign; for in each such instance law is but an instrument of tyranny, and we then find despotism under a mere pretext of law.

We venture upon a definition: Liberty is government under law enacted or ratified by the people, and binding upon the executive and the people alike.

It does not matter whether the executive be called a president, king, priest, prophet, bureaucracy or foreign governor; if the law be supreme and self-imposed and cannot be changed at the will of the executive, the people are free. Names count for little. Great Britain is as much a republic as is the United States. Its laws are enacted by the representatives of the people, who alone can change them, and they are binding upon the king. No monarch of Great Britain has vetoed an act of Parliament in 215 years—since 1692, in the reign of William and Mary; while we have had one President who vetoed 278 acts of Congress and allowed fourteen more to die—and he never winced.

With this definition of Liberty in view, the Jews were a free people—the first free people. They were governed by the law of God given from Mt. Sinai, and ratified by themselves. Church and state were one; the law of God was also the law of the land; therefore, blasphemy against God was *lese majeste*—treason against the State—and was punishable with death.

It is an American axiom that a representative republic is the only rational government among equals. We hold our written Constitution in unbounded respect; it is the guarantee of our liberties. The Jews held their law in the reverence due to the Word of God; it was both Constitution and Creed.

When Moses selected the seventy elders in the wilderness he established, in effect, the first representative republic. This was a thousand years before the people of Athens learned to use and abuse their power, and 1,400 years before any power arose that succeeded in suppressing the Jew and his God-given right to live under his own changeless law. Whether the executive of that law was a leader like Moses, a general like Joshua, one of the prophets, or kings, or native princes, or priests, or foreign governors of Babylon,

Egypt or Syria, the Jew was always given substantial home rule under his own divine law; that was liberty. There were some exceptions for short periods that only prove the rule; the statement is substantially true.

We need not be surprised, therefore, that that law came to be worshiped almost as Jehovah himself, and in the final conflict between the weak and stubborn Jew and the brutal and all powerful Roman, when that law was overthrown there developed a guerrilla warfare that for virulence and hate has never been paralleled in history, and was only terminated when the last true blue Jew was dead or driven into hiding or among the barbarians beyond the confines of the Roman Empire.

The Jewish race may be said to have been born slaves. Descendants of the twelve sons of Jacob multiplied under the oppression of Egypt until they became numerous, and the very fact of their belief in Jehovah, the one God, and his law, whom all even the king himself must obey, made them dangerous subjects. These slaves under Moses made a dash for liberty under the Red Sea and out into the inhospitable desert and were free. During years of wandering a mob of slaves were converted into a disciplined army having grand army corps, regiments and companies thoroughly organized with an efficient staff, and when after forty years they crossed the Jordan they were an army of lions led by a lion.

Joshua triumphed over the giants of Canaan and established little tribal republics among a conquered people. For 400 years they maintained substantial independence and owed allegiance to no one save Jehovah; his law was their law. It could not be changed and it governed people and executive alike; that was liberty.

These little republics then became imperial; they yearned for the pomp and circumstance of a kingly court like their neighbors—not so much for any benefit as to satisfy their pride. Their attempts at imperialism were flat failures and after 500 years ended in captivity. But even their worst kings were subject, in theory at least, to Jehovah and his law. Often the people fell away from their ideals and were punished, but after the great punishment seventy years in Babylonish captivity their repentance was final, and from that day to this no Jew has been an idolator, and the Jewish race, as such, has been true to Jehovah and his law. The Hebrew religion connects a belief in the one God. May we remark in passing that they alone of all the races of the world have been true to Jehovah, and they alone have been preserved in the face of persistent, systematic efforts to oppress and destroy them by the dominant races among whom they

have lived as small minority.

Although Zerubbabel, the prince, led the people back from Babylon to Jerusalem, he soon drops out of sight, and Joshua the high priest became the dominant power, and thereafter priests and not princes were the real rulers at Jerusalem. For 250 years after the Captivity, Palestine was a Persian province, having, however, practical home rule under their own laws of Moses. They were a free and contented people, for they were still governed by fixed laws that controlled people and ruler alike.

Under Persia "the high ruled over the Holy City and priests became the Jewish aristocracy." Like all rulers, they became degenerate. "They antagonized Ezra and Nehemiah, the reformers, and after them the proportion of estimable high priests to the unworthy, down to the days of Caiaphas, was very small."

The reforms of Ezra and Nehemiah brought both priests and princes into disrepute, and thereafter the national enthusiasm was not for kings or priests, but for "the law." Under the law they were free, no matter who was the executive, or what the name of the government.

During these 250 years of Persian rule the little Republic of Athens had routed the armies of Persia at Marathon and saved Greek civilization to the world. Great events in history followed thick and fast. Athens tried to be imperial and rule over its neighbors; sent a hostile army against Syracuse in a war of aggression was defeated; and from that day Athens was as much despised as it had been therefore honored. Her days of glory were short. This is the universal fate of republics that try to rule over their neighbors. Practical democracy was more than 1,000 years old when Grecian democracy failed.

Sir Rufus Isaacs and the Woolsack.

The probability of Sir Rufus Isaacs becoming the first Jewish Lord Chancellor is once more foreshadowed by the rumor of his appointment to the position of Attorney-General if the present occupant of that exalted position, Sir W. S. Robson, is transferred to the Upper House as a Law Lord in place of Lord Collins, who, it is stated, contemplates resignation. It is only natural for the Solicitor-General to be promoted when the senior law office to the Crown becomes vacant, and he who has been Attorney-General has first claim to the Woolsack. That Sir Rufus Isaacs will occupy that position has been a foregone conclusion for years; he has been marked out for the highest legal honor by his party for some time. There has been no secret about it, and his appointment, it is certain, will be extremely popular. A doubt seems to exist in some minds as to whether a Jew can become Lord Chancellor. The point, however, was settled long ago. As far back as 1872 the late Lord Coleridge, when Attorney-General, stated that a Jew could be Lord Chancellor. More interesting is the fact that the present Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, during the debate on Mr. Gladstone's bill of 1891 to remove the disabilities of Roman Catholics to hold the offices of Lord Chancellor and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, gave the same opinion. So did Mr. Gladstone, adding that Jew, Mohammedan, Buddhist or Hindu could hold those positions; only Roman Catholics are still barred, for the bill of 1891 was not passed—Jewish World.

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Collegiate Zionist League.

The Collegiate Zionist League has begun its fourth year of literary activity. One of its recent achievements is the publication of a handsome little pamphlet containing excellent articles on Jewish questions by such men as Prof. Isaac Friedlander, Prof. Max Margolis, Prof. Richard Gottheil and Mr. Norman Bentwich of England.

The next meeting of the league will be held at the Hermoine, 80 East 116th street, on Sunday, October 30, at 8 p. m. Mr. B. Horowitz will deliver the first of a series of lectures on Jews in science. His topic will be "Jews in Chemistry."

The Collegiate Zionist League will hold its fourth anniversary celebration on November 26 at the Leslie Rooms, Eighth-third street and Broadway.

The Abolition of the Pale.

Of all the absurdities of the system of restrictive laws the existence of a special area of the empire for the Jewish population is the most stupid and reactionary that could be devised. Among the opponents of this peculiar institution, for which no analogy can now be found in the civilized world, there are many Conservatives, Octobrists and Nationalists. The passage of the bill for the abolition of the Pale would be the first step in the direction of humane conditions in the matter of the Jewish question and at the same time a proof that the reform of internal abuses is taken seriously—Berliner Tageblatt.

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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 & EBERG, No. 520 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 & EBERG, Attorneys for Executors, No. 520 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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SOUND, CONSERVATIVE, ACCOMMODATING

*An address delivered before the Y. M. H. A. on Sunday, October 16, 1910.

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN THE JEWISH WORLD.

Jewish residents of Minersville, Pa., have established a congregation.

A night school has been organized by the Birmingham, Ala., Y. M. H. A.

A new synagogue in Clarkesdale, Miss., is rapidly nearing completion.

It has been decided to form a Jewish Guild in Pretoria.

The Evelina de Rothschild school in Jerusalem will soon be enlarged and rebuilt.

At Johannesburg, Mr. Emile Nathan was successful at the recent Parliamentary elections in the Unionist interest.

A big bazaar has been planned by the Hebrew Ladies' Hospital of Pittsburg, Pa., for November 2 and 3.

A movement is on foot in Scranton, Pa., to build an educational Hebrew Institute at a cost of \$50,000.

The Congregation Bnai Jacob of New Haven has purchased a site for a synagogue at Nos. 345 to 355 George street.

East Side vaudeville and moving picture shows are affected by a strike of the Hebrew Variety Actors' Union.

The Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago gained 700 members last year, the present membership being 2,053.

One thousand four hundred and fifteen patients were treated in the Cincinnati, O., Jewish Hospital in 1910.

The Jewish residents of the vicinity are raising funds to erect a synagogue in Freehold, N. J.

A certificate of incorporation has been filed by the newly formed Congregation Agudath Achim, of Linden, N. J.

A "Kehilla" on the lines of the one in this city is being organized in Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Claude G. Montefiore is in Madrid at present attending a congress on the white slave traffic.

George Arliss, the well-known character actor, will produce a play this season in which the principal character will be Benjamin Disraeli.

On Kol Nidre night at the Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun of this city, the sum of \$6,500 was subscribed towards erecting a Talmud Torah in Yorkville.

The San Antonio Section, Council Jewish Women, has opened its immigrants' evening school for the fifth consecutive year.

Fire in the Sukkah, adjoining the Chapman Place Synagogue, Boston, Mass., emptied the synagogue of worshippers last Tuesday evening.

The co-operative kosher butcher shop recently opened at Worcester, Mass., has proved a success, and another one will soon be opened.

It is reported that General Tolmatcheff is obstinately clinging to his post as Prefect at Odessa, although M. Stolypin is said to be anxious to remove him.

State Senator Max Hamburger, one of the most widely known men in Alabama politics, was recently found dead in bed in his hotel at Mobile.

The recent Libau emigration conference did much good work in spite of the government's exclusion of many of the principal delegates.

Mr. Louis Bittiner has been unanimously recommended by the Ward Com-

mittee as a candidate for the Aberdeen, Scotland, Parish Council.

On Sunday evening, October 30, the St. Louis, Mo., Bnai Berith lodges will hold a joint meeting and a reception in honor of a number of distinguished guests.

It has been learned that a number of kosher butchers in the Ghetto have been threatened with death because they have failed to recognize the union of striking employees.

The sixth annual convention of the Independent Order Sons of Jacob will be in this city Sunday and Monday. The order has recently received a New York State charter.

Despite the decision to the contrary of the general staff, the Turkish Minister for War granted leave of absence to Jewish soldiers for the New Year festival and the Day of Atonement.

Frau Regina Landels, of Vienna, president of the Society for Providing Poor Children with Meals, has been honored by the Emperor of Austria with the Golden Cross of Merit.

The Capital City Hebrew Free School has been organized in St. Paul, Minn., and will begin sessions on Nov. 1. Plans for a building are now under consideration.

Owing to the many recent outrages perpetrated on our co-religionists in Chicago, a protective organization has been organized, and more police protection has been demanded.

The Hungarian Academy of Sciences last week celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Professor Vambery's membership and presented him with a jubilee diploma in honor of the occasion.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, K. C., M. P., the Solicitor-General, has been promoted to the office of Attorney-General. He is the first Jew to fill the office. He became Solicitor-General in January of this year.

The appointment of David Effendi formerly First Interpreter of the Imperial Divan, as a Senator is officially announced. There are now two Jews in the Turkish Senate.

The orthodox Hebrews of Perth Amboy, N. J., are collecting money in order to build a Hebrew institute which will be erected at a cost of about \$30,000 in the central part of the city.

Rev. Dr. William S. Friedman has been reappointed as a member of the Denver, Colo., Public Library Commission for a term of eight years, and has been elected vice-president of the Public Libraries of Denver.

In the presence of several hundred of the most prominent Jewish citizens of Maryland, the Harry E. and Linda Mayer cottage was formally dedicated at the Jewish Home for Consumptives, Riers-town, Md., last Sunday.

The members of the Congregation Adath Jeshurun, of Philadelphia, Pa., have voted down the proposition to federate with the Rodeph Shalom Congregation, and have decided to build a new synagogue as speedily as possible.

The Salonican Jews are anxious to retain the services as chief rabbi of Rev. Jacob Meir, who has been selected for the chief rabbinate of Jerusalem, and have addressed him asking him to remain in his present post.

Plans have been filed for a new four-story brick theatre to be built for David Kessler on East First street, this city. The building, which will be given over to Yiddish plays exclusively, will seat 1,744 and will cost about \$175,000.

General Tolmatcheff has surprised Odessa by an order threatening all citizens with a fine of 500 roubles or imprisonment for three months for arousing the feelings of one nationality against another.

A special telegram to the Odessa Gut Morgen from Jaffa states that the Turkish Government has confirmed the contract, securing for a group of Roumanian Jews a large colony between Petach Tikvah and Chedera.

Quite an amount has been subscribed toward building a synagogue for the Congregation Anshey Zedek, of Perth Amboy, N. J. The building will be four stories high and will include school rooms.

The German Emperor has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle, Second Class, on Commercial Privy Councillor Emil Jacob, of Berlin; and the Order of the Crown, Third Class, on Rabbi Dr. Frank, of Cologne.

One of the most prominent members of the Cracow community, Rabbi Sender Kirsch, is dead at the age of 88. Rabbi Kirsch was famous as a scholar and philanthropist, being one of the wealthiest merchants in Galicia.

Rabbi J. D. Wijnkoop, one of the rabbis of the Jewish community of Amsterdam, died their on the 9th inst. at the age of sixty-eight. When he completed twenty-five years of service Queen Wilhelmina conferred on him the knighthood of the Orange-Nassau Order.

The 1,000,000 Zionist stamps bearing the portrait of Dr. Max Nordau, which were issued to commemorate his sixtieth birthday July 29, 1909, are exhausted, and until the new Palestinian stamp is completed the Dr. Herzl stamp will be issued.

Beatrice Viola Levy, an actress, has received permission from Supreme Court Justice Guy, of this city, to assume the name of Noyes. The applicant stated that Levy is an honorable and venerable Jewish name, and her sole reason for changing it was to make it easier to obtain a position on the stage.

A number of Italian Modernist priests have forwarded to Signor Nathan, the Jewish Mayor of Rome, a cordial letter of congratulation on what they term his "dignified and truly Christian pronouncement" in answer to the Pope's rebuke of him for his recent speech against clericalism.

Samuel Effendi, who was formerly judge at the Court of Second Instance in Salonica, has just been appointed chief of police for the districts of Constantinople bordering on the coast. Mr. Effendi was recently decorated with the Order of the Red Eagle on the occasion of the journey of Prince Eitel of Prussia, whom he accompanied to Jerusalem.

Professor Favre, a special emissary sent to Odessa to fight the plague, has again unsuccessfully appealed to General Tolmatcheff for permission to secure the co-operation of Jewish doctors. The influence of the Prefect of Odessa has spread to Ackerman, where the authorities have also refused to accept the services of Jewish doctors in connection with outbreaks of plague.

Some days ago Count Tolstol entertained on his estate in Jasnaja Polnaja the famous violinist Erdenko, and asked him, after several other pieces, to play Kol Nidrei. The performance moved Tolstol to tears, and in thanking the artist he said that the melody of Kol Nidrei was the saddest and most inspiring he had ever heard. It expressed

all the unhappy history of a martyred people.

Leon Falk will, in memory of his late wife, erect an annex to the Rodeph Sholom Temple of Pittsburg, Pa., to be known as the Fannie Edel Falk Memorial. The building, which will cost \$65,000, will contain a library, recreation rooms, gymnasium and swimming pool. The donor will pay for the building and equipment and also endow it with a sum sufficient to pay one-half the cost of operation.

Several prominent German Jewish organizations are planning a drastic campaign against the exclusion of Jews from the rank of reserve officers and their treatment in the army. The memorial addressed to the Minister of War at the beginning of this year has received a most unsatisfactory reply. The first public meeting will be held by the Union of German Jews in conjunction with the League of Germans of the Jewish persuasion in Berlin. Some well-known non-Jewish members of parliament have already promised to speak at the meetings.

A former Jewish soldier who participated in the Far Eastern campaign has been exiled from Kieff. The police promised to return his passport (permitting him to reside everywhere) to the authorities of his native townlet. Failing to get it, the soldier has come back to Kieff to demand justice. The police, however, ignore his inquiries and refuse to allow him to trade there, and the once wealthy man is now on the verge of starvation.

On the occasion of the Bairam, the most important religious festival of the Mohammedans, which coincided this year with the Jewish New Year, Chief Rabbi Nahoum waited on the Sultan, to convey to His Imperial Majesty the congratulations of the Jews throughout the Turkish empire. The Sultan graciously accepted the congratulations, and addressed a few very cordial remarks to the chief rabbi.

The Duma will witness another anti-Jewish outburst soon after the commencement of the session. A few months ago the children of the murdered Liberal Deputy, Karavayeff, notified the Ekaterinoslav authorities that the assassin of their father was a Real Russian. The police have, however, ignored the information and the Black Hundreds have brought an accusation against the local Jews, to the effect that the crime was organized by them. The Deputies of the Right have given notice of their intention to interpellate the government "on the Jewish assassination," and the Opposition is preparing a counter-demonstration.

Louis L. Aaron, of Pittsburg, will celebrate his seventieth birthday next week by making the following charitable donations:—Hebrew Union College, \$5,000; J. M. Gusky Orphanage and Home, \$5,000; United Hebrew Relief Association, \$2,000; National Farm school, \$1,500; Jewish Home for Aged People, Pittsburg, \$1,000; Irene Kaufman Settlement, Pittsburg, \$1,000; National Jewish Home for Consumptives, \$1,000; Jewish Consumptive Relief Association, \$1,000; Tuberculosis League of Pittsburg, \$1,000; Pittsburg House for Shelter, \$500; East Liverpool Hospital, East Liverpool, Ohio, \$500; non-sectarian institutions, including all the hospitals of Pittsburg, \$4,300. In addition to these amounts Mr. Aaron gives the sum of \$33,500 to beneficiaries and institutions in Germany, his fatherland. These bequests were all incorporated in Mr. Aaron's will, but he thought it would be much nicer to give them during his life time.

Russian Government Makes a Concession.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Russian Council of Ministers has unanimously decided to permit as an exception to the May laws of 1882, free domicile to Jews in twelve villages from which they have hitherto been excluded. This information was contained in a despatch received at the State Department to-day from the American Consul-General at Moscow.

Jewish Protectors and Aid Society.

Rev. Jacob Goldstein, Jewish Chaplain at Sing Sing Prison, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of a supply of kosher sausages for Yom Kippur for all Jewish prisoners in that institution, kindly donated, free of all charges, by Mr. Isaac Gellis. His kindness was very much appreciated by all who benefited by it.

A young man, 28 years of age, a tailors' operator by trade, now in Sing Sing, has hopes of securing his freedom under parole next month if he can be in a position to secure work. If any reader of this knows of any one who cares to give this man employment he will do an act of charity by communicating with the Chaplain, at 356 Second avenue.

The Chaplain of the "Tombs" Prison, Rev. Jacob Goldstein, has been subjected to considerable annoyance by rumors that certain unauthorized persons have been collecting money for, or interceding on behalf of, persons detained in the City Prison while awaiting trial. It is alleged that these imposters represent themselves as being Mr. Goldstein's assistant, if not pretending to be the Chaplain himself. The Jewish public is warned that nobody but Rev. Jacob Goldstein himself, or any recognized officers of the Jewish Protectors and Aid Society, is authorized to intervene in this manner in behalf of any prisoner. Mr. Goldstein would be glad if, when such imposture is again attempted, the persons appealed to will promptly call in the aid of the police.

United Hebrew Charities.

The thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the United Hebrew Charities, for the election of Trustees, the reception of the annual reports and other business will be held at the Hebrew Charities Building, Twenty-first street and Second avenue, on Wednesday, November 2, 1910, at 8.30 P. M.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The past week was a very active one in the association building. The real estate class opened on Thursday evening, October 20, with a large attendance composed almost entirely of young men over the age of 21. The Friday evening services opened for the season on Friday evening, October 21. The services are being conducted as in former years by Rev. H. L. Martin, assisted by a trained choir, composed of children of the Hebrew Free School. Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman delivered an inspiring address. After the services the congregation was invited to visit the beautiful Sukkah, which had been erected. The Sabbath afternoon services for children began for the season on Saturday afternoon, October 22, with a very large attendance. The address was delivered by Mr. Theodore B. Richter, one of the directors of the association. After the services the children were also invited to visit the Sukkah.

On Saturday evening, October 22, Mr. William C. Freeman, advertising manager of the Evening Mail, gave an interesting talk in the auditorium under the auspices of the Acorn Social Club. Mr. Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times, presided.

This evening, October 23, the address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris. The address to the children on Saturday afternoon, October 29, will be delivered by Mr. Harry Collins.

Young Women's Hebrew Association.

The members of the Daughters of Israel will entertain their friends on Saturday evening, October 29, at an informal dance which will be held in the auditorium. The regular monthly "at homes," which were discontinued during the summer months, will be resumed, and the Junior members will be at home to their friends in the auditorium on Sunday afternoon, October 30, at 3 p. m. In the evening at 8.15 o'clock Rev. Dr. David De Sola Pool will speak on the dietary laws under the auspices of the Esther J. Ruskay Religious Circle.

During the week of Succoth crowds of men, women and children visited the Sukkah and listened to the addresses which were delivered by Mr. Max D. Klein, Miss Henrietta Szold, Dr. Paul Abelson and Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes.

Charles Klein is to collaborate with Montague Glass in a dramatization of the Potash and Perlmutter stories. The play will be produced by the Authors Producing Company early in the new year.



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Nature intends that every woman shall have and exert charm; but no woman can be charming—work easily or enjoy the good things of life—if she permits herself to be, and to stay, in poor bodily condition. It is absolutely true that feminine charm

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the right and timely use of the quickly effective and harmless family remedy—Beecham's Pills. They tone the stomach, keep the liver and bowels in good order, restore worn nerves so that they no longer torment. Try a few doses and know how naturally Beecham's Pills put you in such a normal state of health that you will not be troubled with undue suffering, with headache, backache or lassitude. You will be delighted, too, with the charming improvement in your looks, coming with use of

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The directions with every box ought to be read by every woman.

ENGAGED.

ALEXANDER—SEYDEL.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Seydel, of 400 West 133d 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.

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.

BERNSTEIN—GOLDSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Goldstein, of 158 West 118th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Mr. Louis L. Bernstein. Reception at home, Sunday, October 30, 7.30 to 10. No cards.

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

FISCHER—BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Bernstein, of 503 Hudson street, announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Mr. Julius Fischer. At home Sunday, November 6, after 7 p. m. No cards.

FORMAN—RADIN.—Mr. Moses Radin, of No. 58 East 118th street, begs

to announce the betrothal of his daughter Jennie to Mr. Henry J. Forman, of Fall River, Mass. At home Sunday, November 6, 1910.

GELB—KLEIN.—Mrs. Rosa Klein, of 200 West 112th street, announces the engagement of her daughter Lena to Dr. Morris J. Gelb, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Reception at Savoy Hotel Sunday, October 30, 1910, 3 to 6 p. m. No cards.

GOLDSMITH—DIAMOND.—Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Goldsmith, of No. 79 East 124th street, beg to announce the engagement of their daughter Dena to Mr. Victor Diamond.

GREENBAUM—FREEMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, 948 Union avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian to Mr. George Greenbaum. At home Sunday, October 30, from 3 to 6. No cards.

HEFLICH—GROSS.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Gross announce the engagement of their daughter Kitty to Mr. Louis A. Heflich, of Borough Park. At home, 117 East 101st street, Sunday, October 30, 3 to 6. No cards.

KOENIGSBERG—BERKOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Berkowitz, of 32 West 11th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian Sidonia to Mr. Jack Koenigsberg. At home Sunday, October 30, after 7 o'clock.

KRAPP—TUSKA.—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Tuska announce the engagement of their daughter Elaine to Mr. Herbert J. Krapp. At home Sunday, November 6, at 215 West 101st 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.

LEVY—FRIEDMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Friedmann, of 16 West 117th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Mr. Ellis V. Levy. Reception Sunday, October 30, 7.30 p. m. No cards.

LEWIN—LEICHTMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Leichtman announce the betrothal of their daughter Dee to Mr. Max Lewin. At home Sunday, October 30, at their residence, 1137 Vyse avenue, Bronx.

LOWENSTEIN—LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Levy, of 600 West 140th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Cora to Mr. Benjamin Lowenstein. Reception to be held at Vienna

Hall, 133 East Fifty-eighth street, Sunday, October 30, 3 to 6.

MANDEL—BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Bernstein, of 503 Hudson street, announce the engagement of their daughter Sadie to Mr. Abraham Mandel. At home Sunday, November 6, after 7 p. m. No cards.

MICHAELS—ENDEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Endel, 600 West 140th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Miriam to Mr. Harry Michaels. Reception November 6 at Delmonico's, from 4 to 6.

MOSKOWITZ—KLEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Klein, of 334 River street, Hoboken, N. J., announce the betrothal of their daughter Mildred to Harry J. Moskowitz, of New York. At home from 3 to 6 October 30, 1910.

MUNTER—BYK.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Byk, 606 St. Nicholas avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Dolly to Sidney Munter. At home Sunday, November 6, from 3 to 6.

MUSKAT—HARRIS.—Mrs. Anna Harris, of 105 West 114th street, announces the betrothal of her daughter Lillian H. to Mr. William L. Muskat. At home Sunday, October 30, 1910, from 3 to 6.

RUKEYSER—LYONS.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lyons, 14 Morningside avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Myra to Mr. Lawrence Rukeyser.

ULLMAN—COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen, of 59 West 140th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Florence to Mr. Jules Ullman. At home Sunday evening, October 30, after 7 o'clock. No cards.

MARRIAGES.

KAPLAN—GLADSTONE.—At the residence of the bride, 226 West 141st street, on Sunday, October 16, 1910, Miss Rena Kaplan to Mr. Philip Gladstone. Rev. Dr. A. Spiegel officiated.

LEVY—LEVY.—On Sunday, October 16, 1910, Miss Rae Levy to Mr. David Levy, Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel officiating.

LEWIN—FREUDENHEIM.—Miss May Lewin to Mr. N. Harry Freudenheim at the Lexington on Sunday, October 15, 1910, by Rev. Dr. A. Spiegel.

BAR MITZVAH.

ARNOLD.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Arnold announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Nathan, Saturday, October 20, at 9.30, at the Adath Israel Synagogue, 551 East 169th street, near Third avenue. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. No cards.

ETTINGER.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Ettinger, of 516 Morris avenue, Bronx, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Seth, at Temple Hand in Hand, 145th street, near Willis avenue, on Saturday, October 29. At home Sunday, October 30, from 3 to 6.

ISAACS.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Isaacs, of 390 Central Park West, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Philip at the Synagogue Bnai Jeshurun, Sixty-fifth street and Madison avenue, Saturday, October 29. Reception Sunday evening, October 30, 8 o'clock, at Royal Lyceum, 12-14 West 114th street.

DIED.

EISEMAN.—On Wednesday morning at 4.30 a. m., October 19, Barnet Eis-

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TUESDAYS
10 A. M.
Express Sailings.
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10 A. M.
Twin-Screw and Fast Mail Sailings.
Friedr. d. Gr. Nov. 3
Gr. K'fuerst Nov. 10
P. F. Wm. (new) Nov. 17
Casual Nov. 24
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GIBRALTAR | NAPLES | GENOA
SATURDAYS 11 A. M.
P. Irene Nov. 5 | Berlin (new) Nov. 19
K. Elisabeth Nov. 26 | K. Albert Dec. 3

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man, husband of Rebecca Eiseman and father of Joseph, Rabbi Aaron Eiseman. Mrs. Goldie Sencer, Frances and Martha, in his sixtieth year. Funeral services took place at his late home, 184 East Seventy-second street, on Friday morning, the 21st. Rev. Henry S. Morais, assisted by Rev. S. Baum, officiated. "He sought to do justly, to love kindness and to walk humbly before God."

IN MEMORIAM.

ASHER.—The tombstone in memory of Rev. Professor Joseph Mayor Asher will be consecrated at the cemetery of Congregation Shearith Israel, Cypress Hills, on Sunday, November 6, at 11 a. m.

BIRTHS.

ISEAR.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Isear (nee Sara Newmark) a daughter, on October 25, 1910.

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JEW'S AND SCIENCE

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CESARE LOMBROSO.

THE Jewish population in Italy is very small, indeed, and yet a comparatively large number of the Jews in that country have risen to positions of eminence. One has climbed the highest rung of the ladder—Signor Luzatti, the present Prime Minister. A Jewish prime minister in the country where the Catholic Caesar is enthroned! Indeed, time bringeth about startling changes. Would any one have dared to prophesy any such thing one hundred or even fifty years ago?

Ferrero, one of the greatest of modern historians, and Lombroso, the greatest of criminologists, are two other worthy products of a country whose king has caught the spirit of enlightenment.

Lombroso was born in Verona eighty-three years ago. English students will at once associate the name of the city with one of Shakespeare's comedies, and Latin scholars will recall it as the birthplace of the poet Catullus. Here in Verona Lombroso attended the elementary and secondary schools, and after matriculating entered the University of Turin, where he at first took up courses in literature and archæology, but finally abandoned them for medicine.

It was Darwin's "Origin of Species" that led Lombroso into his investigations in criminology. After reading that work the idea entered his head that the criminal must be regarded as a special human variety or type, reproducing many of the traits of the savage, and at the same time showing morbid characters. These views of his received experimental evidence when, having occasion to make an autopsy upon the body of a soldier who, in a fit of anger, had killed his officer, he found an occipital dent in the skull. It was this abnormality, this incomplete development of the brain, he argued, which gave rise to the crime. But an isolated example was not sufficient. Lombroso thereupon began to examine very carefully many criminals, and at the same time collected all available data on the subject. The result of his researches appeared in

book form in 1876. *L'Uomo Delinquente* ("The Criminal") is the largest (in three volumes) and most famous work on criminal anthropology which has so far appeared.

Whilst we cannot enter into the details of that work here, some of its salient points may be stated. In the first place, Lombroso divides criminals into five distinct divisions.*

*This classification was afterward perfected by Ferri, one of Lombroso's pupils.

1. *The criminal by passion.* He is the least offensive of his type, and one the most readily to be forgiven, for his anti-social acts are not the result of anti-social motives, but over-due sensitiveness.

2. *The insane criminal,* the man whose offence is the result of mental abnormality, the failure to recognize which has alone kept him out from an asylum.

3. *The instinctive criminal,* a type rather closely allied to No. 2. This type shows a predilection for anti-social arts.

4. *The occasional criminal,* less abnormal than two or three, whose chief characteristic is weakness of character.

5. *The habitual or professional criminal,* who mentally is better developed than any of the others, and yet who finds social life disagreeable, thereby drifting into the opposite channel.

Physical abnormality is one of the marked characteristics of criminals of all types. Unusual shape of head, prominence of lower jaw, irregular ears and teeth, early appearance of wrinkles, scanty beard, abundant hair on head, defective in physical sensibility, are some of the things noticed.

"On the psychic side there is a very marked absence of moral sensibility in criminals; they show a strange callousness to the sufferings of others, although this is sometimes combined with an exaggerated sentimentality. So far as intelligence is concerned, they frequently combine instinctive cunning and hypocrisy with astonishing imprudence and lack of forethought. They are lazy, incapable of prolonged exertion, vain, emotionally unstable, but by no means always without good feeling, and sometimes

religious. On the whole, it may be said that the most marked characteristics of criminals so far as they can be combined at all into a definite whole, are those of the weak-minded. We may look upon criminals as congenital defectives, belonging to the great group of which the idiot is the most pronounced type, and with an inborn incapacity to respond its social influences in the same way as normal persons. It is true that environment counts for much in the making of criminals; but while the bad environment acts on many, it is the congenitally defective who are least able to resist it."

Crime, then, is a *disease* of which a criminal suffers, and its study is known as criminology. The remedy for it would therefore be not *punishment* but *treatment*, not casting into prison but transferring to a hospital, and the nearer our houses of detention approach the "moral hospital" (as one has happily termed it) stage, the more hopeful can we become in the success of our endeavors—curing the patient, the prisoner. "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," seemed well enough in ages gone by, "when science was not." We nowadays abhor the crime just as of yore, but we have more sympathy for the criminal, for he is a sufferer, and moral disease is the malady from which he suffers. This disease has arisen through some abnormality, whether physical or psychical.

In 1862 Lombroso was appointed professor of diseases of the mind at Pavia and later took charge of the insane asylum at Pesaro. His *alma mater* was, however, loath to lose him, and so he was elected to the chair of medical law and psychiatria at Turin.

Let it not be supposed that Lombroso's views were allowed to pass unchallenged. Far from it. Much was the abuse he got not only from scientists but from the populace. In 1879 Passanante attempted the life of King Humbert, and Lombroso succeeded in persuading the authorities to send the would-be assassin to an asylum rather than have him executed, as was originally decided upon. Thirteen years later a commission of alienists pronounced him insane.

What did this show? That in 1879 Passanante was already mentally abnormal, but this abnormality had not been detected. As years rolled on the disease developed into a more

acute stage, and in 1892 it had reached such a state that its detection was made possible.

Lombroso was a prolific writer, but apart from "The Criminal," his most important work was "The Man of Genius" (*L'Momo die Genio*), which appeared in 1891. In it he maintains that "genius is a morbid, degenerate condition, analogous to insanity, and not alien to crime." These views have been much less readily accepted than his views on the criminal, though they undoubtedly contain a substratum of truth.

Lombroso died in October, 1909. Much has been written of Lombroso's belief in spiritualism, and strange it certainly does seem that he should have been one of its adherents, but not stranger than that men like Sir William Crookes, Sir Oliver Lodge, and the late William James should also have believed in it. Much as common sense would be opposed to any such views, the very fact that such illustrious scientists—and who more skeptical than the scientist?—have put themselves on record as believers, should make us pause before we laugh derisively. Let us at present be neutral and await developments before we attempt to pass judgment. Common sense is a fairly safe guide, but even common sense plays you false sometimes.

Lombroso's most illustrious disciple is Max Nordau, our famous Zionist, who dedicated his "Degeneration" to his master. Nordau's views, however, differ quite appreciably in many respects from those of Lombroso.

Lombroso's son-in-law is the historian Ferrero, who is busily engaged in dissecting the noble and the beautiful in the pages of Roman history.

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.
WOLF & KOHN, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HARRIS, HEYMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Heyman Harris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Meyer, their attorney, No. 302 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.

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

KING, RACHEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rachel King, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Max Altmayer, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of December next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1910.
JACOB A. KING, MARK J. KING, Executors.
MAX ALTMAYER, Attorney for Executors, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

GARBARINI, CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Garbarini, also known as Katie Garbarion, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. Salomon, No. 335 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March, 1911, next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1910.
THERESA GARBARINO, Administratrix.
A. SALOMON, Attorney for Administratrix, 335 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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

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

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, 1911, next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of September, 1910.
Albert L. Weissman, Jesse M. Weissman, 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, 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, HEIMON 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.

ASCHEIM, FANNY.—The people of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent, to Millie Werth Silverman, formerly Millie Werth, Albert Bernstein, Bertha Bernstein, David Bernstein, Esther Bernstein, Sadie Bernstein, Katsinsky, 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 be and appear 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 the 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 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.
STRASSBURGER, ESCHWEGE & SCHALTBACH, Attorneys for Petitioner, 74 Broadway, N. Y.



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NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(Exclusive Correspondence to the HEBREW STANDARD.)

A Jew Holds Highest Law Office in England.—Jews and Portugal.—A History of Persecution and a Little Story.—Important Movement May Arise for Consolidation of Ashkenazi Communities in London and England.

London, October 14, 1910.

The first Jewish Attorney-General ever appointed in this country has now taken his place, Sir Rufus Isaacs being the fortunate person. The Attorney-General in this country is the leading law officer to the crown. I have mentioned before how rapid and brilliant has been the career of Sir Rufus. Beginning his business life on the Stock Exchange as a broker, he gave up finance for law in 1887 at the age of twenty-seven. Ten years later he became a K. C., and since that time he has been one of the leading advocates, his skill as a cross-examiner and his suavity under the most difficult conditions gaining for him extraordinary popularity. He entered Parliament for Reading in 1904, and became Solicitor-General last March, when he was also knighted.

His first successes at the bar were gained in commercial cases, for which his Stock Exchange experience stood him in good stead, and the opinion has been expressed that probably only two men at the English bar surpassed him in a knowledge of financial and commercial law. Both these men were also Jews—Judah Benjamin and Sir George Jessel, who was the first Jewish Solicitor-General.

Before he went to the Stock Exchange he shipped as a cabin boy on board an old three-master called the "Blair Athol," sailing from Greenock. His life at sea was a very hard one. The skipper was a walking terror to the crew, who were starved and bullied till they hadn't a soul to call their own between them. Young Isaacs came forward one day, and told the skipper that unless the men were better fed there would be trouble, and after a long argument he got his way and went back to his brass cleaning. But the captain subsequently treated him so unmercifully that he deserted the ship at the first South American port he touched, but was caught and brought back, and his punishment was to help in discharging a load of coal. When he reached England he decided that he was not meant for a sea life. But he has never given up hard work, and there are very few men at the bar who have the capacity of getting through such an enormous amount of work as he does. In the community his winning eloquence has more than once been used on behalf of a charitable appeal. Sir Rufus was fifty years of age on October 10.

If the southern population of Portugal is peculiar in Europe in having negro blood in their veins, the nobility and upper classes share with those of Spain the peculiarity of being largely descended from ancient Jewish families. The Jews in Portugal had been settled there for so many centuries and had risen to a position of such dignity and importance that when the expulsion came many would not leave the land to which they were bound by such strong ties. They are said to have outwardly conformed to the Catholic religion, but in the strictest secrecy practiced the rites of the Jewish faith. Needless to say, they lived in constant fear of the Inquisition, which fruitlessly endeavored to extirpate these Crypto-Jews, a task made difficult by the intermarriage which allied them with so many noble families.

There are probably about a thousand Jews in Portugal now, but in the past great numbers lived there. Afonso Henriques, the Conqueror, the country's first king in 1139, issued letters of protection to the Jews, and employed them in his service. His tolerant policy was continued by his successors despite protests by Pope Gregory IX., and under Afonso III. the chief rabbi of the land was an important personage, with great powers of administration and authority. Jews enjoyed many privileges at this time, and could not be summoned to court on Sabbaths or festivals. Also they could not be brought before Christian judges. The

chief rabbi appointed his own judges for the settlement of their disputes. There must have been a considerable Jewish population at this time, for they were settled in many towns, where they lived in "Juderias," or Jew lanes, and were subject to special taxation.

Under Afonso IV., who ascended the throne in 1325, the power of the Church began to make itself felt. Jews were compelled to wear a badge, were forbidden to wear gold chains, were not allowed to emigrate without permission under penalty of forfeiting their property, and, further, were held responsible for the plague of 1350. The reign of Afonso V. (1433-81) was the last period of tranquillity.

Manuel the Great expelled the Jews to gain the friendship of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, whose daughter he desired to marry. The cruel decree was issued on December 4, 1496, and was followed by another, even more inhuman, compelling those between the ages of four and twenty to remain as converts. Many children were killed by their parents, who subsequently committed suicide, and most horrible scenes were witnessed. There were horrible massacres, and 4,000 Crypto-Jews were burned on pyres. Finally, under John III., the Inquisition was introduced in 1531. Its powers did not wane for more than two hundred years, and it was not abolished until 1821. Before then, however, a small band of the faithful, the descendants of the Marranos, began to proclaim them-

A curious episode of the most horrible period when Jewesses were being dishonored in great numbers, was the appearance, about 1524, of David Reuteni, who claimed to be the brother of a Jewish prince reigning in Arabia. He was greeted with frenzied enthusiasm by the King of Portugal, for the Pope had listened to his scheme of a holy war against the Mohammedans, and also by the Portuguese Marranos, who regarded him as the Jewish Messiah. Reuteni, however, was expelled from Portugal because of the outburst of a young Marrano, Diogo Pires, who openly resumed his Judaism and claimed to have received messages from heaven. He took the name of Solomon Molcho, predicted the Lisbon earthquake and other calamities, which, strangely enough, proved true, and was finally burned alive. Reuteni also became a victim of the Inquisition.

There was further open Judaism by Marranos when a Franciscan monk, Diogo, declared that Judaism and not Christianity, was the true religion. He was tortured by the Inquisition for two years, and burned at the stake, and those who, encouraged by his confession, had proclaimed themselves, were arrested, tortured and threatened with cremation.

A famous story is told of Portugal's greatest Minister, the Marquis de Pombal. The victorious and bigoted Joseph I. issued an edict commanding all Crypto-Jews to wear yellow hats as a badge of infamy. Shortly after the publication of this order Pombal appeared at an audience with three yellow hats under his arm. The King asked him what it meant. "I am obeying your Majesty's edict," he replied. "I know no Portuguese in whose veins no Jewish blood flows." "But why three hats?" inquired the King. "One for myself, one for the Grand Inquisitor, and the third is for your Majesty," answered the Minister.

In these days of new Jewish organizations it is not surprising that an appeal from time to time arises with regard to a closer federation of some of the older synagogue organizations. This could be a new Jewish religious union which would have as its object the ultimate grouping of the whole Ashkenazi community in London under one reorganized body. Principally it is suggested that the United Synagogue, which controls sixteen synagogues, and the Federation of Synagogues, which, beginning by controlling sixteen, now has forty-six under its wing, should unite in one organization. The first of these unions was founded in 1870 and constituted an act of Parliament, for originally the city synagogues had been entirely independ-

ent of one another and had their own rabbinical chiefs.

The very first advance toward conjoint action dates back to 1757 when the two principal synagogues appointed one chief rabbi. Later on the three German synagogues were induced to enter into working agreement, and later on fresh arrangements were made to cover branch synagogues and congregations leading, as I have said, to a complete amalgamation scheme in 1870.

The Federation of Synagogues was established in 1887 for the purpose of associating together the synagogues in East London that had previously been isolated, and to perform a list of other important objects, all of which have since been secured. The Federation persists, however, and is governed by a board consisting of one elected member for each of the forty-six federated synagogues, together with other members elected upon a contributing adult male scheme. All these synagogues under the Federation enjoy perfect freedom and autonomy.

The union of these two bodies could bring into one compact society sixty-two synagogues, and upon the principle that union is strength, it would make London Jewry an infinitely stronger religious force than it now is. Closer co-operation would lead to more uniform methods in many directions, and thus do more effective work. The religious needs of the metropolis as a whole could be calmly surveyed and steps taken to reinforce the weak points. It is urged also that a real union of the London Ashkenazi community would prevent disagreeable controversies supervening whenever the office of chief rabbi has to be reorganized. It should also lead, it is hoped, in the end to an ultimate federation of the London and provincial Ashkenazi congregations.

Finally, as I have before hinted, it would go a long way toward steadying and solidifying religious feeling in the community, attacks from the inside or

outside could be better withstood, and there would be more chance of giving force in times to public importance to a really representative voice from English Jewry.

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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 26th day of May, 1910.
HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE, Executor.
CHARLES L. COHN, Attorney for Executor,
271 Broadway, New York City.

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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 28th, 1910 : : : Tishri 25th, 5671.
בראשית

The man who attacks everything in life of which he does not approve ends by attacking himself.

We are glad Hon. Oscar S. Straus has come out publicly with the statement that he is not opposed to Zionism. If he had not his holiday of two months in this country might have been much embittered!

We are thoroughly in accord with Rev. Samuel Schulman, of Temple Beth El, who sententiously remarked last Sabbath morning, "It's pretty nearly time for the Reformers to stop Reforming Judaism and to start in Reforming the Reformers."

The "great and glorious" Kehillah reports that it experiences considerable difficulty in arranging for children's services in the synagogue. If at services arranged by and held under the auspices of the "great and glorious" Kehillah a definite portion of the gallery, or of the auditorium if need be, were exclusively reserved for the use of the children, perhaps the difficulty would be obviated.

We are glad so widely-read a journal as *The Outlook* has taken up the discrimination against Jewish physicians and nurses by the Czar's miscegenated government in the present cholera epidemic in Russia, simply because they are Jews, and properly denominated the action of these bureaucrats as criminal. *The Outlook* is not a Jewish journal, and therefore the friends of Russia's government (where are they in the civilized world?) cannot easily sweep its criticism aside.

The *Federation Review* has been sick latterly, for like a good Jew in such a situation it has been given a new name. We now greet the *American Monthly Jewish Review*, and wish it under this staggering "mountain of a name" long life and prosperity. In its review of the Jewish press we are glad it made use of THE HEBREW STANDARD'S rendition of the opinion of the American correspondent of *Die Welt* concerning Rabbi Magnes and Dr. Wise. It shows we have something to live for, journalistically speaking.

The objection to the greeting, obtaining with very many of our people, "May it be well with you over the Fast!" is justifiable. Yom Kippur, spent in accordance with the demands of our tradition, is not "a feat which has to be accomplished perforce and unwillingly." To observe the day as it should be observed ought to be one of the solemn duties and voluntary sacrifices devolving upon us all. We do not need the wishes of our well-meaning friends to assist us over the day, thus looked upon by them as a time of trial and tribulation, and they in turn should not have our wishes to the same end. Fasting on Yom Kippur is its own reward, and does not imply any sacramental virtue that inheres in similar exercises of other faiths.

In these columns from time to time comment on the sermons of various rabbis has appeared. Occasionally this comment may be called favorable to the one whose pulpit utterances are noticed; at other times it may be denominated as exactly the reverse. We have been told that recently a rabbi intimated to his congregation that the sermons of their minister are not subject to criticism, that a rabbi speaks what is in his heart, and that therefore his expressions in the pulpit are extremely personal and "inspired." We do not care to enter into a discussion of the fine rabbinical ethics of the case. A rabbi's sermon is just as much a literary production as is a book. Fair comment, whether this be favorable or unfavorable to the rabbi in question, by his members or by the Jewish press, is no more out of place in his case than in the case of books, music and pictures. And why are the rabbis, if their colleague who is said to have objected to criticisms of sermons speaks in their name generally, grown so "thin-skinned" of late? Was ever sermon more generally criticized than that recently preached by Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J., in St. Patrick's Cathedral of this city? Did Father Vaughan take umbrage at the criticism? The evidence is that he seemed rather to enjoy it.

FREE MASONRY AND JUDAISM.

IN the columns of *The American Israelite* a reader complains that Judaism does not hold out to its followers the benefits that Freemasonry does. He draws a parallel between the old and tried member of a synagogue who has fallen on evil days and a similarly situated brother in a Masonic lodge. The congregation, according to this writer, drops the member without mercy, and looks upon him as an object of charity, while the lodge contributes to his support as much as his necessities require and its ability permits.

The American Israelite rallies to the defence of the Jewish congregations, and declares: "Further, no properly conducted congregation drops an old member from the roll because he has become unable to pay his dues. There is probably not one of the older congregations anywhere in the United States that has not several members of this kind on its roll." For the credit of the "older congregations anywhere in the United States" we hope that this statement is borne out by the facts. Of course, a congregation is quite a different organization from a Masonic lodge, and it is somewhat unfair to expect it to treat its members as if they were its brethren. But, and this is the keynote of the whole situation, it is often said that there is more Free Masonry in Judaism than in Free Masonry itself. All Israel are brethren—*Kol Israel haberim*—if it be not an empty phrase would require, in our opinion, that congregations extend a helping hand to such of their number as have "seen better days," thus enabling them to receive the benefits and privileges of the Jewish religion and our religious work.

We have not the design, if we could furnish the instances, to criticize existing congregations on this score. Probably they do the best they can in the premises. In the reform temples, certainly, there is an atmosphere of "business" about membership and seat-selling and pew-letting which comports but poorly with fraternal professions. And Jews, much more so than any other existing denominations, must maintain their olden traditions of practical *Zedakah* upright in this respect. If not, our people will go elsewhere for religious instructions and practical religious aid. Masonry is not the place for this; but some are satisfied with what Masonry can offer them in this respect.

THE KEHILLAH AND THE HOLYDAYS.

WE are the last to withhold from any communal activity the recognition that is justly its due. We are even pleased to point out to our readers commendable results produced by institutions whose justification for existence, whose inception as a matter of fact, is of the slightest.

The "great and glorious" Kehillah was conceived in error, because of total, fundamental misconceptions of conditions on the part of men who wish to govern the local community although they have received no mandate or instituted a plebiscite for that purpose. In the two years of its innocuous existence the "great and glorious" Kehillah has done very little except to formulate plans for future greatness, and report at considerable length to the press how busy these plans and "activities" keep its officers.

When the "great and glorious" Kehillah, however, admits it has but scratched the surface of affairs, and this in a very vital part of our needs, we cannot deprive its officers of our meed of appreciation for their work in this particular. The "great and glorious" Kehillah had this year, at last, its provisional synagogues for the holydays; for this it is entitled to the thanks of all right-thinking Jews in this community. We care not how many persons paid to be admitted to these services—the "great and glorious" Kehillah reports only the number of those who were admitted on free tickets, and this with a remarkable indefiniteness, completely baffling close analysis—nor what becomes of the money received from them. On this head the officers are accountable only to their constituents, since the "great and glorious" Kehillah does not represent this community, but only the 594 1-4 synagogues, societies, labor unions, etc., etc., actively interested in its doings.

The "great and glorious" Kehillah has attempted to cope with the problem of the "mushroom" synagogues. For just this much, this attempt to do something, it has our unmixed thanks. And we gladly proffer this, our appreciation, because the "great and glorious" Kehillah, in its report on the holiday services, has at last learned the supreme lesson of modesty and apparently declares its efforts to have been productive of very little that may be called "tangible good."

The "great and glorious" Kehillah has much to learn. But we think we observe the entering wedge of better things in its last offering to the public.

The Menorah does us the honor to reprint our remarks in a recent issue on scientific charity, and of course adds that it does not agree with our reasoning. We shall be very glad to hear further from the able head worker of the Indianapolis federation on this subject; he may be right. It might happen, too, that we are right.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FUTURE.

והארץ הייתה תהו ובהו וחשך על-פני תהום ותהום אלהים מרחפת על-פני המים:
"And the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep and the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." (Gen. 1:2.)

THE Bible can be understood perfectly only in the original; and then only by those with whom the genius of the Hebrew language has become heart of their heart and soul of their soul. Compare the English version of the above passage with its original. The Hebrew succeeds in visualising, by means of a few masterly strokes, the throes of the world-birth; the hurly-burly of the fighting, sizzling elements—the pull and push of conflicting forces—the tearing and rending of imprisoned matter—the stress and strain of continents in shackles—the pressure and tension of oceans held in bound—the fearful suspense of the moment when, out of the vacant stare of dark nothing, breaks forth the first gleam of Being—and, overtopping it all, the awesome majesty of the Creative power of God, Author of the great Drama Beginning! In the English version, however, we should seek in vain for the dramatic intensity and the rich suggestive value of the original.

I should like to call the reader's attention more especially to the one word: מרחפת. The English "moves" does not penetrate into the intimate depth of the meaning of this verb. In Hebrew the word is instinct with infinite tenderness and love. It suggests to us the picture of a mother-bird spreading her protective pinions over her feeble nestlings, or brooding with anxious care over the germ of lives yet to be. Thus did perhaps the germ of life float, out in the abysmal darkness, upon the surface of the troubled waters; perhaps this first germ, given over, as it seemed to be, to solitude and chance, did already feel within its plasmatic heart the joy of living, the anxiety of hope, the yearning to grow; perhaps in these vague stirrings there already took place a conflict of emotions, foreshadowing the harrowing drama of full-grown human life; perhaps the protoplasm knew how to pray and entreat for mercy. Was there no one to answer the prayer of the protoplasm? The Spirit of God himself, as Scripture tells us, spread out over it Its protecting pinions; like an affectionate mother-bird did it flutter over the feeble life-nestling; hovering o'er it—who knows?—perhaps for aeons It fondled it and watched over its destinies and waited patiently for the time when it would be ripe to burst into full life and enter upon a career of endless progress.

In this picture of God watching bird-like over the feeble beginnings of life is expressed a remarkable conception of life which applies equally to the existence of individuals and of nations. There is no chaos so confused but is bound to prove the womb of a new creation; there is no abyss so dark but is bound to nurture within its desolate depths the germ of a new light, a new life! Nay, it seems as if great creative periods in the life of man must be preceded by confusion and darkness, by suffering and despair, by all the anguish of birth-throes! And it is equally true that the Spirit of God hovers over the troubled waters of our fate, waiting patiently to assist at the ushering in of the new and better life. Illustrations of this thought abound; but here scarcely more can be done than throw out a hint or two. Let us but think of some of the darker moments of our life, when we had well-nigh become a prey to brooding grief; how these moments proved afterwards the most fruitful, the most inspiring turning-points of our career, suffused with the light of God, containing within them the germ of future strength and progressive betterment. Let us also think of some of the most important of periods of general or Jewish history, or such as marked a forward step on the road of progress; did they not all proceed from the stress and strain of preliminary suffering and preparatory struggle? And when the struggle ceased and there came light and gladness to the sons of man, was it not made manifest that the new era had been guided through the successive stakes of its prenatal course by the power and providence of God?

Perhaps the rabbis had some such thought in mind when they commented upon our text thus: זה רוחו של משיח; viz., "by the Spirit of God is meant the Spirit of Messiah." That is to say that already the dark beginnings of life held within them the seed of the future era of knowledge and light. Yea, the Spirit of God is identical with the Spirit of the Future, with the Spirit of Progress. This sublime Spirit creates light out of darkness, peace out of stress, perfection out of perversity. What does this Spirit teach us? It teaches us that whenever darkness settles upon our life, we are to look up and listen to the tender flapping of its protective pinions!

RABBI JOEL BLAU.

Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, Chief Rabbi of Philadelphia, has given *Semichah* to (i. e., conferred the Rabbinical Diploma upon) Rabbi S. Fyne, of the Montefiore Synagogue, Philadelphia.

Rabbi S. Fyne is well known to the readers of the HEBREW STANDARD that there is no need to say who he is.

Rabbi Fyne is one of our most valued contributors and we are pleased to note that his learning and ability have found appreciation in authoritative circles.

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THE RIGHT OF QUIET ENJOYMENT.

There are a great many people in this world who fail to remember that there are other inhabitants in it besides themselves, and this contingent also seems to forget that no one person or number of persons have absolute rights; that is to say, that they have a license to comport or conduct themselves as they please without regard for the rights of the other inhabitants of this globe.

Blackstone in his Commentaries—as do all the other law writers—tries to impress upon the student of law—who in turn is expected to inculcate upon that part of the community who do not know it—that all rights are relative; this being so, every person is in duty bound to conduct himself and conform his manners in such a way that he does not intrude or trench upon the rights of his neighbors. The moment this rule is disregarded he or she who is guilty of this breach becomes an offender against the proprieties.

For instance, no one has the right to come into a railroad car, which is a public vehicle, and in a loud or boisterous way offend the other occupants by retailing some story to a fellow passenger in a tone of voice which disturbs the quiet and annoys the other passengers.

Then, again, in a hotel dining-room, which is the place for all the guests, it is an offense against the proprieties for one guest to entertain his immediate surroundings by boisterous comments and noisy jokes. While these exhibitions may be enjoyed by the immediate surrounding

of the offender, there are others who have rights, which should not be infringed upon in public places.

There is a class of people who in a boarding house or hotels take it upon themselves to become the clown and voluntary purveyor of fun; just as there is a class of guests who will enjoy these exhibitions. A man of breeding will not thus intrude himself, because he will understand that there are others who desire the conventional forms, who, if they want a circus, will go to the hippodrome they may select and pay for such style as is agreeable to them.

Of all the offenders in this direction the boarding house and hotel pest is the worst. It is often difficult, too, for the host to stop these outbreaks, because they find favor with a part, at least, of their guests. But this does not alter the rule that every one ought to conduct himself in such a way as not to offend his neighbor.

It is a pity the deputies—the division largely composed of laymen—in the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church did not join with the bishops in changing the Good Friday collect as the latter proposed. One fancies that the bishops would be the last to give up the old order of things theological; yet the reverse is exactly the case. Until 1913 then, and perhaps subsequent to that date, Episcopalians will on Good Friday continue to pray for our conversion—along with other heretics.

Religion gives a man courage. I do not mean the courage that hates, that smites, that kills; but the calm courage that loves and heals and

blessees such as smite and hate and kill; the courage that dares resist evil, popular, powerful, anointed evil, yet does it with good, and knows it shall thereby overcome. That is not a common quality. I think it never comes without religion.—Theodore Parker.

RESOLUTIONS.

Beth Israel Hospital.

The Board of Directors of the Beth Israel Hospital have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The sad tidings have reached us of the death of our beloved fellow-director and dear friend, Dr. Abram Brothers, whose life work had secured for him the honor and respect of all who knew him, and who passed away in the midst of a career which, though uncompleted, was crowned with success and replete with benefit to mankind, and

"Whereas, We have known Dr. Abram Brothers for many years as a man of unusual qualities and as a physician of exceptional ability and attainments, which were freely given and which contributed materially to the progress, the efficiency and the present high standing of this Beth Israel Hospital; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we express our sincere regret on the sad event of his death, and that we extend our heartfelt condolence to his bereaved and sorrowing family. For, though he has left us in body his spirit lives with us, and the Beth Israel Hospital, which his life and efforts helped to establish, stands as a perpetual monument to his respected memory, and be it further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Board of Directors, that an engrossed copy be forwarded to the bereaved family and that they be published in the daily press.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

"A. E. Rothstein, Acting Chairman.
"A. E. Isaacs, Honorary Secretary."

The Alliance of Roumanian Jews and Dr. Karpel Lippe.

At a general meeting of the delegates representing the numerous organizations affiliated with the Alliance of the Roumanian Jews in the United States of America, held at No. 97 Forsyth street, on Sunday, October 23, the eightieth birthday of Dr. Karpel Lippe, of Jassy, Roumania, was celebrated by the adoption of the following resolutions, praising his work in the cause of Universal Judaism, electing him as honorary president of the Alliance, and by eloquent addresses eulogizing his life and noble work, followed by a banquet.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Our highly distinguished and world-wide famous brother and friend, Dr. Karpel Lippe, the great scientist, Zionist, the noble broad-minded and kind-hearted Jew, promoter of the spiritual welfare of his people, who bravely and fearlessly fought for the rights of his persecuted brethren, sacrificing his valuable life, with its joys and sorrows, to the noble cause of Judaism, has, to our great pleasure, by destiny of the all-wise Providence, reached his eightieth birthday, be it therefore

"Resolved, That we extend to him our heartiest congratulations and our best wishes for a prolonged peaceful and happy life, so that he may reach to see his hopes realized, and we hereby elect

Dr. Karpel Lippe

Honorary President of the Alliance of Roumanian Jews in the United States of America, and that a copy of these resolutions be entered upon our minutes and the original be forwarded to Dr. Karpel Lippe, as a sign of our love, admiration and respect to our great and noble brother.

"Dr. P. A. Siegelstein, Charles I. Flack, A. L. Kalman, Dr. J. E. Brownstein, Meyer Sanft, committee."

Dr. Max Nordau's Opinion of Ezekiel Leavitt's Hebrew Poems.

Paris, October 9, 1910.

My Dear Mr. Leavitt: I have now finished your volume of Hebrew poems, and I congratulate you cordially to this achievement. Your mastery of our ancient and sacred tongue is marvelous. Your thoughts and feelings move within a wide range. There is music in your rhythm and rhyme, beauty and originality in your images, bathos and pathos in your emotion, and fine acumen in your wit. You warm perhaps unnecessarily up in your "We shall not go to Uganda," but you erred in numerous company. Altogether, your volume enriches the modern Hebrew literature. Yours faithfully, DR. M. NORDAU.

Jewish Immigration for September, 1910.

Male, 4,050; female, 4,103; total, 8,153. From Africa, 24; Austria, 1,072; Belgium, 3; Central America, 2; France, 43; German Empire, 95; Hungary, 347; Greece, 7; Netherlands, 4; Roumania, 187; Russian Empire, 5,863; South America, 23; Sweden, 3; Switzerland, 3; Turkey, Europe, 60; Turkey, Asia, 41; United Kingdom, 375; Japan, 1. Jewish arrivals in September, 1909, 5,557.

New Religious School for Harlem.

Last Sabbath at the Agudath Achim of Harlem Synagogue, Dr. Leon Album delivered an address on "Education," and as a result the congregation has invited Dr. Album to organize their Hebrew and religious school according to the method which Dr. Album is such an adept in, and which has received so many favorable encomiums from well-known pedagogues.

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BLANKETS; wool finish; large size; value \$1.50, sale price, at..... 98c.
BLANKETS; 10-4, 11-4; heavy wool finish; value \$2.50, sale price..... 1.69
BLANKETS; 110 pairs, extra heavy, 10-4 size, 64-78; in pink and blue borders; value \$3.00; sale price..... 2.00

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps every day until noon, Friday all day. Every customer making a purchase of 25c. and upwards, will upon presentation of a copy of this ad. receive 10 stamps free in addition to regular stamps.

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New Addition of 100 Rooms With Bath
One Whole Floor for Sample Rooms.

SIMON, KLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Klara Simon, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Arthur K. Wing, her attorney, No. 815 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next.

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

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

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, FREE AND INDEPENDENT.

To Doris Oelsner, Isidor Spiro, Jettchen Griefenhagen, Soton Spiro, Johanna Sachs, Zerline Spiro, Meta Levy, Heymann S. Aschheim, Dorothea Joseph, Jacob Aschheim, Alex. Fraenkel, Julius Fraenkel, Anna Birnbaum, Bruno Fraenkel, Rosa Seemann, Ida Joseph, Deborah Joseph, 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, either absolutely or contingently, 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, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear 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 proceedings of Martha Joseph, as administratrix with the will annexed of said Mayer S. Aschheim, deceased; and each 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 20th 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, at the office of Wolf & Kohn, their attorneys, 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.
WOLF & KOHN, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, New York City.

M ENDELSSOHN SAT. AFT., NOV. 5, HALL at 2:30 P. M.
New York Debut of the Great Cellist,
BORIS HAMBURG
and with Cella Behrens in the Grlec Sonata. Seats \$2 to 50c. Now at Hall. Mgt. M.H. Hanson.

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MICHAEL'S FLOWER.

(Translated from the Yiddish of Masel Toff in the *Jewish Daily News*.)

THE first rays of the sun turned into gold the upper branches of the massive trees of the blooming Mount of Olives, and a fragrant sea of myrrh and incense spread its aromatic perfumes upon the beautiful city of Jerusalem.

Michal, the youngest daughter of King Saul, slept the sleep of the just; her Dianic bosom heaved in harmonies; her blond curls were scattered in confusion like silvery threads upon the silken pillow; crimson covering her cheeks and a sweet smile hovering upon her lips. They moved to and fro, time and again, as if in quest of their mates.

"She is dreaming," remarks the entering slave, putting her mistress' breakfast on the marble table.

The young princess, as if disturbed by the intruder, opens her eyes, stretching forth her snow white arms as if in quest of something, and failing in her attempts, she gives a protractive sigh, dropping her arms in despair at the same time.

"Do you want your breakfast, Princess?" inquires the servant somewhat agitated, "here is milk, honey, bread and—"

"Never mind; I want nothing."

"May I sing before your Majesty?"

"I cannot hear your songs this morning."

"Shall I call the dancing retinue to amuse you, Princess?"

"No; go in peace, I would be undisturbed."

"She is sick," murmured the slave to herself, and ran to tell the Queen of the Princess' ailment.

Five minutes later the Princess' bed was surrounded by King Saul, Queen Ahinoam, Princess Merab, Prince Jonathan and Zebadiah, the court physician. The latter hastily prepared a medical compound, assuring her of its good effects. The Princess, however, flatly refused the admixture, saying that she was neither ill nor ailing.

"But you are, my dear," interrupted the King; "you never ate your breakfast, neither have you listened to the girl's songs, nor did you send for the dancers."

"Mother!" exclaimed the Princess, "let all quit the room; you, however, stay with me, as I have a secret to impart to you alone."

Presently all comply with the invalid's wishes, and, bending over the girl's bed, the Queen asks her to calm herself and open her heart to her.

Embracing her mother tenderly, Michal somewhat hesitatingly discloses the following: "Mother, I beheld a beautiful and fragrant flower in my dream last night; if you care for the life and happiness of your youngest daughter, get me that flower, mother, without which I cannot live in this world!"

"Is that all? Well, dear, the land of Israel abounds in thousands of flowers; we will procure you the best, the loveliest, the greatest; do not worry, dear, you will have the most savory flowers in the land."

Accordingly, all departed for distant gardens in quest of flowers for

the whimsical Princess, the King himself following in the procession. And their efforts were, indeed, successful. Roses from the valleys, lilies from Sharon and from Beth-Lehem, Jericho, Hermon and the Mounts of Zion were gathered in enormous quantities. All have been deposited in Michal's room, thus turning the latter into a regular flower bed. The Princess, however, hardly noticed them. The long-sought-for flower was not amongst them. The one that she beheld at night and dreamt of all day, could not be found in the pile around her. She knew she kissed one during her nocturnal vision the like of which she could not discover in the flowers, in the groves and orchards.

The Princess became melancholic, her cheeks turned pale, the eyes pensive—her bearing gloomy.

Volunteers from far and wide went hunting for that flower to please the beloved Princess. All efforts, however, were in vain; the King's daughter would neither be pleased nor satisfied with any of the plants and saplings.

Zebadiah, the King's physician, was called in again. He, however, declared his inability to mitigate the Princess' malady and would, therefore, advise her to go to the Lebanon, where she may pick the flowers herself and come, forsooth, in contact with that particular one she has been dreaming of all the while.

This medical advice was followed and the next morning a group of courtiers were escorting Princess Michal to the Lebanon, where the daughter of the King may spend her days in quest of the much-desired flower. Before reaching their destination, the group passed through the green pastures of Beth-Lehem, where the Princess, as if touched by some magic power, awoke from her melancholic sleep.

The sound of heavenly voices filled the air, at which the princess slowly, but surely, became her former self. Her eyes regained their erstwhile radiance, her lips moving as if to whisper, the smile of satisfaction covered the sunken face once again.

All eyes turned to the direction of the singing voice, and they beheld a young shepherd sitting on a branch of a palm tree, surrounded by his flock, playing on his violin and singing the following:

"Happy is the one who feareth the Lord,

"Who walketh in His ways.

"When thou eatest the labor of thy hands,

"Then wilt thou be happy and well.

"Thy wife is as fruitful as a vine in the recesses of thy house,

"Thy children like olive plants round about thy table.

"Behold, thus shall be blessed the man

"Who feareth the Lord.

"May the Lord bless thee out of Zion,

"And see thou the happiness of Jerusalem all the days of thy life.

"Thou mayest live to see thy children's children;

"May there be peace upon Israel." (Psalms, cxxviii., 1-6.)

Silence reigned supreme during the song, the Princess accompanying each and every sentence, her failing

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health returning with the music. She pleadingly stretched out her arms in the direction of the singer, saying, "Call me the shepherd, he will get me the flower I have been looking for all the while."

One of the troopers galloped down to the shepherd and related his mission. Soldier and shepherd approached the King's camp, the former taking his position among his comrades, while the latter bowed humbly before his Majesty, the King of Israel.

"My young friend," said the King, "you live in open fields, do you ever come across rare and curious flowers? My daughter has been longing for one of them all the time."

"My King and master," answered the shepherd, his eyes resting on the beautiful Princess, "flowers are but perishable, their external appearance notwithstanding; they gladden us but for a while. There are, however, other flowers that blossom within one's soul, the fragrance of which may last forever."

"Yes, father," interrupted Michal, "that is the very flower I have dreamt of. Take him to the palace, father dear, I am sure he will get me the very one I am after."

"If it pleases the God above and the King below to make me the messenger," came the modest reply from the shepherd's lips.

"I will take the shepherd with us, my daughter. But what is your name and where do you come from, young man?"

"David, the son of Jesse, from Beth-Lehem."

David, the son of Jesse! He became, indeed, the everlasting flower of Michal, having married her and becoming King of Israel, thus saving Saul's family from extinction and annihilation.

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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 are faithfully executed. He shall receive for his services an annual salary of twenty [ten] thousand dollars, and there shall be provided for him a suitable and furnished executive residence. § 2. Resolved (If the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

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

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—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 or hearing and determination. No justice of the appellate division shall, within the department to which he may be designated to perform the duties of an appellate justice, exercise any of the powers of a justice of the supreme court, other than those of a justice out of court, and those pertaining to the appellate division, or to the hearing and decision of motions submitted by consent of counsel, but any such justice, when not actually engaged in performing the duties of such appellate justice in the department to which he is designated, may hold any term of the supreme court and exercise any of the powers of a justice of the supreme court in

county or judicial district in any other department of the state. From and after the last day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, the appellate division shall have the jurisdiction now exercised by the supreme court at its general terms and by the general terms of the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York, the superior court of the city of New York, the superior court of Buffalo and the city of Brooklyn, and such additional jurisdiction as may be conferred by the legislature. 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.—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 expense assessed to the persons or property benefited, by the state or a municipality, under appropriate laws. § 2. Resolved (If the senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and, in conformity with section one of article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

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

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

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

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

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

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section six of article 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.

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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.

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Jews and the Diamond Industry.

In Amsterdam, as elsewhere, the diamond industry is for the greater part in the hands of members of the Jewish community. It was originally a home industry, and was conducted in attics, of which there are many in the old tumble-down houses of Amsterdam. Gradually better workshops were seen to be essential, and the first diamond polishing factory was opened in the early part of last century. The first factory to use steam power was erected in London in 1824, and the first in Amsterdam in 1840. Electricity is now largely used. The largest diamond-polishing factory in the world is that of Messrs. Asscher, of Paris and Amsterdam. The total value of diamonds handled in Amsterdam per annum exceeds £4,250,000, of which the United States, the most important buyer, purchases about £2,000,000 polished and £100,000 rough.

A Masonic Lodge in Jerusalem.

Chester is about to have a unique masonic distinction conferred upon it. After protracted negotiations it was recently decided to form a lodge, mainly of research, to meet at Jerusalem, and to be called "The Lodge of King Solomon's Temple," whose members should be drawn from all parts of the world. Owing to political unrest in Jerusalem, the promoters were advised to postpone the actual establishment of the lodge there for a few years, and to meet meanwhile somewhere under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England. The promoters, after much deliberation, decided to have the new lodge consecrated in the Province of Cheshire, and accordingly a charter was granted last month by the Grand Lodge of England to "The Lodge of King Solomon's Temple, No. 3,464, Chester." Lord Egerton, of Tatton, Provincial Grand Master of Cheshire, will perform the ceremony. The founders of the new lodge number eighty, and many of them are drawn from distant parts of the Empire.—Chester Chronicle.

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.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section six of article 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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CORRESPONDENCE.

The Get Evil.

Editor HEBREW STANDARD.

Mr. Edward Herbert writes very appropriately in the last issue of your valuable paper that something should be done to remedy the get evil. But the remedy suggested by him does not appeal to me as being either advisable or practical, except in so far as the establishment of some authoritative body (Beth Din) is concerned. With this proposition I not only agree, but I have in fact advocated it for many years. The question is, "What shall the proposed Beth Din do?" Mr. Herbert thinks that such a body should be clothed with the authority of dissolving the matrimonial bond in cases of desertion. This would amount in substance to the re-creation of a Jewish divorce court, to take the place of, and supercede the regularly established courts of the State. Can this be done, and if so is it desirable? While in the legal aid bureau I have learned the terrible consequences of the indiscreet and loose method of the giving of "gets" on the part of some rabbis, and did everything in my power to reduce the evil. I caused articles to be published in the Jewish press depicting the sufferings and hardships in certain specific cases in which I was called upon to act officially. Years ago I addressed lengthy communications to Professor Schechter, Dr. Pereira Mendes and other prominent rabbis, calling their attention to the dangers of the indiscreet get. At my solicitation the late Dr. Radin and the eloquent Rev. Masliansky lectured from the forum of the Educational Alliance on the subject. The orthodox rabbis in convention assembled some time thereafter took up the matter and adopted resolutions condemning the habit of giving gets at random before a legal divorce had been obtained. About the same time I called on the three rabbis, sitting as a Beth Din under the auspices of the Adath Israel, telling them of the bad consequences of the "get" and of the Chillul Hashem it was creating, and asked them whether some means could not be devised whereby the get might be retained, but without its accompanying evil consequences. But all my reasoning was of no avail. I only came in for a good deal of abuse at the hands of one of the gentlemen.

In one case the conduct of a so-called rabbi was so revolting that I brought him before the bar of justice, where he pleaded guilty to his offense, and at my solicitation was let off with a suspended sentence. This was a case where the gentleman (?) not only gave the "get," but afterwards acted as Schatchen (matrimonial agent) and Mesader K'lartin (officiating minister) for the woman, entering finally into a conspiracy with the first husband for the purpose of extorting money from the poor creature. When she refused to give up (she had no money) she was indicted for bigamy on the complaint of her husband and, in her fear, fled from the city. She came very near being sent to prison for a crime which she never intended to commit, having been led to believe that the "get" was a legal divorce and gave her the right to remarry. I obtained immunity for her. I know of cases where, in the heat of their anger, parties rushed to a rabbi for a "get" and, while there, cooled off and were quite willing to retract, but were not allowed to leave the room until the get has been given.

The propaganda I carried on was not altogether fruitless. The majority of people no longer look upon the get as a legal decree of divorce, and as time goes on and the masses learn more and more of our laws the evil is bound to grow less. The situation, however, still exists and something ought to be done to put an end to a matter, which not only works needless hardships, but tends to undermine our standing in the community. Now what is the remedy? Should a ban be put on the get by making it a felony to give it under any and all circumstances? This can be done. The fact is that section 376 of the Penal Code prohibits it. It reads as follows:

Section 376—Until a marriage has been dissolved or annulled, by a proper tribunal, or court of competent jurisdiction, any person who shall assume to grant a divorce in writing, purporting to divorce husband and wife and permitting them or either of them to lawfully marry again shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, etc.

But the rabbis evade this law by the handling of a P'tur to the parties, which recites that they have a right to remarry after they shall have obtained a divorce from the court. This P'tur is written in Hebrew and the ignorant people do not know its purport. To them the get is a legal decree and a license to remarry. I drew up an amendment to the law prohibiting the giving of a get before there is a decree of divorce from the court. This bill was turned over to the Law Committee and I heard no more about it. What is to be done? Shall the get be entirely abolished; shall it be legalized? Let me answer the first query. While the abolition of the get would do away with its evil consequences, it would on the other hand encroach on the conscientious scruples of the religiously inclined, to whom a court divorce is not sufficient to dissolve the sacred bond of matrimony and who would still consider themselves as aquaos without the ritual divorce. This must be avoided of course. The religious feelings of men and women must be respected. Shall there be no get without a previous decree of divorce from the court? Even that would hardly solve the problem. For be it remembered that under the Jewish law the man must give the get. Left to their own decision the unscrupulous husbands would very likely use that as a weapon to extort money from their poor wives. Shall the get be legalized? What sensible Jew would ask for that? For would not that mean putting ourselves outside of the pale of the general law? In Russia, where the Jew is legally an outcast, the government takes cognition of the get. The State virtually says to the Jew: I do not care for you, your marriages, your divorces, your domestic affairs. I simply tolerate you and wink at your affairs, no more and no less. In civilized countries, however, where the Jew enjoys equal rights with his fellow citizens of other denominations, he must certainly be the last one to ask for special laws, which as a logical sequence must put him outside of the general citizenship. Suppose the State were to describe for the Jew a form of oath in court, different from that administered to others, would we not be loudest in our protests? Why then should the Jew have his ritual divorce legalized, when no other church sect, or denomination, has such legalized ritual divorce?

The solemnizing of the marriage by each and every denomination according to the rites of its own church is recognized by the State as a legal act. The Jew is no exception to the rule. The dissolution of the matrimonial bond, however, is reserved by the law to the State alone. The Jew would only be degraded as a citizen were different laws enacted for him in that regard, as in the case in Russia.

But suppose even the get could be legalized and that we would acquiesce to the exceptional law. What practical good could be expected of that? The law of the State recognizes only one ground for an absolute divorce. That is adultery. When that can be proven by the innocent party it makes no difference even if the guilty party has absconded the jurisdiction of the court so that personal service of the summons and complaint cannot be made on him or her. By an order of the court the service can be made by publication. The deserted woman does not necessarily lose her chance for an absolute divorce as long as she can produce the required evidence. Without this evidence no divorce can be obtained, even when the accused can be personally served. Mr. Herbert is mistaken when he says that after five years' desertion the deserted party gets permission from the court to remarry. Section 299 P. C. of the Penal Code only says that "The last section (referring to section 298 defining the crime of bigamy) does not extend to a person whose former husband or wife has been absent for five years successively then last past, without being known to him or her within that time to be living and believed by him or her to be dead."

This, as I understand the law, is only a matter of defense in a criminal prosecution for bigamy. It is not a permission to remarry. Desertion alone is no ground for an absolute divorce in this State; any decree from the proposed Beth Din to the contrary notwithstanding. Or would Mr. Herbert have the law so changed that in the case of a Jew's desertion alone should be made a ground for divorce? I hardly believe that he would care to go to that ex-

tent. The only solution of the "get" problem in my humble opinion is this: No get or P'tur should be allowed without a legal divorce previously obtained and the law should be amended to that extent. After the legal divorce has been obtained there should be a regularly constituted Beth Din to issue the ritual "get" whether the man so wishes or not. This would remove the danger of having the woman remain an Agunah (forsaken one) and with the removal of this danger no one would even care to have the "get" before the legal decree. Adultery is ground for absolute divorce in the Jewish law and the Beth Din could compel the husband to give the same. The Talmud recites cases where the husband was forced to give the "get." The only difficulty is the manner of handing the "get," since this, as I understand it, must be done by the husband or his messenger. It seems to me, however, that under given conditions, the rabbi of standing ought to be able to overcome the difficulty. Of course I am only reasoning as a layman. However, I can see no other solution of the problem.

The Domestic Relations Court the way it is now conducted needs no relief. It is not overburdened with work. The court, I am sorry to say, has not turned out to be what I intended and has fallen short of the ideal court for the establishment of which I have spent many years of hard work, especially in this true as far as our people are concerned. There is no one there who understands them, their character, needs, habits and requirements. During the seven years of my service in the Legal Aid Bureau I made it my highest aim to prevent Chillul Hashem by keeping their domestic troubles from the public eye. Since the gentlemen who preside over the Domestic Relations Court cannot as a matter of course have the understanding and sympathy for our unfortunate co-religionists a private domestic relations and desertion bureau might not be amiss.

BERNHARD RABBINO.

New York, Oct. 23, 1910.

Beware!

Editor Hebrew Standard:

It is with wonder that I read on your editorial page, that Rabbis Solomon Schindler, Y. S. V., and M. M. Eichler, of Boston, have taken means of restoring the Succoth celebration among our people in the modern Athens. I read the statement over and over, and if it had appeared in any other paper than the HEBREW STANDARD I would have refused to believe it. I spent fifteen years of my life in Boston, and was there when Dr. Schindler occupied the pulpit from where Charley Fleischer, Y. S. V., is now sending forth his views. Mr. Schindler, like Mr. Fleischer, gave every evidence of his love for Jews and everything Jewish by trying to do all the harm he possibly could to the members of the orthodox community. Now he comes forward with some scheme to REVIVE a Jewish custom. What's the game? Is Mr. Schindler tired of his job as superintendent of the Jewish (?) home where he sees to it that kosher meat should not enter the place? Do you not think with me that if Mr. Schindler would undertake to teach some Judaism to his charges he would do enough? But methinks that if he did that there would be little advertising in it and a pamphlet is certainly a good advertisement; so much so that it even gets mention in the HEBREW STANDARD. By the way, I would like to know whether Mr. Schindler used his good old standby, the "Tzeanoh V'Reanho" or "welber chumes" for his ideas in the pamphlet. There is something rotten in Denmark, and it behooves the Jews of Boston to keep their weather eye open. When the leopard will change his spots, then will I believe that there is a Jewish thought in Mr. Schindler, Y. S. V., who personally told me to inform an orthodox Jew to go and starve because he (the O. J.) objected to work on the Sabbath, when Mr. S. was at the head of the Hebrew Benevolent Association. When an orthodox Jew was charged with having too much wine in his possession on the eve of a Passover, and he (Schindler) informed the Gentile police that the Jew's claim that the wine was special for Passover was a blind, and that any wine fit to be drunk on any day was good enough for Passover, and that the same could be bought in any barroom. He knew at the time that the Gayim would take his words as true because they looked on him as the leading rabbi

in Boston by virtue of his holding the richest pulpit in that city.

There is something wrong somewhere, and the Jews of Boston ought to be well on their guard. ISCH TCHOCHIM. Troy, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1910.

Congregation Orach Chaim Honors Its President.

The annual meeting of the Congregation Orach Chaim was held last Sunday afternoon and was largely attended. Prior to the meeting Mr. Julius J. Dukas on behalf of the members in a few well-chosen words presented to Mr. Edwin Kaufman a pair of handsome solid silver candelabra as a slight token of the esteem in which Mr. Kaufman is held by the members he has so faithfully served as president for the past six years. The recipient feelingly responded.



MR. EDWIN KAUFMAN.

The meeting resulted in the re-election of Mr. Edwin Kaufman as president; Mr. David Berg as vice-president, Mr. Julius J. Dukas as treasurer, and Mr. S. Schwarzschild as secretary. Messrs. Lubetkin, Gitterman, Ladinsky, Jarmulowsky Fischman and Turkeltaub, were elected trustees.

Mr. Kaufman is one of the most efficient workers in this city in the cause of traditional Judaism, and besides being a vice-president of the Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations, is an active member of thirty-three charitable, religious and communal organizations.

To Celebrate Dr. Lippe's Eightieth Birthday.

Dr. Karpel Lippe, of Jassy, Roumania, will be eighty years of age to-morrow (Saturday), and the Roumanian Jews in this country will appropriately celebrate the event by a gathering at the First Roumanian-American Synagogue, No. 91 Rivington street, at 8 p. m. Mr. Wolf Nadler, chairman of the committee, has arranged an attractive programme. Mr. Leo Wolfson will preside at the meeting.

Albert Lucas Religious Classes.

These classes have opened for their twelfth season.

In the Kalvarea Synagogue, Pike street, Miss Jeanette Merblum will again act as principal, and new pupils will be enrolled on Sunday, October 30 at 10 a. m.

In the First Roumanian Synagogue, Rivington street, the classes under the direction of Miss Augusta Wolf have already had several sessions, and no new pupils can be accommodated this season in that building, unless they present themselves for enrollment on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

New York is flocking to the Colonial Theatre to see the Imperial Russian Dancers, and so intense is their interest manifested in Baldina and Kosloff and their wonderful terpsichorean confres, that Manager Percy G. Williams has yielded to popular demand and retained them as the stellar attraction for a third week commencing October 31. Among the new dances in their repertoire which have never previously been seen in America are "The Fire Bird" (L'Oiseau de Feu), "Beauty and Beast" and "The Cossack dance, Alexis Kosloff dancing the latter. "The Governor's Son" will be an added attraction. A splendid company of fifteen, including Rosie Green and her Six Dancing Dimples, will interpret the snappy and humorously complicated comedy. James and Sadie Leonard, Sam Chip and Mary Marble, Eilda Morris, Hedges Brothers and Jacobson, Tom Waters, Malla and Bart, and the latest motion pictures are also announced.

Koenig a Preferred Candidate.

Judging from the tenor of the newspaper editorial references made to the candidacy of Secretary of State Samuel S. Koenig, who is running for re-election, that well-known public official's personal excellence and his record in office appeals strongly to the press and the public. He believes that a public office is a public trust, and he has carried out that principle during his term of office.

Secretary Koenig has won thousands of friends during his incumbency of the office of Secretary of State. He has given close personal attention to the many duties imposed upon him. He has earned the praise of all and his honesty, fidelity and integrity is of the wind that is wanted in our high official stations.

Mr. Koenig is a splendid type of citizen. Representatives of the large business interests of the State who daily have to transact business with Secretary Koenig have found him uniformly courteous, painstaking and obliging. Such a man commends himself to all classes of voters, and it is high praise for Secretary Koenig and his record in office when such prominent and influential newspapers as the Utica Daily Press, an independent newspaper of the character of the New York Times and the New York Evening Post commend him to the support of all the voters of the State.

No former show at the New York Hippodrome has exceeded in popularity that of the present season's offering at the big playhouse where the three spectacles, "The International Cup," "The Ballet of Niagara" and "The Earthquake" attract capacity houses twice a day. A feature of great interest is the circus which forms part of the first spectacle. Besides the excellent acrobatic acts of the Four Lukens, the Metzelti Troupe who perform triple somersaults in midair, the dainty equestrian novelty of Miss Louise Stickney and trained bears of Mlle. Spellman are especially worthy of note, as are also performing lions and elephants.

After five years' absence from the vaudeville stage, Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon will make their reappearance in New York at Percy Williams' Alhambra Theatre October 31. Their vehicle will be "Bearding the Lion," by James Clarence Harvey. It concerns a pompous theatrical manager and a star who seeks and gets a "chance," and is splendidly adapted to the talents of these distinguished artists. Attractions of scarcely minor importance are "The New Leader," with Sam Mann as a German musical director in the chief role. Gene Greene, Bellelaire Brothers, Harry Breen, Berry and Barry, and Treat's Seals in tricks of marvelous sagacity. Afternoon and evening concerts are given every Sunday.

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IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

AGUDATH JESHORIM.—Rev. Dr. David Davidson preaches Sabbath morning on "My Brother's Keeper."
SHAARI ZEDEK OF HARLEM.—Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel preaches Sabbath morning on "He, the Beginning of Creation."

ANSHE CHESED.—Dr. Gustav N. Hausmann preaches Sabbath morning on "The Creation."

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris will lecture and Rev. H. L. Martin officiate as cantor this evening.

YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.—Dr. Gustav N. Hausmann, of Temple Anshe Chesed, will conduct the services and lecture this evening.

BNAI JESHURUN.—Rabbi B. A. Tintner preaches Sabbath morning on "Brotherly Enmity." The post-graduate class meets Sunday at 10 a. m.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.—At the children's services this Sabbath afternoon Rev. Dr. J. D. Spear will preach and Rev. R. Rinder officiate as cantor.

HAND IN HAND (Bronx).—Rev. Dr. I. Reichert lectures this Friday evening on "Beginnings;" Sabbath morning on "The Weekly Portion of the Law."

BETH ISRAEL BIKUR CHOLIM.—Owing to the death of Rev. Aaron Eisenman's father, there will be no sermon this Sabbath morning.

BIRTH

SOCIAL.

Among recent arrivals from Europe is Mrs. Meyer Jarmulowsky, who, accompanied by her children, spent the summer abroad.

The Halcyon Club, a popular Hariem organization, will have their second matinee dance at Palm Garden, East Fifty-eighth street, on Sunday afternoon, October 30.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Kassel for the marriage ceremony of their daughter Jessie to Mr. Vernon M. Berrick, which will be performed by Rev. Aaron Eisenman at Temple Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, Lexington avenue and Twenty-second street, on Tuesday, November 1.

The Daughters of Israel will hold their fourth annual ball on Sunday, November 20, at the Grand Central Palace, 43d street and Lexington avenue. The proceeds of the affair will go towards building a home for the Aged Hebrews in Harlem. Prizes will be given to the three most popular ladies.

The sixtieth anniversary of the Mutual Benefit Society was appropriately celebrated last Sunday night by a banquet, entertainment and ball at the Lexington, 109 East 116th street. There was a very large audience present and the entertainment was highly enjoyed by all.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Robert celebrated their golden wedding in the eastern ballroom of the Hotel Astor last Saturday evening with a reception, dinner and dance to about eighty of their family and closest friends. Mr. and Mrs. Robert were married in this city at 120 East Sixth street, at their sister's residence, on October 21, 1860, and have lived continuously in New York.

Mr. Robert is a retired business man and connected with many charitable institutions. Mrs. Robert is also well known in charitable circles, having been for thirty years the president of the Deborah Society and vice-president of the Sydenham Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Erich Korngold, two years ago, when he was eleven years old, composed the music to a ballet-pantomine. This has just been produced at the Vienna Opera, and the critics discover in it evidence of

phenomenal gifts. They laud its thematic invention as well as its mastery of form. An instrumental trio by Korngold, who is described as a normay boy fond of play as well as of study, is shortly to be performed. Why does not one of our local organizations give us a chance to hear it? Here is a hint to Mr. Marwin or to Miss Margulies.

Alma Gluck, with the invaluable aid of Kurt Schindler at the piano, gave a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening a week ago. Her programme consisted almost entirely of modern songs, many of them quite unfamiliar. There was a "Rheinlegend" by Gustav Mahler, which was a happy blend of the spirit of the old folksied and of modern instrumentation. Miss Gluck imparted to it infinite charm. A lovely cradle song by Smetana, arranged by Mr. Schindler, suited admirably the silvery timbre of the artist's voice, as well as her command of nuance and shading. Detailed reference to the long—but not at all too-long list is, of course, impossible, but I recall with particular pleasure a Tuscan folksong, piquantly melodious, two selections from an opera of Rimsky-Korsakoff, and in the American group Cadman's "From the Land of the Sky-Blue Water," Saar's "The Little Gray Dove," and Schindler's setting of Shelley's "Fairy Song."

Grant-White once coined the phrase "vocal velvet," to describe the speech of a popular actress. It could more aptly be applied to Miss Gluck's English diction, which is remarkable for clearness and elegance. As she sings it, English reveals greater musical possibilities than we generally give it credit for possessing.

While anti-Semitism plays, or has played, an important role in Austrian politics, its influence in matters of art seems to be very slight. Only the other day the city of Vienna, through its anti-Semitic Burgomaster, presented a gold medal to Karl Goldmark in recognition of his eighteenth birthday. The venerable composer is a Jew who has never abandoned or denied his faith.

Josef Hofmann's first recital takes place at Carnegie Hall to-morrow afternoon. His programme comprises two sonatas by Beethoven—op. 70 and op. 26—the same composer's rondo a capriccio op. 129, and march from the "Ruins of Athens," a group of Chopin pieces and six numbers by Russian composers.

The Irving Place Theatre belongs to no wealthy syndicate, and if its manager can make both ends meet he probably considers himself lucky. Of course he cannot pay large salaries. In view of these conditions he deserves great credit for bringing over an operetta company which, from a purely musical point of view, has hardly its equal on any Broadway stage. And this prompts the question: What becomes of all the singers annually turned out by the conservatories and the teachers? Certainly they do not find their way into the companies appearing in light operas or musical comedies, for in these a well-trained voice is a rara avis indeed. Did not even the resourceful Mr. Hammerstein have to import a French baritone to interpret the leading role in "Hans" (En parentheses I think that the equal of that singer might, with a little diligent search, have been found right here).

The operetta this week at the Irving Place is Suppe's "Boccaccio."

From the "Concert Direction M. H. Hanson" we learn that Adolphe Borchard, the French pianist, makes his American debut in Chicago with the Theodore Thomas orchestra. Andre Benoit, pianist, director of the Hanson Vocal Quartette, began the season at Kansas City last Wednesday. Rheinhold von Warlich's programmes are expected to contain many compositions of unusual character. This young basso-cantante will undertake to fill the place of Dr. Wuellner. He is an admirable artist. Boris Hambourg, the 'cellist, appears in this country for the first time this evening in Pittsburg, where he plays with Gracia Ricardo, the American dramatic soprano. J. M.

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BROOKLYN NOTES.

Dinner to Samuel S. Koenig.

A public dinner will be tendered to Hon. Samuel S. Koenig, Secretary of State, at the Borough Park club house on Saturday, October 29.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt will be among the speakers. The committee in charge of the affair is headed by Mr. Joseph Baroness.

Congregation Shaari Zedek.

Services in the new edifice of the congregation erected at Putnam avenue, between Reid and Stuyvesant avenues, were held for the first time last Sabbath and a goodly congregation attended. Friday evening, Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, of Manhattan, addressed the congregation. On Sunday evening a banquet was given at the Willoughby Mansion.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

An appreciative audience of members and their friends thronged the auditorium of the Y. M. H. A. of Brooklyn, at 345 Ninth street, last Sunday evening to listen to the address delivered by Col. Alexander S. Bacon on the subject, "The Origin of Republics." An excellent musical programme preceded the speaker. Mr. Bernard Urdang artistically rendered several 'cello selections, and the aria from "La Boheme" (Puccini) by Miss Hattie Newmark, a well-known Brooklyn vocalist, brought forth much applause and she was obliged to render several encores.

The affair was the first of a series of monthly lectures and entertainments by the association for the year 1910-1911, and was a grand success.

Colonel Bacon's address in part appears elsewhere in this issue.

Congregation Ohav Sholem.

At the annual meeting of the congregation held at the synagogue, Thatford avenue, near Belmont (Brownsville) last Saturday, Mr. William B. Roth was re-elected president for the fourth consecutive term. Mr. Roth was presented with a handsomely engraved set of resolutions by the members.

Supreme Court Justice G. J. Garretson was present and delivered a short address in which he praised the progressive spirit of the Hebrews of Greater New York.

Congregation Bnai Sholaum.

The formal installation of Rabbi Israel Herbert Levinthal as the minister of Congregation Bnai Sholaum of Brooklyn will take place this Sunday evening, October 30, at 8 o'clock sharp at the synagogue, Ninth street above Fifth avenue. A splendid programme has been arranged, and the affair promises to be one which the Jews of South Brooklyn will long remember. Rabbi Levinthal will be inducted into office by Rabbi Charles I. Hoffman, of Newark, N. J., the president of the Alumni Association of the Jewish Theological Seminary. Rabbi B. L. Levinthal, chief rabbi of the orthodox Jews of Philadelphia and father of the young minister, will deliver the opening prayer and also deliver an

FURS

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address. Prof. Israel Friedlander, acting president of the seminary; Rev. Z. H. Masliansky and Louis Marshall, Esq., will also deliver addresses. A special musical programme has been arranged for the occasion under the direction of the cantor, Rev. Freedman. All the rabbis of Brooklyn have been invited and are expected to be present. After the exercises a reception will be held in the vestry rooms of the synagogue under the auspices of the sisterhood of the congregation.

Hebrew Educational Society.

In connection with the Dental Hygiene Exhibit at the Hebrew Educational Society in progress this week, Dr. Benjamin Shapiro delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Care of the Teeth" on Sunday evening, October 23. Dr. M. Rothenberg will give a talk on Monday afternoon, October 24, to children on "The Tooth Brush." On Thursday afternoon, October 27, Dr. Max Joffe will give a talk to children on "The Teeth."

Dr. Simon Shapiro will deliver an illustrated lecture on Sunday evening, October 30, on "The Relation of the Mouth and Teeth to the Body."

The first of the series of concerts to be given every other Wednesday evening takes place October 26. The chief feature is the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band. Tickets for this concert were distributed among working young men and young women of this neighborhood.

Cong. Baith Israel Anshel Emes.

There was a large attendance of members present at the annual meeting of the Congregation Baith Israel Anshel Emes at its vestry rooms, at Harrison and Court streets. The various officers and committees submitted their reports showing the progress that had been made during the past year. The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: Mr. Louis Summer, president (re-elected); Mr. Isaac Applebaum, vice-president (re-elected); Mr. Samuel Autor, treasurer, and Mr. Frank Morris, secretary. The following trustees were elected for a term of three years: Samuel Lederman, Jacob Kronman, Samuel Brooks, Isaac Applebaum and Jacob Schindle.

A club for boys has been formed under the direction of Mr. Jessie Pasternack. New clubs will be formed as soon as club leaders can be procured to lead them. They do much to supplant the work of the Sunday school. A teachers' training class is being formed, and negotiations under way for procuring com-

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petent instructors from the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York to give a course of lectures on methods of Sunday school teaching and instruction in Biblical and post-Biblical history and religion.

The Talmud Torah school will resume its regular sessions on Tuesday, November 1. Instruction in Hebrew and the Jewish religion will be given every week day afternoon. Rev. Dr. Goldfarb is the principal of the school.

On Sunday evening, October 30, at the Imperial Hall on Fulton street and Red Hock lane, Brooklyn, the sisterhood of the Congregation will hold their second annual "Simchath Torah" ball.

Rerely has a manager succeeded in assembling so notable a comedy company as that which Charles Frohman presents next week at the Montauk Theatre in the delightfully amusing French comedy, "Decorating Clementine." He brings the entire company, headed by those two inimitable comedians, G. P. Huntley and Hattie Williams, to Brooklyn fresh from their success at the Lyceum Theatre in New York. Among the talented players in the all-star cast are Doris Keane, Ernest Lawford, Ritchie Ling and Louis Massen who are known throughout the country for their remarkable character roles. The comedy itself is one of the most entertaining that has been imported from France in the last decade. It is the seventh and greatest success of that brilliant pair of French playwrights, MM. DeFlers and DeCaillavet, and is now being presented in six different languages

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A GERMAN LADY, highly educated, seeks position as companion to refined lady; is qualified to look after household interests and sick room. Address Mrs. G., 741 East 183d street.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE desire to let nicely furnished room to one or two gentlemen; meals optional; no other roomers; steam heated apartment. 53 East 109th street, apartment 12.

TUTOR WANTED, by private family, to instruct in Hebrew and have charge of boys; must live with family; one conversant in German preferred. Apply by letter only and state experience. S. ROTENBERG, 542 Decatur street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

120TH STREET, NO. 145 WEST, NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM to rent, in private house, with refined Jewish family. Cuisine excellent, exquisite kosher service. Telephone. Reference.

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SOLOMON, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Abraham Solomon, 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, Manheim & Manheim, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1910. REBECCA SOLOMON, Administratrix. MANHEIM & MANHEIM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 302 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

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CHILDREN'S PAGE.

MOTHER.

The noblest thoughts my soul can claim,
The holiest words my tongue can frame,
Unworthy are to praise the name
More sacred than all other.

An infant, when her first love came,
A man, to find it just the same;
Reverently I breathe her name,
The blessed name of Mother.

- G. FETTER.

THE DEAR LITTLE BROOK.

BY REV. A. MISHCON.

ONCE upon a time there was a great and mighty ocean, and not far from his shore there ran a quiet little brook. The ocean had heard that the brook was more loved than he was. People used to speak of her in such affectionate terms as "the dear little brook," they trimmed her banks very tastefully, and often amused themselves by watching the little fish swim about in her crystal waters. The ocean also knew that men and animals alike refreshed themselves with the sweet waters of the brook, while they would never think of tasting his own salty water. So he grew very jealous, and determined to try and do away with his little neighbor the brook.

One day he sent a message to the brook to say that he would be very glad if she would give up her present place and come to stay with him. When the little fish of the brook heard of it they were quite delighted: "Mother," said they to the brook, "let us come. Won't it be nice to live in that vast sea, to have so much freedom?" Of course, could you expect little fish to know better? But we do understand the meaning of the ocean's invitation. So did the brook, and she refused it.

Then the ocean grew more furious than ever. He hastily sent word to say that if the brook would not come he would drag her in by force; he would come and swallow her up. The poor little fish trembled when they heard that. But the brook cheered and comforted them. "Fear not, my dear ones," said she; "many an angry wave has tried to overflow us, but they never could get anywhere near us. Only see that our water remains sweet and clear and fear no one; we shall not perish."

Well, the ocean sent a mighty wave to overwhelm her. The wave rose higher and higher; it rushed toward the shore, but it could get no further than the beach.

So the brook flowed on gaily, and the little fish lived happy ever after.

The tale I have just told you illustrates exactly the position of the Jew-

ish people among the nations of the world.

The other nations—they are the great and stormy ocean. In warfare they sometimes defeated them. But in justice, righteousness and pure religion Israel stood alone. For clear and refreshing water one had to come to the brook. And because of that the nations of the world would never leave us alone. Some of you must have wondered why the Egyptians, Persians, Syrians and similar nations tried their utmost to do away with the Israelites. Was it that our fathers were so bad that all those nations hated them? No, just the contrary; they were so good, so great, so wise, that all envied them, all were jealous of them, just as some foolish children get jealous of one who distinguishes himself at school, just as the ocean was jealous of the brook. When the heathen peoples saw what a wonderful nation our people were, they tried to persuade our fathers to come over to them, to take on their religion, their customs. For that the heathens offered them great honor, dignity and high offices. But as, in spite of all these temptations, the Israelites would not give up their holy faith, would not prove false to their God, those peoples oppressed them and threatened to destroy them.

I should like to point out to you that that jealousy exists even now. Here we are, of course, not persecuted for our religion, as a good many of our brethren in other parts of the world unfortunately are. Yet even here so many people are jealous of us because of our religion. What do they do? They send missionaries to try and induce Jewish children to think of the story about the ocean and the brook.

As an inspector of reformatories was recently visiting a school in the district, he questioned the boys as he went along regarding the work they were doing, and when he came to the harness-maker's shop he stopped before a small boy, who was busily engaged making a canvas bag, and inquired:

"Well, my boy, what are you doing?"

"I'm doing five years, sir," the lad replied.

Seymour: "I didn't know that Breffums had two automobiles, Ashley: "He hasn't."
Seymour: "But I heard him say he had two runabouts."
Ashley: "One of them is his wife's."—Chicago News.

"I certainly have an ingenious press agent."

"How now?"
"The week we sang 'The Barber of Seville' he set up a chair and gave free shaves in the lobby."—Washington Herald.

A girl who is considered as belonging to the high brow crowd was the object of a serenade the other night and in telling a friend about it said: "I don't think there is nothing more nicer than to be woken up at night with vocal singing."—Alma Signal.

Rube: "Where's yer boy naow?"
Josh: "He's in New York."
Rube: "Which side's he on by this time?"
Josh: "What d'yer mean?"
Rube: "Is he sellin' gold bricks a'ready or buyin' 'em yet?"—Cleveland Leader.

CONUNDRUMS.

How many peas in a pint? One.
Why is the letter A like 12 o'clock? Because it is in the middle of day.
Where were the first doughnuts fried? In Greece.
Of what trade are all the presidents? Cabinetmakers.
What is a put up job? Paper on the wall.
What is the best thing to do in a hurry? Nothing.
What is the difference between a dollar bill and a silver quarter? Just 75 cents.

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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.

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 22 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.

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

Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1910.
BENJAMIN A. TINTNER, Administrator.
S. EDMUND SLADKUS, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan New York City

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

Dated New York, June 1, 1910.
HARRY TISSOT, Administrator.
KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Adm.
115 Broadway, 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.

PLONSKY, CARRIE.—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 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 24th day of April, next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1910.
LEWIS SAMUELS, Executor.
ISAAC COHEN, Attorney for Executor, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STERNFELS, BERNARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bernard Sternfels, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 61-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December, next.

Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1910.
SETTIE STERNFELS, Executrix.
HARVEY J. COHEN & BENJ. I. SHIVERTS, Attorneys for Executrix, 61- Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LIGHTHILL, PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Pauline Lighthill, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of January, next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of June, 1910.
MARtha L. LUCK, Administrator.
MORRIS BERKOWITZ, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, New York City.

WEILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alexander Weill, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Herman B. Goodstein, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of March, 1911.

Dated New York, the 22 day of September, 1911.
SOLOMON WEILL, 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.

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.

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, Brough of Manhattan.

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

CHAPTER 363.
 AN ACT making provision for issuing bonds to an amount not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, for the use of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park in the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist, and providing for a submission of the same to the people, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and ten.

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

Section 1. There shall be issued, in the manner hereinafter recited, bonds of this state in an amount not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, which bonds shall be sold by this state and the proceeds thereof paid into the state treasury, and so much thereof as shall be necessary shall be expended by the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park for the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist. The said bonds when issued shall be exempt from taxation. § 2. The comptroller is hereby directed to cause to be prepared the bonds of this state to an amount not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of not to exceed four per centum per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually in the city of New York; said bonds shall be issued for a term of fifty years from their date of issue and shall not be sold for less than par. The comptroller is hereby charged with the duty of selling said bonds to the highest bidder, after advertising for a period of twenty consecutive days (Sundays excepted) in at least two daily newspapers printed in the city of New York, and one in the city of Albany; said advertisements shall contain a provision to the effect that the comptroller in his discretion may reject any or all bids made in pursuance of said advertisements, and in the event of such rejection the comptroller is authorized to advertise 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 herebefore 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, namely: "Shall chapter (here insert the number of this chapter) of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, entitled 'An act making provision for issuing bonds to an amount not exceeding two million five hundred thousand dollars, for the use of the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park in the extension and improvement of the park under their jurisdiction as from time to time such park may exist, and providing for a submission of the same to the people, to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and ten,' be approved?"

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, 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 undispensed 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 members elected to the Assembly 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.

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

dollars in lieu of expenses), to fifteen 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 five hundred 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 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.

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 five hundred 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 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 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.

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW; MATTER IN BRACKETS [] IS OLD LAW TO BE OMITTED.
STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE
 Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1910.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section six of article three of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held November eighth, nineteen hundred and ten. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

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

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

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, 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.

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

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

State of New York, In Assembly, May 23, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, 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.

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

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

AMENDMENT NUMBER TEN.
 Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to article seven, section eight, of the constitution, in relation to canals.
 Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That section eight of article seven of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 8. The legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Erie canal, the Oswego canal, the Champlain canal, the Cayuga and Seneca canal, [or] the Black River canal [;] or any part of said canals, or any lands, slips, docks, or other structures, basins, harbors, or terminals connected with and appurtenant to said canals hereafter provided, acquired or constructed by the state to aid commerce upon said canals, or upon tide waters, lakes, or canalized waterways, including all that portion of the Erie canal in the city of Buffalo from the guard lock therein to and including Commercial Slip and the slips leading from the canal to the Erie basin, but they shall remain the property of the state and under its management forever. The word "canal," as used herein, includes slips, harbors and the canals as constructed and improved under and pursuant to chapter one hundred and forty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and three, as heretofore amended, and under and pursuant to chapter three hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine. No part of any of the said canals nor of said lands, slips, docks, or other structures, basins, harbors or terminals, shall be abandoned, until the same shall have ceased to be a portion thereof and shall have been declared abandoned by an act of the legislature, based upon a certificate of the canal board, that it is no longer a portion thereof. All funds that may be derived from any lease, sale or other disposition of any canal not above mentioned, or of any part of the canals, lands, slips, docks, or other structures, basins, harbors or terminals, which shall have ceased to be a portion thereof and declared abandoned, as above provided, shall be applied to the improvement, maintenance or repair of the remaining canals. [The prohibition of lease, sale or other disposition 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.

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

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

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

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, 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.

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

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

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

State of New York, In Assembly, May 23, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, 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.

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

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

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, 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.

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

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

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

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, 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.

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

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

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

State of New York, In Assembly, May 23, 1910.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, 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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Fine, soft bleached and extra heavy unbleached—worth .90	5%	Bleached—42 inch—usually .11	8 1/2%	42x36 reg. .14	12%	42x36 reg. .14	12%
		Bleached—45 inch—usually .12	9 1/2%	45x36 reg. .15	13 1/2%	45x36 reg. .15	13 1/2%
		Unbleached—40 inch—usually .10	6%	50x36 reg. .17	17 1/2%	50x36 reg. .17	17 1/2%
				54x36 reg. .19		54x36 reg. .19	
				54x90 reg. .49		54x90 reg. .49	
				65x90 reg. .54		65x90 reg. .54	
				72x90 reg. .59		72x90 reg. .59	
				81x90 reg. .64		81x90 reg. .64	
				90x90 reg. .69		90x90 reg. .69	

Hemstitched Pillow Cases—5 cents more per size. H. B. Sheets—10 cents more per size. Full assortment of extra size sheets up to about three yards long. ALL MEASUREMENTS ARE BEFORE HEMMING.

Towels of Various Kinds and Sizes

Pure Linen Huck Towels 17x32—hemmed—red borders—value .16	.12 1/2
Linen Damask Towels—18 1/2x37—spoke hemstitching—colored broche borders—value .24	.16 1/2
Heavy Tuck Towels—21x40—pure linen—hemmed—wide damask borders—value .35	.25
Damask Figured Huck Towels—22x45—hemstitched—value .39	.20
Heavy Satin Damask Towels—24 1/2x41—value .65	.47
Towelings—Specially Low in Price!	
Union Linen Dish and Roller Towelings—good, firm quality—worth .10	6%
All Linen Towelings—Housekeeper's Pride—good selection of borders—worth .12 1/2	9%
All Linen Towelings—extra heavy, for dish, roller and glass—imported expressly for us—worth .18	12 1/2%
All Linen Bathing Towelings—plain and twilled—the old "Reliable"—same as grandmother used—worth .22	18%
90-inch All Linen Sheetings—every thread linen—worth \$1.25	.89

All Linen Damasks, Napkins and Cloths

Irish, Scotch and German, from the best manufacturers of those countries... All pure linen over 100 patterns, including many new stripes and floral effects, some with new double borders.	
60 to 62 inch Damasks—White, Silver or Cream—regular .50 yard	.48
64 and 70 inch—Cream and full Satin Bleach—regular .65	.57
66 and 70 inch—Cream, Silver and full bleached—reg. .70	.65
70-inch—Full Bleached and Cream—worth .89	.75
70 and 72 inch Satin Damasks—extra quality—cream and white—worth \$1.19	.98
70 and 72 inch Fine Scotch Damasks—full satin bleach and extra heavy cream—regularly \$1.25	1.10
72-inch Satin Double Damasks—an exceptional leader at \$2.00	1.79
72-inch Satin Double Damasks—extra fine—majority stripe effects—worth \$2.50 yard	1.98

All Linen Cloths and Napkins

TWO STANDARD SCOTCH MANUFACTURES.	
Cloths—	
68x88 inch	2.19 —worth \$2.50
68x86 inch	2.69 —worth \$2.98
68x107 inch	3.10 —worth \$3.49
Napkins—	
20x20 inch	2.29 doz.—worth \$2.67
23 1/2x23 1/2 inch	3.39 doz.—worth \$3.79
Cloths—	
71x71 inch	2.98 —worth \$3.29
71x89 inch	3.69 —worth \$4.08
71x108 inch	4.39 —worth \$4.98
Napkins—	
20x20 inch	2.98 doz.—worth \$3.49
24x24 inch	4.39 doz.—worth \$4.98

Bed Comfortables Bed Spreads

Assortments that add the pleasure of buying at such satisfactory prices.

FULL SIZE COMFORTABLES—Sateen—fine white cotton	
filling	1.98 to 3.98
Silkoline—white cotton filling—some with sateen border	.98 to 2.49
Silk and Satin—down filled	7.98 to 25.00
Sateen and Silk—wool filled	5.49 to 19.98
FULL SIZE CROCHET SPREADS—	
Hemmed	.98, 1.39, 1.49 to 1.98
Fringed	1.69, 1.79, 2.25
FULL SIZE MARSEILLES SPREADS—	
Hemmed	2.49, 2.69, 2.98 to 6.98
Fringed	2.98, 3.79, 4.49, 4.98
Scalloped—include extra sizes	4.49, 4.98, 5.49, 5.98 to 7.49
MERCERIZED SPREADS—	
1/2 SIZE CROCHET SPREADS—	
Hemmed	.79, .98, 1.39, 1.79
Fringed	1.15, 1.69, 1.98
1/2 SIZE MARSEILLES SPREADS—	
Hemmed	2.25, 2.79, 3.98
Fringed	2.98
Scalloped—satin finish	4.49 to 5.98
SINGLE SIZE MARSEILLES SPREADS—	
Hemmed	2.25, 2.49, 2.69
Fringed	2.98
CRIB SPREADS—	
Hemmed crochet	.98
Fringed crochet	1.10, 1.25
Hemmed Marseilles	1.49 to 1.98
Fringed Marseilles	1.89
Scalloped Marseilles	1.98
COLORED BEDSPREADS—	
Single size	.98
Full size	1.25, 1.69, 2.49
Full size—fringed	1.89, 2.69

Pillows and Feathers

GOOD FEATHER PILLOWS—Blue and white stripe ticking—	
20x28	worth .89
22x28	worth .98
LIVE GEESE FEATHER PILLOWS—Herringbone or fancy stripe sateen—	
20x28	Reg. 1.98, Spec. 1.37
22x30	\$2.25, 1.49
24x30	\$2.69, 1.84
26x30	\$2.98, 2.09
FEATHERS BY POUND—	
Choice White Geese	.80, .47
Three-quarters down	\$1.05, .78
Selected white down	\$1.98, 1.29

Blankets At Quick Selling Prices!

To buy at these quotations is to make no mistake. Values like these are not every-day possibilities.

Pure Australian Blankets—white with colored borders—for double beds—worth \$8.98	5.98
Finer Australian Wool Blankets to Fine California Wool Blankets—white and colors—11-4 size—worth \$5.98	3.98
All-Wool Scarlet Californias—for single beds—reg. \$4.98	2.98
Novelty Art Blankets—66x90—beautiful colorings—pair	2.98
Pleasant Blankets—for single beds—white and colored—value .79	.59
for double beds—value \$1.00	.79

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