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Mosaic Income Tax and Referendum

By Henry Wallace

Des Moines, Ia.

I shall discuss but a small part of the Bible, the oldest part, the Pentateuch of the Five Books of Moses, and of them only the small part that deals with legislation. In this body of laws we have first, the moral code, now universally accepted, and the proper application of which to existing conditions is the professed aim of all current legislation in every civilized country. It is a moral code which no one attempts to amend or interpret.

The first four commandments define our duty to God, the Supreme; the fifth, our duty to government as represented by parents, and properly too, in a patriarchal age; the last five, our duty to our fellowmen; the first three of which refer to acts, the fourth to words, and the last to thoughts. The first of the second table, or the sixth commandment, protects life, the second purity, the third property, the fourth reputation. The last forbids the desire that comes from without and the greed that comes from within to violate any of these commandments.

Next we have the application of the above fundamental principles to a nation of ex-slaves, newly emancipated freedmen, for the most part ignorant and illiterate, with deeply rooted evil habits and age long evil customs, where the object was to secure not the best system of government, but the best for them, as Moses distinctly announced in the Book of Deuteronomy.

The first thing that strikes us in this remarkable abridgement of civil law is the assumption of equal rights, and the constant effort to maintain equitable conditions between all citizens of the Jewish commonwealth. Roosevelt may have been the first to use the card table phrase "a square deal," in a political sense, but the idea came in the first place from Moses. He regarded all men as created free and equal 3,000 years before the Declaration of Independence. (Read Exodus 21:1; 23-12.)

The second striking thing about this legislation is that Moses first pro-

tection; the slaves and the poor.

fects the people who most need protection; them to give a proper share to the poor, to the laboring man. Moses

From the protection of life he proceeds to the protection of the body

and punishment for the gravest offenses. (Exodus 21:18, 20, 28, 32.) He required the man who was guilty of assault and battery to pay the man he injured for the loss of time and his doctor's bills until he was completely recovered. We pay a policeman to arrest him, a judge and a jury to try him; we fine him, and put him in jail to work out his fine at \$3 a day (more than he could probably ever earn), feed him and presumably take care of his wife and family who are deprived of his wages. We saddle all the expense of this on the dear people, among them the injured man!

In chapter 22 he takes up damages to property, especially providing against cattle stealing, for the protection of fields from breachy stock, and provides punishment for being careless in putting out fires, for the misuse of trust funds, and provides for payment for things borrowed and then damaged. Some of the enactments, such as "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" seem rough; but he had to deal with a rough people, and this was the best way to educate them in a legal way to respect their neighbor's rights and property.

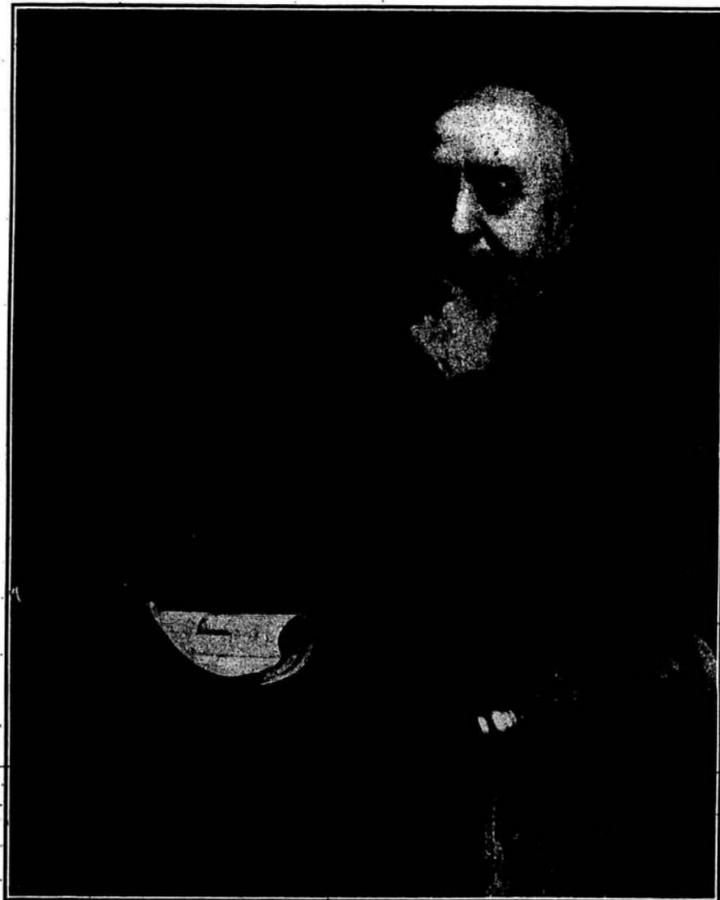
These are but samples of the ancient method of securing justice. Note, however, that this preliminary code of laws; afterward modified and perfected, was not binding until referendum was held and the code accepted by popular vote (Exodus 24:3), and this transaction sealed by sacrifice and the covenant sprinkled with blood. Don't imagine for a moment that the idea and practice of the referendum is a thing of the twentieth century. It is as old as Moses.

Before this time the foundation of a representative government had been laid (Exodus 18:21), by the choice of local judges or magistrates. From Deuteronomy 1:13, we learn that these magistrates were chosen by the local community, or as we would say, town meeting, and sworn in by Moses. The qualifications of these magistrates are laid down: "Take

(Exodus 21:1-11.) We seem rather to aim to protect the rich, trusting

safeguarded the poor, the many. (Exodus 21:14-16.)

from injury by man or beast, and provides for compensation in all cases



Henry Wallace.

Mr. Wallace is a resident of Des Moines, Iowa, and the editor of Wallace's Farmer. He is one of the foremost agricultural journalists of the present day, and a member of the National Country Life Commission. Thirty-three years ago he was a consumptive with one foot in the grave, the last survivor of a family of eight who died of consumption. Now at seventy-four, he is well and vigorous, and capable of doing much more work than the average man of middle age. The address reproduced herewith was delivered by Mr. Wallace to members of the Legislature.

your wise men (men of understanding), known among your tribes (men of reputation), and I will make them rulers over you." Appeal was made—for these officials exercised no legislative but only executive and judicial powers—at first to Moses (Exodus 18:26). Afterwards it was made to the priests at the Holy place, and from their decision there was no appeal (Deuteronomy 17:8-13). In Deuteronomy 16:18, we have the law laid down as to these local judges: "Thou shalt not wrest justice; thou shalt not respect persons; neither shalt thou take a bribe; for a bribe doth blind the eyes of the wise, and pervert the words of the righteous. That which is altogether just shalt thou follow."

All this was afterwards supplemented by the election of supreme judges or senators, seventy in number, who were at the first to be special assistants to Moses. The qualifications were that they were to be known to the elders, and that they had before that been selected for some public trust. (Numbers 11:16.) There was also what corresponds to our circuit court established in the larger cities. This body was twenty-three in number. This court and perhaps this system of courts seems to have gone out under the monarchy, but was reorganized under Jehoshaphat with the chief priest as supreme judge in religious matters and the ruler of the tribe of Judah supreme judge in civil matters. (II. Chron 19:8-16.)

The health of the people of any nation depends mainly on two things—sound, healthy food and good sanitation. Moses led a multitude of nearly 2,000,000 people through a desert country and, notwithstanding all the losses in battle and the greater losses in suppressing the various rebellions against his authority, without regard to the loss of life entailed, he brought to the banks of the Arnon, where he turned over the command to Joshua, practically the same number, and that after a period of forty years. The men who could do this should be worth hearing on questions of food and sanitation. Need we wonder that the Jew even of today is a healthier race than any other and best endures hardships? The sanitary regulations of Moses are simply marvelous.

The people of Iowa are now deeply interested in the subject of taxation. Some of them are groaning over what they regard as an unjust sys-

tem. It is claimed by some that the inequalities of taxation are a potent cause of lack of growth in rural population, and by others that it prevents wage earners from accumulating sufficient provision for sickness and old age. It may be interesting to note how Moses handled this decidedly difficult problem, which is taxing to its utmost the ability of legislators in all civilized countries.

Bearing in mind that in the Jewish commonwealth there was no distinction between church and State, it is interesting to note that Moses levied but two direct taxes, a poll tax and an income tax. A poll tax of half a shekel was collected from males 20 years old and over. The rich were forbidden to pay more and the poor less. This was for the support of the sanctuary when it should be established. (Exodus 30:12-16.) The income tax was a tax on the increase for the year; to be paid in kind when convenient, and converted into cash when not. (Numbers 18:21.) This was for the support of the priestly tribe of Levi, who had no share in the allotment of the land. (Numbers 18:24.) One-tenth of the tithe was for the support of the priests. Then there was a second tenth (a tithe of the remaining nine-tenths) to be spent in religious festivals or for charitable purposes, two years at the sanctuary and every third year at home. (Deut. 14:22-29.)

These were the only direct taxes. From one point of view there was but one tax, the poll tax. Inasmuch as the land was regarded as Jehovah's and the first settlers had no investment to make, these two tithes were simply a ground rent of about one-fifth of the produce either in kind or in cash, a rather cheap rent, we should say, including all taxes. We have adopted the poll tax, for which we are indebted to Moses. What is the matter with adopting the income tax, not in the Mosaic form, but the principle of it? Can there be a more just system devised? Where did Moses get all this?

In addition to these direct taxes there were indirect taxes, mainly for the benefit of the poor. For example, the farmer was not allowed to glean his fields or his vineyard, nor to go back for a sheaf if he forgot it. These were specifically dedicated to the poor. You could not convict a poor man for trespass, if he went into a neighbor's orchard or vineyard or wheat field and satisfied his hunger. Even the Pharisees in the time of Christ did not attempt to charge Jesus and his disciples with trespass, but had to content themselves with charging them with thrashing and grinding on the Sabbath day. Again, the land must enjoy a Sabbath every seventh year, and the volunteer crops whether of fruit or grain were the portion of the poor. In fact, the Mosaic law stands out alone in its measures for the relief of the poor, and is still more peculiar in its provisions for the avoidance of poverty. Moses plainly told them that if when they reached the Promised Land, his regulations were strictly carried out, there would be no poor in the land.

The fundamental principle of these land laws is that the land is Jehovah's and they are tenants, the rent being paid in tithes, as above described. The division among the original settlers was made by lot, the allotments being according to the numbers of the various tribes, which differed very greatly, and the different portions of the territory being divided according to the tastes and occupations of the different tribes. The pasture land east of the Jordan was given largely to the tribe of Reuben, because they had the most cattle and could therefore make the best use of it.

The aim of the Mosaic legislation was not to build up great cities, but to develop agriculture. Inasmuch as some men were naturally better farmers and more thrifty than others

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(and therefore some would become rich and others poor), there was a wiping out of all debts the sabbatical or seventh year. The land could be sold, but only for the unexpired period up to the fiftieth year. If a man waxed poor and was obliged to sell his land, he could sell it for the number of years that remained up to the jubilee or fiftieth year, subject, of course, to the rent or tithes. If he was able to redeem it he could do so, or his near kinsfolks could redeem it; but the equitable provision was made that he should pay back the price for the unexpired years. If say in the tenth year he sold it for the forty remaining years and in the fiftieth year redeemed it, he must compensate his purchaser for the remaining thirty-five years. The creation of great estates in the times of David and Solomon would seem to indicate that as wealth increased and power was more and more centered in the king, these laws were broken down.

It will thus be seen that the main object of this agrarian legislation was evidently to prevent the accumulation of great wealth in the form of landed estates in the hands of the few, with the necessarily corresponding poverty of the many. It was intended as a deathblow to landlordism. It naturally put a quietus on land speculation. It wiped out the unearned increment. It made a nation of small farmers, an ideal condition when you want to grow men and women. Large farms make more money, because they can within certain limits be farmed more economically; but large farms mean a small population, and the greater wealth which results does not always mean the development of the noblest character. Great luxury usually accompanies great wealth, and noble character is usually in inverse proportion to the luxury in which the young grow to manhood and womanhood.

In this connection a remark of Lord Bacon becomes interesting. He was commending the wisdom of a law enacted in the time of Henry VII to the effect that "all houses of husbandry, that were used with twenty acres of ground or upwards, should be maintained and kept up forever with a competent proportion of land to be used and occupied with them, and in no ways to be separated from them." On this Lord Bacon observes:

"The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce a dweller, and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up did of necessity enforce that dweller not to be a beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance. This did wonderfully concern the might and manhood of the kingdom, to have farms, as it were of a standard sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury; and did in effect, transfer as an inalienable possession a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the yeomanry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers, or peasants.

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Thus did the king sow hydra's teeth, whereupon, according to the poet's fiction, should rise up armed men for the service of the kingdom."

Where did Moses get all this? Certainly not from Egypt. Since the time of Joseph the lands of Egypt had belonged to the king and the priests. The only change that seems to have been made down to the times of the earliest Egyptian and Grecian history was that the use of part of the king's lands had been given to the military as a compensation for military services. The Egyptian farmer was therefore at the mercy of the landlords; hence practically peonage or slavery, of which the Israelites had a long and bitter experience. Did Moses by these land laws undertake to insure civil liberty to the common people by vesting the title in Jehovah, the king of all the earth, and making the tenure of the actual farmer absolutely secure to all generations by a provision that no sale or lease could run beyond the year of jubilee?

Another of the most striking features of the Mosaic code is the absolute prohibition of interest or payment for the use of money, for the word "usury" in the code means simply payment for the use of money and not the exacting of a higher rate of interest than the law allows. In the first edition of the code, found in Genesis, the prohibition was against the collection of interest from the poor. Afterwards it was made to cover all citizens, but interest might be collected from the alien or foreigner.

The land law suppressed the landlord, the usury law suppressed the bond holder and both together rendered the acquisition of great fortunes and the founding of a great class of poor people impossible so long as these laws were observed. The first beginning of the decline of Israel was the introduction of the monarchy against the protest of Samuel in the days of Saul, and great power has been abused from that day to this. The death blow to the liberty of Israel came with the great wealth accumulated by traffic with foreign countries in the time of Solomon. Then began the oppression of the people, which led to the division of the kingdom at the death of Solomon. Great landed estates became common—the result, the oppression of the poor, the exaction of interest, the removal of the ancient landmarks, which formed the burden of the complaints and rebukes of the reformers whom we know as the ancient prophets.

The Mosaic laws can not be copied by modern legislators nor applied literally under modern conditions. They were confessedly imperfect; but the objects at which they aimed, the application of the fundamental principles voiced in the ten commandments to the maintenance of equality between man and man, to the promotion of justice, to the protection of the weak against the strong, the poor against the oppression of the rich, should be and is the aim of all wise modern legislation. The equality of all citizens before the law, the square deal in the courts of justice, the protection of the poor from the greed and avarice of the rich, just and equal taxation, the maintenance of the public health, the development of the highest type of agriculture by the best system of land tenure, a proper limitation to the acquisition of great fortunes under the control of the few, the guaranteeing to the laboring man and beast the Sabbath rest, the education of the children in the home and elsewhere on the rights and duties of citizenship (which is insisted on nowhere else as strongly as in the Mosaic legislation)—these should be the object of all just legislation in this land and in all lands. In this age and in all ages; and the permanence of free institutions depends on the success attending the enactment of this sort of legislation.

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ANTI-SEMITISM.

By Monroe Engelsman.

Preface.

It will be the endeavor of the writer to be impartial in stating the true facts which lead and brought about this feeling of anti-semitism. It will be also his aim to avoid sympathetic or sentimental arguments to strengthen this assertion.

Not unmindful of this gigantic task to even partly solve the problem of eliminating this antagonistic feeling, we feel confident that by appealing to our fellow-men for truth and justice and laying before them indisputable evidence that will show that anti-semitism is mainly supported by imaginary and legendary stories, and we hope to succeed in changing their erroneous and unwarranted opinions.

It is not his intention, in this short treatise to write a historical or lengthy account of the Jews and Gentiles and their respective religions, but to state, in an abstract way only the most important events bearing upon this subject; to state clearly the facts without the taint of prejudice or bigotry, so as to permit his readers to think for themselves and to enable them to decide in their own way, whether this prevailing prejudice and anti-semitism is justified or not.

Animated with this spirit of fairness, he is confident, when the true facts are stated, to partially succeed in arousing the slumbering conscience of mankind.

In the book of Genesis, Chapter 12, Verse 1, it says, "And the Lord said to Abraham, Go forth out of thy country (Haran) and from thy kindred, and out of thy father's house and come into a land which I shall show thee."

In Genesis, Chapter 12, Verse 2, "And I will make of thee a great nation and I will bless thee and magnify thy name, and thou shalt be blessed."

In Genesis, Chapter 17, Verse 6, it says "And I will make thee increase exceedingly and I will make nations of thee and kings shall come out of thee."

In Genesis, Chapter 17, Verse 7, "And I will establish my covenant between me and thee and between thy seed after thee in their generations, by a perpetual covenant; to be a God to thee and thy seed after thee."

In Genesis, Chapter 17, Verse 20, "And as for Ishmael I have also heard thee. Behold, I will bless him, and increase, and multiply him exceedingly. He shall beget twelve chiefs, and I will make him a great nation."

In the book of Exodus, Chapter 1, Verse 7, it says, "The children of Israel increased and sprung up into multitudes and growing exceedingly strong, they filled the land."

In Exodus, Chapter 1, Verse 3, "In the meantime, there arose a new king over Egypt, that knew not Joseph."

In Exodus, Chapter 1, Verse 9, "And he said to his people, 'Behold, the people of the children of Israel are numerous and stronger than we.'"

In Exodus, Chapter 1, Verse 10, "Come, let us wisely oppress them, lest they multiply, and if any war shall rise against us, join with our enemies and, having overcome us, depart out of the land."

In Exodus, Chapter 1, Verse 11, it says, "Therefore he set over them masters of the works, to afflict them

with burdens and they built for Pharaoh treasure cities of Pithon and Raamses."

In Exodus, Chapter 1, Verse 12, "But the more they oppressed them, the more they were multiplied and increased."

In Exodus, Chapter 1, Verse 13, it says, "And the Egyptians hated the children of Israel and afflicted them and mocked them."

In Exodus, Chapter 1, Verse 14, "And they made their life bitter with hard works in clay, and brick, and with all manner of service, where-with they were overcharged in the works of the earth."

These conditions of the Israelites woefully increased and the intensity of their sufferings became unbearable, but notwithstanding, the Israelites grew in numerical strength, which brought fear to Pharaoh and his people, and in consequence the Israelites were placed in bondage.

In Exodus, Chapter 3, Verse 8, it says, "And knowing their sorrow, I came down to deliver them out of the hands of the Egyptians, and bring them out of the land into a good and spacious land that floweth with milk and honey to the places of the Canaanite and Hethite, and Amorhite, and Perizzites, and the Herites, and Jebusites."

In Exodus, Chapter 3, Verse 9, "For the cry of the children of Israel is come to me: and I have seen their affliction wherewith they are oppressed by the Egyptians."

It is nothing new to relate the exodus of these Israelites from Egypt to Jerusalem, the country of their forefathers. But it is necessary to repeat here, the fate of their long, tedious and great journey, which was made under severe trials, difficulties and hardships, in order to demonstrate that the admirable traits of the Jews of the present generation have retained the same strength and characteristics as shown by the very Israelites who made that long journey. The same fortitude, patience, endurance and perseverance which these Israelites possessed, when making that long journey, has been and is manifested and exemplified to this day in every pursuit in life, by the Jewish race.

It is hard to conceive, how in those ancient days, when the mode of transportation was in its crudest form, how this large caravan of Israelites, numbering thousands upon thousands of souls, of both sexes and of different ages, from infants in arms to old people, reached finally their destination. During their journey they often became disheartened and rebellious, but due to the divine spirit of their great leader Moses, who, by his firmness, perseverance and patience, spurred them on, they brought a victorious end to their journey.

To the teachings and writings of Moses, posterity owes advancement in civilization. In his inspired book, the Torah, he gave humanity, the irreproachable sanitary and civic laws. In this great book, Moses laid the foundation of ethical truths from which all our ideas as a standard of morality originate and are considered. It was he, who first conceived and designed the sublime architectural plans for the building of the great House of Morality and Spirituality, or the sublime idea of the brotherhood of man, and left it to posterity to be completed. It was Abraham, an Israelite, who first conceived the inspiring thought of worshipping One Jehovah, One Deity or God, and even to-day, that belief is accepted universally throughout the civilized nations. It was Moses, who gave us the ten commandments which precepts have influenced mankind in all ages, at all times, and likewise have been recognized and accepted as the embodiment of the highest principles in life.

It was the ancient Jews who gave to posterity the imperishable book called the Talmud, which is really a book of commentaries of the Torah, or the interpretation of the Old Testament.

The progress of civilization has been no doubt evolutionary, but strange to say, we must attribute the foundation of this progress to the Jews of ancient times and the religion of Judaism. In fact, before the Jewish race had reached the zenith of its greatness, we possess unquestioned records testifying that in every pursuit in life, the Jews were recognized for their learning, thrift and industry. Never did this race, at any period, show its aggressiveness toward its fellow-man to improve the conditions of mankind.

It is true that at different periods in ancient times the Jews have more or less suffered under civic and religious restrictions, but withal, they enjoyed more liberty and they were treated on a more equal footing with their fellow-men, than when the Gentiles and the adherents of Christianity were in their ascendancy. In fact, when the religion of Christianity was universally accepted and the people were under the rule of Christian Nations and when the power and influence of the Christian Church was at its height, the greatness and power of the Jews declined and since that period and up to the present time, most all of the people, including the Jews, have been under the Christian rule.

But, to better understand and explain those conditions and the persistent racial and religious prejudice against the Jews, it is essential and behooves us to refer to the life of Jesus of Nazareth, the religion which he propagated, and his death.

In order to be more than impartial in stating the facts, we will quote from Christian records, the biography of Jesus of Nazareth, and by so doing, we can and do appeal to all unbiased men throughout the civilized world for a just verdict.

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It must be remembered and considered that before the birth of Christ and the new religion of which he was the founder and advocater, the teachings and precepts of Judaism as inscribed in the Torah and as interpreted in the Book of Talmud, existed, and if they were lived up to, then or now, civilization would have progressed and perhaps advanced further.

But to proceed; it must also be remembered and considered that Jesus of Nazareth was a Jew, born of a Jewish mother and had a Jewish father, and therefore it is reasonable to believe, that although he propagated a new religious belief, known to-day as Christianity, he never wholly detached himself from the precepts of Judaism. In fact, were we to examine closely the fundamental teachings or precepts of Christianity as preached by Jesus, we can easily trace some of his ideas as mentioned in the Old Testament, and therefore unquestionably Jewish.

(Continued on page 6)

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ITEMS OF INTEREST IN THE JEWISH WORLD.

A Jewish congregation has been organized in Fond du Lac, Wis.

The initial number of the Sentinel, a Jewish publication, has appeared in Chicago, Ill.

A Young Women's Hebrew Association has been organized at Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Trenton, N. J., will build their own home.

Mr. S. A. Eckstein has been re-elected president of the Milwaukee Pharmaceutical Association.

Last Sunday a Young Women's Hebrew Association was organized at Perth Amboy, N. J.

Over forty Jews and Jewesses were arrested and expelled from Kieff during the past week.

Plans have been filed for a Yiddish theatre to be erected at Delancy and Eldridge streets, this city.

Mr. Bertram N. Manne, of Brooklyn, has been appointed Deputy Attorney to the New York State Comptroller.

The project to erect a Jewish Communal Building in Springfield, Mass., seems to be assured of success.

A Ladies' Auxiliary to the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Jacksonville, Fla., has been organized.

Rev. Dr. Emanuel Schreiber has been re-elected rabbi of the Congregation Beth-El, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The triennial meeting of the Council of Jewish Women will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., next December.

All the Zionist societies of South Philadelphia have rented the building at 422 Dickinson street for their headquarters.

Steps are under way for the formation of a "Community" in Philadelphia, Pa., on lines similar to the New York Kehillah.

The Lord Mayor of Bradford, England, Mr. Jacob Moser, J. P., has accepted the office of Hon. President of the Jewish Institute.

The Mississippi Jewish Religious School Association will hold its fourth annual session at Natchez, on March 24 and 27.

A new synagogue, erected by the Congregation Keneseth Israel, at Zanesville, O., will be dedicated on Friday the 24th inst.

At a meeting held recently in Cleveland, O., the Congregation B'nai Israel was organized and \$2,000 pledged for a preliminary fund.

The Cleveland, O., Council Educational Alliance reports an attendance during 1910 of 353,432 and a membership numbering almost 5,000.

Wholesale expulsions of Jews are reported from the villages near Balta and from Tver, where the local rabbi is threatened with exile.

Dr. Wilhelm Freund, president of the Chamber of Lawyers, at Bresslau, has been elected the twenty-fifth time president of the City Council.

An order has been received at Astrakhan directing the police to exile every Jewish artisan failing to produce a certificate of a Palé Guild.

The Jews in Bosnia will shortly proceed with the election of a Jewish member of the Diet in place of M. Shalom, the banker, who has resigned.

A number of Jews in Germany have received the Order of the Red Eagle fourth class. Among them is Rabbi Bamberger, of Sennheim.

Ernest Adams, a Jewish youth of Glen Rose, Tex., has been selected as the Rhodes scholar from Texas for the three years' beginning from October, 1911.

The publisher, Simone Lattes, and Dr. Vittorio Emanuele Ovazza, both of Turin, have been appointed Chevaliers of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

Mr. Henry Phipps has forwarded a donation of \$10,000 to the Education Alliance. Mr. Phipps has been a steady contributor to the Alliance for many years.

Rev. Isidore Philo, formerly of Akron, O., has assumed charge of the congregation, at Mansfield, O. This congregation holds services on alternate Sunday mornings.

On Sunday, April 2, the tenth anniversary of Rabbi J. Leonard Levy's incumbency of the pulpit of Temple Rodeph Shalom, Pittsburg, Pa., will be the occasion of a big celebration.

Proceedings have been instituted for the dissolution of the Hebrew Day Nursery, of Baltimore, Md. Its activities were taken over by the Macca-beans in 1905.

Foreclosure of an existing mortgage is threatened, and unless immediate aid is forthcoming the Benoth Israel Sheltering Home, of Boston, Mass., may be compelled to close its doors.

The Cross of Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour, has been conferred on M. Jules Bernard, founder and president of Mining and Metallurgical Societies.

The University of Glasgow has accepted the gift of an endowment gold medal in memory of the late Dr. Asher Asher, who, at one time, was a student of the University.

Jewish residents of Portsmouth, N. H., have made application to the Mayor for the purchase of an old public building, which they propose to alter into a synagogue.

Emporer William recently received Professor Ehrlich in a special audience. After a friendly chat on the Professor's discovery, the distinguished visitor was invited to dine with the Imperial Family.

It is reported that Chief Rabbi Hayim Nahoum, Hacham Bashi of Turkey, is about to resign his post, and also the Turkish Senatorship, to which he was recently appointed.

The Young Men's Associated Jewish Charities, of Chicago, Ill., held a mass meeting last Monday night, and discussed the question of widening the scope of the association's work.

Marcus Jacobowsky has been appointed assistant treasurer of Cook County, Ill. The new incumbent is thirty-eight years of age, and will receive a salary of \$4,500 per annum.

A musicale at the Waldorf-Astoria last week netted \$2,000 for the Sanatorium for Hebrew Children. An attempt is being made to raise \$10,000 for an additional sixty beds in the building at Rockaway Park, L. I.

Preliminary steps are being taken to organize a Maccabean Athletic League in Cleveland, O. It is planned to organize the Jewish athletic clubs in that city and extend the movement throughout the State.

An order has also reached the Ekaterinoslav Mining Company, prohibiting it to employ Jews in its mines. The council of the Mining Company lodged a strong protest against the new restriction.

Incendiaries are suspected of having fired the Homestead, Pa., Rodeph Shalom Synagogue, which was gutted by fire on the 11th inst. The loss is \$7,000, and the edifice, which was erected twelve years ago, is completely ruined.

During the stay of King Alfonso and his premier at Melilla (Morocco), the Jewish community petitioned them with regard to the status of the Jews in the Spanish possession. It was understood that the premier's attitude was favorable to their claim.

The Congregation Kerem Israel, of Philadelphia, has taken title from the Northwestern Jewish Religious Association to the church building located at Notrona street and Columbia avenue, and the building is being rapidly converted into a synagogue.

The Jewish Agricultural Aid Society in 1910 extended assistance to the amount of \$177,320 to 353 families. It is estimated by the society that the number of Jews in the United States engaged in farming is over 30,000, and the number of farms occupied by them is 2,984.

The King Edward Memorial for the City of Leeds will take the form of the renovation and endowment of the Leeds General Infirmary, and the raising of a sum of £150,000 for the purpose. Mr. Victor Lightman, J. P., has given the sum of 100 guineas, and agreed to furnish an entire ward.

Rev. Dr. Maurice Fluegel, rabbi and a well known author and historian, who attained prominence through his works in several languages on historical and political subjects, succumbed to lung trouble last Thursday at his home in Baltimore, Md. He was seventy-nine years old.

At Kieff, the authorities have decided to apply to the Jewish pharmaceutical assistants a restriction which had formerly only been enacted by the Senate for the two capitals of Russia. According to it, seventy Jewish families of pharmaceutical assistants, working in stores of

semi-certified chemists, will have to leave Kieff before April.

A recent conference of medical assistants held at Moscow, adopted unanimously a strong resolution against the recent restrictions against the Jews, introduced by M. Schwartz in the senates for medical assistants. The police, who were present at the meeting, intervened, and compelled the chairman to declare the adoption of the resolution null and void.

On the 25th ult., the Chief Rabbi of Turkey, had an interview with Hakkli Pasha, grand vizier, in order to discuss with him the regulation prohibiting Jews from purchasing land in Palestine and Syria, and the persecution of the Jews in certain colonies in that region. His Highness replied that this prohibition did not apply to Ottoman Jews, who were perfectly at liberty to buy land wherever they pleased.

Passport Resolution in the Legislature.

At the instance of Deputy State Comptroller Julius Harburger, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan in the Senate, and Assemblyman Harold Spielberg in the Assembly introduced the following resolution Monday, February 13.

To the President, to members of his cabinet, and to New York members of the United States Congress, urging uniform recognition of American passports.

RESOLVED, That the Legislature of the State of New York, speaking for the people of the State, does hereby express its sense that uniform treatment and protection should be accorded to every American citizen, regardless of race or creed, and that every earnest effort should be made by the Executive Department of this government to secure from the government of other countries uniformity of treatment and protection to American citizens holding passports duly issued by the authorities of the United States, in order that all American citizens shall have guaranteed freedom of travel and sojourn without regard to race, creed or religious faith, in all countries holding friendly relation with the United States, and be it further

RESOLVED, That our Senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use their efforts to bring about this highly desirable result, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of State be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to each member of his cabinet, and to each of our Senators and representatives in Congress.

Second Annual Kehillah Convention.

The second annual convention of the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York city will be opened in the Hebrew Charities Building, Second avenue and Twenty-first street, on Saturday evening, February 25, and will be continued through the next day. All Jewish congregations and societies of this city, those which are affiliated with the Kehillah and those which are as yet unaffiliated, are asked to elect delegates to attend this convention. The tentative programme of the convention, which has been issued, is as follows:

1. Report of the Executive Committee, by the chairman, Dr. J. L. Magnes.
2. Report of the Committee on Education, by the chairman, Prof. Israel Friedlander.
3. Report of the American Jewish Committee.
4. Discussion of reports.
5. Presentation of resolutions.
6. Election of six members to the Executive Committee and seventy members of the Advisory Council.

The following congregations and societies have recently joined the Kehillah: Cong. Ohaves Zedeck, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Union and Peace Society, New York city; Cong. Ahawath Jeshurun, New York city; Washington Heights Cong., New York city; Temple Anshe-Chesed, New York city; Erste Zlozower K. U. V., New York city; Congregation Baith Israel Anshei Emes, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Chevra Ahavat Sholom Monaster, New York city.

Society of American Cantors.

At a special meeting of the society held recently in Temple Mount Zion the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: Rev. Herman L. Martin, president; Rev. H. Newmark, vice-president; Rev. Max Salzbarg, treasurer; Rev. Isidore Frank, secretary; Rev. Simon Schlager, Nathan Melzoff, Julius B. Goldman, Benno Greenberg and S. Seidman, trustees. Mr. A. Eisenberg has been reappointed chairman of the Publication Committee.

Jersey City, N. J.

The community was recently shocked by the sad death of Mrs. Sarah Goetz, beloved wife of Rabbi L. J. Goetz, of Temple Beth-El. The deceased, who was a veritable "Eseth Chayil" had endeared herself to all who came in contact with her, and besides a husband and three children is mourned by a host of friends. Mrs. Goetz contracted a severe illness about one year and a half ago, and spent the last few months of her life in Lakewood, N. J., endeavoring to recuperate, but without avail.

The funeral was attended by almost the entire congregation of Temple Beth-El, and the Ladies' Auxiliary Society. The interment was in Mt. Zion Cemetery. Rev. S. D. Posner and Rabbi Goetz officiated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Uriah P. Levy's Rank in the Navy.

Editor HEBREW STANDARD: In a recent issue of THE HEBREW STANDARD Mr. Jefferson M. Levy takes exception to my communication of the previous week calling attention to various inaccuracies in my book, the "Hebrews in America," published in 1888, relative to the rank and service of that distinguished naval officer, Capt. Uriah P. Levy, his uncle. I claimed that Capt. Levy never attained the rank of commodore, was never ranking officer of the navy when he died, and was not the author of the law for abolishing flogging in the navy, as stated in my book.

In his letter to THE HEBREW STANDARD Mr. Levy opens fire by referring to me as "a Mr. Markens," thus attempting to convey the impression that we are strangers, which is far from the fact. I have a very distinct recollection of numerous interviews with Mr. Levy the past six months on the subject of his uncle's public record.

Mr. Levy knows quite well that the object of my various interviews was to obtain facts about his uncle for incorporation in a paper to be submitted by me to the American Jewish Historical Society. I discovered in short order that I could give points on that subject to the nephew of his uncle, and to facilitate matters I placed in Mr. Levy's hands original documents obtained by me from the Navy Department in Washington for his examination. Mr. Levy well knew what I had in view and was afforded ample opportunity to pursue similar investigations. He should be in a position for giving to the world a reliable account of his uncle's record, having posed for years as the custodian, depository and spokesman for everything relating to that officer. Furthermore, Mr. Levy is a gentleman of wide acquaintance, to say nothing of his exceptional facilities as a one-time Congressman, for gaining access to the Government archives. Of course, it is no fault of his that he was but ten years old at the time of his uncle's death in 1862, and he has therefore no personal knowledge of his life. Capt. Levy possessed qualities of a very high order, and his service in the navy was of much value, but this is no reason for the dissemination of exaggerations and distortions.

In the matter of Uriah P. Levy's right to the title of commodore, that rank was established only four months after his death, the title being in his case merely one of courtesy because of his having temporarily commanded the Mediterranean squadron for five months in 1860. This statement is based on the records of the Navy Department as furnished to me in 1907 and again in 1910. In "Hammersly's Officers of the United States Navy from 1775 to 1907" (page 330), Uriah P. Levy's highest grade is given as captain.

Regarding Capt. Levy's part in the bringing about of the abolition of flogging in the navy, Mr. Levy is equally emphatic that his uncle did the business; although I shall show that the credit belongs to another—John P. Hale. United States Senator from New Hampshire, 1847-1865. On Capt. Levy's tombstone we read that he was the "Father of the law" for the abolition, and on a statue of John P. Hale in the Capitol grounds at Concord, N. H., we read: "He secured the abolition." Mr. Levy, without looking into the facts, declares that Hale was not, as I claim, entitled to the honor, because his uncle agitated the abolition as early as 1845, and he disposes of the question to his own satisfaction by saying that his uncle "was the father of the movement and Hale secured the necessary legislation." He offers no proof, confines his discussion to generalities and overlooks the fact that his uncle on page 20 of his "Memorial," published in 1855, claims no more than being "one of the first to denounce the system."

Mr. Levy is quite correct in crediting Uriah P. Levy with agitating the matter as early as 1845, but while his uncle was talking and writing on the subject many others were equally active, Hale having already in June, 1844, moved in the House of Representatives an amendment to the Naval appropriations bill abolishing flogging, and his eloquence carried the House. In September, 1850, we are informed by the orator of the day at the unveiling of the Hale statue, Hon. Daniel Hall, that Hale then in the Senate "made a final impassioned appeal to the Senate to stand no longer in the way of the abolition of flogging in the navy, and on the same day it was carried as a part of the appropriations bill and concurred in by the House. Thus at last his efforts were crowned with success. It was a joyful day for the American navy and for humanity. It was one of the most gratifying incidents of his life, when two years after he was received by Commodore Nicholson and crew on board the man-of-war Germantown in Boston Harbor, who thanked him for his noble efforts in abolishing flogging in the United States navy, presented him with a medal and manned the yards in his honor." There is nothing to show that Hale and Levy were in co-operation in this matter, and the fact that the medal presented to Hale bears the inscription: "As a mark of their appreciation of his meritorious efforts in securing the abolition of flogging in the navy," would indicate that Hale alone

was recognized as the one entitled to the honor to the exclusion of all others. Should Mr. Levy adhere to his erroneous conclusions despite this overwhelming testimony favoring Hale he must at least be convinced that Uriah P. Levy was not the original agitator of the movement, as efforts to abolish flogging were made years before his uncle's interest in the matter was aroused. My authority for this is the Navy Department, whose records Mr. Levy cannot question, and from which I learn that from quite early dates many officers made efforts to have flogging abolished and three secretaries of the navy favored its regulation or the checking of it altogether, including Paulding (1838-1841), Bancroft (1845), and Woodbury (1825-1831).

To go back still further the records show that on December 6, 1821, there was under consideration in the House a resolution: "As to the Expediency of Doing Away with Corporal Punishment by Strokes or Lashes." This appears in the proceedings of the first session of the Seventeenth Congress, and seems to eliminate Uriah P. Levy as the prime mover, unless it be shown that he was behind this legislation.

Why credit Captain Levy with the paternity of a measure never claimed by himself? Is it to exalt his humane side as an officer?

There is no sound basis for claiming that Captain Levy was the ranking officer of the navy at the time of his death in 1862. The Navy Department archives show that Captain Charles Stewart and Admiral D. G. Farragut were the ranking officers.

No evidence has come to light of the much talked of intimacy of Thomas Jefferson and Captain Levy or of any acquaintance between the officer of '34 and the Statesman of '83 when the latter passed away in 1826.

Mr. Levy charges me with having "cast a slur on the memory of a man who persistently and fearlessly upheld his religion." I have said nothing about the Jewish side of his uncle. Now that Mr. Levy sees fit to introduce that phase of Captain Levy's life, I venture to ask his authority for stating that his uncle "was not persecuted on old ismatic scores." This, through George Alfred Townsend, he representing "posterity," proclaims in a little book called "Monticello and Its Preservation," compiled for and circulated by himself. His statement flatly contradicts Captain Levy's exhaustive plea in his "Memorial" to Congress for reinstatement in the navy, published in 1855, where he says on page 20 that "the chiefest of all causes of the prejudices against him was that he was by descent and religious faith an Israelite, and the only one of his grade in the navy," and it is also at variance with what Captain Levy says on page 11 of his "Defence." "I was forced to encounter a large share of the prejudice and hostility by which the Jew has so many years been persecuted," and on page 20: "I have been the subject of religious persecution for years." It also gives the lie to Secretary George Bancroft and several naval officers who testified to the anti-Semitic feeling against Levy, all of whom are quoted in this same volume.

Those who seek facts should not soar in the realms of romance. Veneration for kindred and ancestry does not justify distortion of history.

ISAAC MARKENS.

Young Judaea.

Chamisho Ossor Bi-Shebat (Jewish Arbor Day), will not pass without an appropriate celebration by the Jewish youth of this city. Young Judaea has secured Prof. Richard Gotthell, of Columbia University, who only recently returned from a stay in Palestine to deliver an illustrated lecture on "Palestine To-Day." The meeting will be held at the Educational Alliance, Sunday afternoon next, February 19, at 2 p. m. There will also be appropriate declamations in English and Hebrew and several musical selections.

"The Problems of Jewish Philanthropy."

The third lecture of the series on Jewish Communal Problems given under the auspices of the Kehillah, will be delivered in the auditorium of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Lexington avenue and Ninety-second street. The lecture on "Philanthropy" will be delivered by Dr. M. D. Waldman, manager of the United Hebrew Charities. Dr. Cyrus L. Sulzberger will preside, and there will be an address by Mr. Joseph H. Cohen. The public is invited.

Beth David Hospital.

A mass meeting of the Beth David Hospital will be held at University Settlement Hall, corner Eldridge and Rivington streets, on Sunday, February 19, 1911, at 8 p. m.

Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses.

The graduation exercises of the Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses will take place on Wednesday evening, February 22, at 8.30 o'clock, at the school building, Madison avenue, corner 101st street.

Jewish National Fund Bureau for America.

The following moneys were received by the Jewish National Fund Bureau for America during the period of January 1, 1911, to February 3, 1911: For Golden Book, \$1,278.18; for National Fund boxes, \$242.01; for Dunam Land, \$276; for National Fund stamps, \$223.97; for Co-operative Fund, \$191; for National Fund Colls., \$174.39; for Olive Tree Fund, \$76.50; for Selbstbestuerung, \$25.14; for National Fund Telegrams, \$2.10; for National Fund Postal cards, 10; total, \$2,449.39.

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No alum, no lime phosphate. These, the principal elements of the low priced baking powders, are derived from bones, rock and sulphuric acid.

ENGAGEMENTS.

BONAT-FACTOR.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Factor announce the engagement of their daughter May to Mr. Samuel Bonat, Sunday February 19, 846 Kelly street.

COHEN-BRUNNER.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Brunner announce the engagement of their daughter Anna to Mr. Ralph Cohen. At home, 243 West 137th street, Sunday, February 26, from 3 to 6. No cards.

DAVIDSON-LOEB.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Loeb, 1043 Southern Boulevard, announce the engagement of their daughter Sophia to Mr. Louis G. Davidson, of Red Bank, N. J., February 22, at the Tuxedo, 59th street, Madison avenue, at 8 o'clock.

DAVIS-SOBELE.—Mr. and Mrs. Elias Sobel announce the engagement of their daughter Blanche to Mr. Benjamin Davis. Reception February 19, 1911, No. 100 West 121st street, from 3 to 6 p. m. No cards.

EYSLER-ABRAMS.—Mr. and Mrs. N. Eysler announce the betrothal of their sister, Miss Ada Abrams, to Benjamin Eysler, on February 19, 1911. At home after 3 p. m., 48 West 136th street.

GRABOFF.—**LOEWENSOHN.**—Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Loewensohn beg to announce engagement of their daughter Dorothy to Dr. Edw. Graboff. At home Sunday, February 26, from 3 to 6 p. m. Address 615 West 143d street, New York.

HERSHFIELD-ROSENBAUM.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenbaum announce the engagement of their daughter Elsie to Mr. Israel Hershfield. Reception Sunday, February 26, 3 to 6, 472 Central Park West. No cards.

HEYMAN-COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Barnett Cohen, of 1964 Seventh avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian E., to Mr. Morris Heyman, of Brooklyn. Reception at the Herrnsstadt, 27 West 115th street, Sunday, February 26, 1911, after 8 p. m. No cards.

JOSEPH-WEIL.—Mr. and Mrs. Moses Tannenbaum announce the engagement of their sister, Johana Weil, to Mr. Ferdinand Joseph. Reception Sunday, February 26, at 485 East 140th street, after 7 o'clock. No cards.

LEHMAN-GLASS.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Glass, 34 West 129th street, announce the betrothal of their daughter Florence M., to Mr. Meyer Lehman, Notice of reception later.

LEIFERT-STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Saalberg announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Minnie Stern, of No. 307 West Ninety-third street, Manhattan, to Mr. Philip H. Leifert, of Brooklyn. Reception at Sherry's, Sunday, February 26, 1911, after 8 p. m. No cards.

LEVINE-NEIMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Neiman, of 3 West 112th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Pauline to Mr. Max Levine. Home Sunday, February 19, 1911, after 7 p. m. No cards.

Young Ladies and Married Women

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who desire to appear beautiful should use THE SECRET OF WOMANLY BEAUTY Oxy Cream will make your face and skin tender and white as snow. Will eradicate wrinkles, freckles and blackheads and make your face clear, fresh and beautiful. The best remedy for chapped hands and itching skin. Ask only for Oxy Cream, made by the Bell Chemical Co., and take no other. No other cream is as good as Oxy Cream. 25 CENTS in all drug stores. **BELL CHEMICAL CO.,** 60 East 116th Street, New York

LEVY-BENAIM.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham J. Benaim announce the engagement of their daughter, Sophia D., to Mr. Milton Levy. At home February 22, 485 Central Park West, from 3 to 6 p. m.

LOEWENHEIM-TRATTNER.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Trattner, of 458 East 133th street, desire to announce the betrothal of their daughter Florence to Mr. Sol. Loewenheim. Reception Sunday, February 19, from 3 to 6 p. m. No cards.

MAHLER-SHORT.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Short announce the betrothal of their daughter Beatrice to Mr. Max M. Mahler. At their home, 1547 Madison avenue, February 19, 1911.

MICHAELSON-EHRENHAUS.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Helman, 1727 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Sara Ehrenhaus, to Mr. Ben S. Michaelson.

ROSENBAUM-SEYDEL.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Seydel announce the engagement of their daughter May to Mr. Samuel Rosenbaum. Reception, February 12, from 3 to 6 p. m., at their residence, 400 West 153d.

ROSENBERG-GREEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Green of 73 Second place, Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter Regina to Mr. George E. Rosenberg, of New York. At home Sunday, February 26, 1911, from 3 to 6 p. m. No cards.

SOBOL-STATS.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sobol, 325 East Eighty-fourth street, announce the engagement of their daughter Lena to Mr. G. Philip Stats. At home, February 19, from 3 to 6.

WALDSTEIN-MICHAELS.—Miss Lillian Michaels engaged to Mr. Victor Waldstein, of Brooklyn.

MARRIAGES.

EISENBERG-STERN.—On Tuesday, February 7, 1911, Miss Carrie Stern to Mr. Ralph M. Eisenberg.

FOX-GROSSMAN.—On Saturday, February 11, 1911, Miss Lillian Grossman to Mr. Harris A. Fox, Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel officiating.

GREEN-PHILLIPS.—By Rev. Dr. A. Spiegel, Miss Kate Phillips to Mr. Isaac Green, on Saturday, February 11, 1911.

JASSY-ROSEAMOND.—On Sunday, February 12, 1911, Miss Lillian Roseamond to Mrs. Charles Jassy, by Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel.

MANNBERGER-FRANK.—Mrs. M. Mannberger, 216 West 140th street, announces the marriage of her daughter Cecile to Mr. Julius Frank on Tuesday, February 7, by Rev. Dr. E. Lissmann.

MAYER-STRAUSS.—On February 12, 1911, by Rev. Isidor Reichert, Miss Vennie Strauss to Mr. Samuel Mayer.

SCHULTZ-HERBST.—On Monday, February 13, 1911, Miss Katie Herbst to Mr. Nathan Schultz, Rev. Dr. A. Spiegel officiated.

SCHAEFEN-WALLER.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Waller, 55 Delancey street, announce the marriage of their daughter Sadye to Mr. Max M. Schaefer, at the Vienna, 131 East Fifty-eight street, on Saturday evening, February 11.

SOKOLOV-WERKSTELL.—On January 29, 1911, Miss Rose Werkstehl to Mr. Solomon Sokolow, by Rev. Israel Goldfarb.

SPIELMAN-BERENSON.—On Sunday, February 12, 1911, Miss Ida Berenson to Mr. David Spielman, by Rev. Dr. Isidor Reichert.

WEISS-GOLDBERG.—On Sunday, February 12, 1911, Miss Diana Goldberg to Mr. Herman Weiss. Rev. Israel Goldfarb officiated.

ZIMMERMAN-COHEN.—On Sunday evening, February 12, 1911, by Rev. Aaron Eiseman, Mr. Bernard Zimmerman to Miss Dinah Cohen at the residence of the bride.

BAR MITZVAH.

BARNETT.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Barnett, of No. 854 Fox street, Bronx, beg to announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Norman on Saturday, February 18, at Synagogue Kol Israel, No. 22 Forsyth street. No cards.

DIAMOND.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Diamond announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Julian J., on Saturday, February 18, 1911, at Ohab Zedek Synagogue No. 18 West 116th street. At home Saturday evening, 631-633 East 163th street, Bronx.

GOODFIELD.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Goodfield, of 1,317 Chisholm street, Bronx, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son George, on Saturday, February 18, 1911, at 10 a. m., at Temple Adath Israel, 551 East 169th street.

LANDAUER.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Landauer, of 444 West 164th street, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, David B., in Temple Peni-El, 524 West 147th street, Saturday, February 18. Reception at home Sunday from 2 to 5 p. m.

LUNITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lunitz, of No. 117 East Ninety-fifth street, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Benjamin on Saturday, February 18, at Orach Chaim Synagogue, Ninety-fifth street and Lexington avenue. Reception Sunday, February 19, at 6 p. m., at Lenox Hall, 121st street and Lenox avenue.

ROSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rose announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Walter, on Saturday, February 18, 1911, at the Synagogue Adath Jacob, 18 West 114th street. Reception Sunday, February 19, 1911, at the Herrnsstadt, 29 West 115th street.

WEISS.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Weiss, of 294 East Third street, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Emanuel, on Saturday, February 18, 1911, at the synagogue, 297 East Third street.

WOLF.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Wolf, 100 West 114th street, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Anselm, at Ohab-Zedek Synagogue No. 18 West 116th street, on Saturday, February 18. At home February 19, between 3 and 6 p. m.

IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

AGUDATH JESHORIM.—Rev. David Davidson preaches Sabbath morning on "Judaism—the World Conquering Religion."

ADATH ISRAEL (Bronx).—Rev. Mayer Kopfshteyn will preach this evening on "The Russian Passport."

ANSCHER EMETH (West Harlem).—Mr. Julius J. Price will preach Sabbath morning. On Sunday, at 10.30 a. m., sermonette in religious school, "The Pseudo-Messiah in Jewish History."

EMANU-EL BROTHERHOOD.—Rev. Edward Lissman will officiate at the services to be held at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls this evening.

HEBREW TABERNACLE.—Rev. Joseph Silverman will preach this (Friday) evening.

HAND IN HAND (Bronx).—Rev. Dr. Isidor Reichert preaches this evening on "A Fool's Life." Sabbath morning, "Love for the Stranger."

SHAARI ZEDEK (Harlem).—Rev. Dr. Adolph Speigel preaches Sabbath morning on "The Mosaic Laws Applicable to This Age."

BETH ISRAEL BIKUR CHOLIM.—Rev. Aaron Eiseman will lecture this evening on "The Doctrine of Good and Evil of Zoroaster." Part II. Sabbath morning Rabbi Eiseman preaches on "Man's Cry for Permanence."

BETH-EL (Jersey City).—This Friday evening Rabbi L. J. Goetz will deliver the third lecture in the series "The Problem of the Home." Subject "The Problem of Marriage."

AHAWATH CHESED SHAAR HASH-OMAYIM.—Rabbi Isaac S. Moses will preach Sabbath morning on "A Lesson in Friendship."

EMANU-EL.—Dr. Joseph Silverman preaches Sabbath morning on "How Do We Know There is a God?" Sunday at 11.15 a. m., "Shall the Treaty Between Russia and America Be Abrogated?"

BETH EL.—Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman preaches Sabbath morning. Sunday at 11 o'clock he will lecture on "Religion and Science or Knowledge and Faith."

SOCIAL.

A very pretty Lincoln party was held at the home of Miss Lottie Robinson, 138 West 111th street, on Saturday evening, February 11. Among the invited guests were: Mrs. F. G. Weiss, the misses Sadie Breakstone, Pearl Michael, Francis Isaac, Helen Heyman, Anna Levy, Rose Friedlander, also the Misses Jennie and Lottie Schrieber, Stefanie Guttman, Myrna Light, Fannie Dorf, and Mrs. L. C. Hast. The Messrs. F. G. Weiss, J. Rodman, J. Drucker, Dr. G. H. Hyman, M. Friedlander, D. Monnes, R. Schreiber, B. Levy, M. Weingarten, W. Sigmund, E. Mascowitz, J. Norman, M. and B. Robinson, M. Collins and L. C. Hast.

Mrs. Emanuel Lichtenstein and Mrs. Chas. Jacobs gave a whist and bridge on Thursday, February 16, for the benefit of the Amelia Relief Society.

Rodeph Sholom Sisterhood.

The Sisterhood of Temple Rodeph Sholom is now housed in its new home, at 157 East Ninety-fourth street. As in the past, meetings are held every Thursday afternoon, at which the members sew and distribute clothes to the needy. The officers are: Mrs. S. Weinhandler, president; Mrs. F. Wachtel, first vice-president; Mrs. Deiches, second vice-president.

The Sisterhood has decided to broaden its work by interesting the boys and girls of the neighborhood in club work of various sorts, and clubs have already been organized. A sewing circle for girls, which is in charge of Mrs. Rudolph Grossman, meets every Tuesday afternoon. Meetings for mothers, it is announced, will be held once every month. Two boys' clubs have been formed, and hold meetings every Monday evening. On Tuesday evenings girls will meet, and one meeting has already been held. On the evening of February 18, and on the afternoons and evenings of February 19 and 20, a bazaar will be held at the Sisterhood house for the purpose of raising funds to enable the Sisterhood to carry on its charitable and social betterment work.

Announcement.

MRS. DANZIGER, caterer, of No. 242 East Fifty-eighth street, begs to announce that her books are now open for engagements for the coming season. Telephone No., Plaza 4093.

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Chaplain's Visits to the Up-State Hospitals.

Rabbi A. Blum left last Saturday night to visit and hold religious services as follows:—

On Sunday morning, the 12th, he held a Shachrith service at the Utica State Hospital for the Insane, attended by 10 men.

The same afternoon he went to the Rome Custodial Asylum, where he held a Minchah service at 4 p. m., attended by 150 of the Jewish patients. About 500 of the non-Jewish patients joined in these services, it being Lincoln's birthday. Dr. Blum spoke on Lincoln; closing the service, all stood up, singing the National Anthem. Dr. Blum left Rome and reached the Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea at 7.30 a. m. and on Monday, the 13th, he held a Shachrith service at 8.30 a. m., attended by over 60 patients. After services, which lasted an hour, Rabbi Blum devoted half an hour to Bible lessons.

These visits are made twice a month and have proven of great benefit and comfort to the Jewish inmates, who nearly all are from New York city.

Sir Charles Wyndham, who has been looking over the current New York dramatic successes, is so deeply interested in the production of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" at the Republic Theatre, that he is arranging with Klaw

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& Erlanger and Joseph Brooks for the presentation of the play in one of his London theatres, either the New, the Criterion or Wyndham's, opening the latter part of April. Klaw & Erlanger and Joseph Brooks will send over the entire American company. Sir Charles thinks Kate Douglas Wiggin and Charlotte Thompson's dramatization of home life scenes particularly well suited for the Coronation period.

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(Continued from page 3)

Anti-Semitism.

Although he was greatly influenced by the Jewish religion, he was dissatisfied with many of its dogmas. And chiefly for this reason he became a reformer and set out independently preaching to the multitude different ideas from those propagated by the adherents of Judaism. The simplicity and purity of the life which he led, together with his magnetic personality and his powerful and impressive preachings, attracted the attention of his hearers wherever he preached. Many of his disciples accepted his new ideas, known as Christianity for the main reason that his precepts eliminated many of the rigid laws and dogmas of Judaism, and in consequence his followers grew rapidly in number.

Jesus went from place to place unmolested, preaching his new doctrine. Although he aroused the indignation and antagonism of Jewish religious fanatics, he was not arrested at the instigation of the Jews until he preached publicly that he was the Jewish "Messiah." At this period it should be remembered the Jews were under the rule of the Roman Empire which had in that part of the country a representative called a Governor by name of Pontius Pilate. After the trial of Jesus by the Jewish authority he was taken before Pontius Pilate; Jesus was asked if he did preach and still believed that he was the Jewish "Messiah"? Upon his affirmative reply his execution was ordered. It should also be remembered that at this period the official method of executing a victim was by nailing him to a wooden cross in the similar manner as we see the execution and death of Jesus of Nazareth portrayed in paintings, engravings and sculpture. And therefore, when Jesus was put to death it was in the same manner as was prevalent at that period. It is true that the Jews caused the arrest of Jesus, but his execution was ordered by the Roman Governor, Pontius Pilate, and not by the Jews, as it is thought and so often expressed. And furthermore, when the Roman soldiers placed a crown of thorns upon his head at the time he was executed by them, they did so in mockery and derision of the Jews they cried aloud, as the suffering martyr was dying on the cross, "there dies the King of the Jews."

Such is the unvarnished, impartial,

unprejudiced and true facts of the life and death of this great reformer. But unfortunately, we have been taught to believe otherwise by the powers that be, and to keep up the fallacious belief that Jesus was killed by the Jews; deliberate and false representations or statements were and are now made by most people throughout Christendom and in the Sunday schools of the Christian churches in particular, the children are taught and impressed upon their mind this belief, and in consequence when these children grow up to mature age they are impregnated with this anti-semitic feeling against the Jews.

Jesus was indeed a martyr to the cause of his beliefs and religious convictions, but it must be said in justice to all martyrs who have sacrificed their lives before and after the life of Jesus, that he only suffered and died like they.

But it is strange to say that the death of this great man was only the beginning and not the ending of the many cruelties and persecutions, which the followers of Christ and in the name of Christianity, have been guilty of perpetrating against the Jews. Nor did their fanatic zeal and passion rest here, but they fought among themselves and likewise perpetrated malicious murders, tortures and manifold cruelties, causing millions of lives to be sacrificed by warring one against another, and causing the death of thousands of martyrs, in the name of their Savior and Christianity. In other words, from the inception of Christianity, intolerance, bigotry, prejudice and fanaticism became the ruling passion of Christians for centuries and centuries. During the past decade bitter political differences, due to lack of truly religious or ethical considerations, have frequently arose, ending often in disastrous wars and ruinous consequences among the adherents of Christianity.

Granted for argument sake that the death of Jesus was due to the religious fanaticism of the Jews at that period, are we justified in holding responsible the posterity of the Jewish race? Because the Christians and the Christian nations have committed grave and great wrongs in the past, is it just for us to say that they are vicious or cultivate persecution as an art? Granted that these events have transpired, must the Christians be

blind to the many benefits which civilization owes to the Jews and Judaism? And in like manner, is it not an indisputable fact that since the Christian Era, and under its influence, it has achieved great and wonderful material progress and have manifestly advanced spiritually.

Although the Jews became a nomadic race by compulsion, still, it is true that wherever they settled they became desirable citizens, and due to their learning, probity, training, distinct traits and characteristics, as well as their natural aptitude to grasp and understand quickly the necessary requirements of their environments and their adherence to the laws and customs of the respective countries in which they lived they made their influence felt throughout the civilized globe. In the progress of science, literature and art, Jewish names are recognized among the greatest. It is a fact that their Hebrew language of ancient lore is still universally spoken and read to a more or less extent by all religious Jews in particular. The Hebrew language is a component part of Judaism itself and never will be severed. In a word, it is the language of the Jews and it will be known to them so long as Jewish religion exists.

Notwithstanding the manifold persecutions and restrictions under which the Jewish race has suffered, it retains to-day its individual and admirable traits and clings, as it always has done, to its religion. Why is it thus? Have we not stated sufficient facts showing that the existing characteristics and aspirations of the people of this race are similar to those possessed by their forefathers? Is it not a fact that the Jews and Judaism have outlived all revolutions and evolutions in the annals of mankind?

We will admit that under the rule of Christian nations and under the influence of Christianity, civilization has progressed materially and spiritually. Fortunately, however, the diffusion of knowledge among the people has counteracted and diminished greatly the enormous power of the ecclesiastic and unlike in former times the predominancy of the Church does not exist.

Enjoying as we do, liberty of thought and action, we have comparatively freed ourselves from the narrow-mindedness of prejudice, intolerance and bigotry. And only when we

have reached and followed that sublime belief in the universal brotherhood of man, will we understand the cardinal truth that the individual man, races or nations, are but integral parts of the whole and when they are joined and linked together by ties of one common spiritual interest, will they make one great chain of humanity.

To our regret we must confess that civilization has not as yet reached that place of unity, and in consequence the Jewish race, to which we are indebted so much, are still retarded from enjoying the same opportunities, advantages and prerogatives as their brethren.

It is claimed that the Jews retain many obnoxious traits and offensive habits. This may be true, but people living in glass houses should not throw stones; or in other words, it should not be forgotten that there are other races and other people living in supposed civilized countries, who possess likewise obnoxious and offensive habits, but perhaps in different degrees.

Persecution and restriction in any form, wrongly and unjustly permitted, are a menace to civilization and without true causes or good reasons, cannot survive.

It is a positive fact that notwithstanding the merit or worthiness of the individual Jew, he is ostracized from a restricted or distinct social society by his Christian brethren. And when aspiring for important political position and responsibilities, he is conscious of that feeling of anti-semitism which prevails, and in consequence of that intolerance he feels restrained from accepting or from obtaining a large share of great political responsibilities and perhaps political honors.

Restrictions and lack of opportunities have ever been the great evils with which the Jews had to contend, but when these obstacles are removed, we shall see this admirable race rise again to the same mighty and lofty heights it had reached in times of its kings.

We cannot hope to succeed to eradicate a defect, whether it be of a physical, moral, racial, social or political nature, without seeking its cause and after ascertaining it, use, engage or employ reasonable means for its elimination.

History has taught us, that whenever man was permitted to exercise

unrestrictedly, liberty of thought and action, then and then only, did civilization advance. Chronology appalls us with its record of the many sanguinary civil wars, revolutions which have occurred in the name of humanity. We have seen human slavery tolerated, and yet, recognizing the great injustice in permitting such a dreadful wrong to exist, we fought for its permanent extermination. Chronology also tells us of the manifold religious and political oppressions which mankind have experienced, still we are consoled with the belief that oppression of any kind is like the passing cloud, appearing temporarily only, on the horizon of history. Under the banners of natural liberty, of science, of literature and art and a common material interest, the brotherhood of man is possible.

Here, in our own country, when we threw off the yoke of English oppression and established an independent nation, a Republic, we issued a manifesto and proclaimed to the whole civilized world, in our Declaration of Independence, "That it is our natural and inalienable right, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And the Jews likewise demand of their fellowmen throughout the universe the same prerogatives as granted and enjoyed by their brethren.

Men will ever differ in religious beliefs and political convictions, but will never differ in the recognition of the principles of Truth and Justice.

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NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

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Printers' Strike Disturbs Community Press—Echoes of Lord Swaythling—London Daily Violently Attacks Jews and Loses Prestige—Interesting King Ahab Discoveries—Board of Deputies' Chairman Reviews Outstanding Jewish Problems.

London, February 4, 1911.

London is on the verge of a general strike of its printers and allied printing trade workers. The matter does not rank for comment in this column except through one of its indirect causes. Although the strike is not due to begin until February 6, certain printing trade firms have already locked out their typesetters and others. The result is that their printeries are picketed by the union men and their work impeded. The reason for mentioning this here is that the community looks like being robbed this week-end of its two English weeklies, the Jewish World and the Jewish Chronicle, these being printed in the picketed houses. They are not appearing on their usual publishing date and whether they will appear without undue delay is at the moment uncertain.

The death and burial of Lord Swaythling has evoked tributes from his co-religionists which prove how important a figure has been in English Jewry. His rigorous orthodoxy did not always commend itself to the enlightened section of the community, but they in common with orthodox Jews, admired his consistency and wholehearted devotion to the interests of his co-religionists. His lasting monument will be found in the federation of the small synagogues of the East End, which he accomplished. Numerous small places of worship had previously sprung into being, each acting independently, and without any central control. He recognized that, with the growth of the East End Jewish population, it became absolutely necessary to have some central organization, exercising control over the whole. His personality and generosity insured success for the scheme, and the federation has now become a sufficiently powerful spiritual factor in the Jewish life of the metropolis to be seriously taken into account. It may languish for want of his powerful support, but what appears more likely is that a scheme will be propounded by which the federation will be absorbed by the United Synagogue, thus effecting a wholly desirable fusion between the enlightened section of London Jews and those who have newly come to these shores. A fusion such as this will act favorably upon the whole of metropolitan Jewry.

I have already briefly indicated the interest in what is called the alien question that is being exhibited by the London press as a result of the Houndsditch murders and the Sidney street battle. I have endeavored to indicate the nature of some of the more friendly of these references, but I have now to record that one London daily paper—the Standard—continues a series of articles which began fairly inoffensively by others which are frankly disgraceful. The malicious attacks upon Jews are of such an ignorant and anti-Semitic character that they scarcely deserve the attention they are receiving in the pages of the community press. By an extraordinary abiliquity of vision the Standard reads all aliens as Jews, forgetting the hosts of Germans, Italians, French, Letts and Russians, that exist in our midst. The Standard's views are not in any way representative of the views of the English nation which are friendly and reasonable.

The Standard itself is a journal, I might add, making by no means a successful fight for its own continued existence. Once a fine property speaking with authority upon public questions, it has fallen into different hands in the last decade and has lost influence substantially. Its evening edition—the Evening Standard—has found itself unable to continue and has amalgamated with another evening paper to secure continued publication. The Standard itself pretends to stand for Imperialism in its highest form and is violently Protectionist so far as the tariff problem is concerned.

It probably imagines, therefore, that attacks upon "aliens" are the proper part of its policy. It is making a sad mistake and its circulation and advertisement revenue are ever dwindling.

Curiously enough it is in this same organ that very much interesting news to Jews frequently appears, especially from its foreign correspondents. Dr. A. S. Yahuda, of Berlin, wrote a most interesting letter to the Standard recently on the records of King Ahab. In its issue of February 2, he again writes, calling attention to an article in the Leipziger Neuesten Nachrichten, by Professor Kittel, concerning the discoveries. The effect of Professor Kittel's statement is that about seventy-five potsherds with Hebrew writing, have been found in the ruins of a big building, which is supposed to have been a palace. The potsherds show the same old Hebrew writing in which the Moabite Stone of King Mesha (ninth century B. C.) and the Sileam inscription were written, only the letters are more cursive and are not cut into the clay, but written with pen and ink.

A closer examination resulted in the discovery of several names of contemporaries of Ahab, King of Israel. The potsherds are probably pieces of oil and wine jars of the royal palace, or of those belonging to the nobles of Samaria. The former supposition is rendered probable by the whole character of the building and by the fact that the potsherds bear the date of the harvest year reckoned according to the King's reign. In regard to determining the date and the name of the king referred to, it is important to note that a very fine alabaster vase was found quite close to the potsherds, which bears the name of Pharaoh Asorkon II. This king reigned from 874 to 853 B. C., and was therefore contemporary of Ahab, King of Israel (about 880-854 B. C.). There are some names which agree with those mentioned in the Bible, while other new ones give us a deep insight into the religious conditions under the first kings of Israel, and testify to the accuracy of the present knowledge of the religious ideas of that time taught us by the Holy Scriptures.

As to the importance of the whole find, especially of the light thrown on developments of religion and culture in the Holy Land, Professor Kittel will make a further report in a scientific journal in the course of this week.

Professor Kittel considers that the find in Samaria is one of the most valuable discoveries in the Holy Land, and that it opens before us a fine perspective for the future. The fact that use was made so long ago as the ninth century B. C. of pen and ink for writing in the Hebrew language and characters on potsherds places it beyond doubt that even at this early time the art of Hebrew writing was very highly developed. Moreover it can hardly have been clay which gave rise to the invention of pen and ink; it must have been papyrus. And, if so, even at a time earlier than that of Elijah and Ahab documents and books must have been written in the Hebrew language and characters on papyrus.

These conclusions are now all the more important because it is during the last few years that the opinion has gained ground that even in the seventh century B. C. no other writing but cuneiform was used in the Holy Land for literary work.

The annual meeting of the Jewish Board of Deputies attracts a large gathering of Jews prominent among their co-religionists in various parts of the country. The president's speech is generally a survey of the events affecting Jews throughout the world during the twelve months under review, and in this direction the address delivered by D. L. Alexander, K. C., on January 29, differed from those of previous years, for he confined himself mainly to the three important subjects which are at present of paramount importance to the Jewish community in this country. After paying an eloquent tribute to the late Lord Swaythling, a member of the board for over forty years, the chairman referred to the annual report which had been circulated, and which showed that the board had been very busy during the past year with many difficult and im-

portant problems. Three matters stood out among those which had been dealt with: (1) The administration of the Aliens act of 1905; (2) the Sunday closing proposals of the Government's Shops bill, and (3) Jewish divorces.

With regard to the first of these subjects, the board's activities had produced some satisfactory results. After a delay, which seemed difficult to explain, the Home Secretary had yielded to the demand of the board that an alien immigrant should have the right to have legal assistance in the presentation of his appeal. He had also, on the nomination of the board, recently appointed three of its members as additional members of the Immigration Board for London.

As regards the second of the three matters, there are, he said, disquieting elements in the present situation. Not only had the negotiations with the Home Secretary failed to secure his acceptance of the board's claims and demands, he had now put forward an entirely new proposal, which gives rise to fresh objections of a serious character. The new proposal is that, in lieu of the Jewish area clause originally embodied in the bill, a new provision should be inserted enabling Jewish shopkeepers in any locality who keep their shops closed throughout the Jewish Sabbath to keep them open on a Sunday until 2 p. m., on condition that they only serve Jewish customers on that day. To limit the Sunday trading to Jewish customers, even if this were practicable, would be to introduce a new principle which would be extremely invidious and most objectionable. It would expose the Jewish shopkeeper to pitfalls which, in common fairness, he ought not to be called upon to risk, and which he would be unable, even with the utmost care, always to avoid, for he could not, with safety, serve any one on a Sunday who was not personally known to him. In view of the heavy penalties which the bill proposed to impose for any infraction of its provisions, Jewish shopkeepers would be compelled to give up serving all chance customers, which in most cases would mean the destruction of the principal part of their Sunday trading.

As regards Jewish divorces, he saw no reason for withdrawing or qualifying any statement in the evidence given by Mr. Henriques and himself before the Divorce Commission, despite the criticisms which that evidence had provoked. He maintained that English law should no longer tolerate the continuance of a practice in this country which, as he had shown in his evidence, is attended with a vast amount of misery and grave social consequences. (The practice referred to is the illegal granting of divorces by foreign rabbis in this country). Mr. Alexander concluded with a passing reference to the position of Jews abroad, and to the recent celebration of the 150th anniversary of the board's foundation.

Baron Albert von Rothschild, the head of the Vienna banking house of the Rothschilds, died last Saturday of heart failure. He was 67 years old. Baron Albert von Rothschild was born on October 29, 1844, the son of Anselm von Rothschild. As chief of the Vienna banking house he was the Austrian representative of the great Rothschild interests. He was reputed to be one of the greatest financiers the house of Rothschild has produced, and his personal fortune was appraised at \$145,000,000.

It is reported on behalf of unions represented in the New York State Federation of Labor that they are opposed to the bill in the Legislature providing that those who observe other days as the Sabbath than Sunday shall be exempt from prosecution for working on Sundays. The stand taken by these unions is that the bill if it becomes law would give proprietors of butcher, barber and other shops an opportunity of evading the Sunday laws. The federation will oppose all bills affecting the present Sunday laws.

LEHMAN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry Lehman, 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 Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York city, on or before the twenty-fifth day of August, 1911.

SOLOMON, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Louis Solomon, deceased, late of the County of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph Solomon, No. 57 East Eleventh Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of August, next.

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HEINSHEIMER, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles J. Heinsheimer, 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 the late Attorney, Nathan Heinsheimer, No. 56 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh (7th) day of August, next. Dated New York, the twenty-third (23d) day of January, 1911. BLANCHE L. HEINSHEIMER, Executrix. PHILIP J. GOODHART, ALBERT E. GOODHART, EDWARD L. HEINSHEIMER, NORBERT HEINSHEIMER, Executors. LUSTGARTEN, SIGMUND.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Beatrice D. Lustgarten, Fritz Lustgarten, Oscar Lustgarten, Josef Lustgarten, Henrietta Sauer, the heirs and next of kin of Sigmund Lustgarten, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, David T. Davis, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sigmund Lustgarten, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 23d day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, 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 County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 23rd day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. GEORGE G. SCHREIBER, Attorney for Petitioner, 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Edited by J. P. Solomon, 1882-1900.

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Friday, February 17th, 1911 : : : Shebat. 19th, 5671.

יתרו

It appears as if the western part of Pennsylvania is becoming quite a "stamping ground" for the I. O. B. B.

The foreign rabbis in England are shortly to hold a rabbinical conference. Seemingly there is little love lost between them and the would-be rabbis in the Anglo-Jewish ministry.

Apparently Superintendent Chester J. Teller, of the Jewish Orphans' Home of New Orleans, favors the institutional type of asylum. Dr. Wolfenstein, of Cleveland, thus finds an able supporter of his views.

We are glad that scientific success and prominence have not weaned Paul Ehrlich, the discoverer of "606," from Judaism. How many Jews of our own day who have achieved names for themselves in the general community, in various lines of endeavor, can say: "I am, as is my entire family, proud of my Judaism. I am a Jew?"

It seems to be dangerous for our prominent Occidental Jews to express an opinion on the alleged lack of patriotism of the Zionists as subjects of the Sultan of Turkey. Their words appear as written in the Spaniole Journal *Tiempo*, and in a diametrically opposite sense, garbled of course, but simultaneously, too, in the Turkish newspaper, *Yeni-Assir*. There are strange kinds of Jews in the Turkish Empire in these days!

It is "news" to us to read that the Yiddish play-house now in course of erection on West 116th Street, near Fifth Avenue, is being built for David Kessler, the actor, by—of all organizations, the Ancient Order of Hibernians! And yet the combination is not so far-fetched after all. The Hibernians have abolished the stage-Irishman from the theatre, and will henceforth help to sweep away the stage-Jew of the "Bobby" North variety from the play-house.

The Jews in Prussian Poland are literally between two fires. They have aided in the more or less compulsory Teutonization of the country in and out of season, and their German masters have rewarded them by treating them, socially and politically, as members of an inferior caste. Here we have the lesson, which ought to have been learned in the days of the *Kulturkampf*, over again, and it is distressing to find that some of our people, German by birth or by affiliation, have not yet fully acquired it.

Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, seems to be somewhat doubtful as to the result achieved by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations here "in the enemy's country." This is passing strange, for we think that family pride, if nothing else, would have moved him to praise the recent council up to the seventh heaven of success. A convention at which Rabbi Hirsch's brother-in-law was the hero of one day, and his nephew that of another, should surely receive something more than the following (in the current *Reform Advocate*) from him.

"... Next week we hope to be in a better position to lucubrate on the doings, feastings and speechifying of the Council, provided anything worth while discussing came up for action. The likelihood is not excluded that we shall be excused from saying anything at all."

In addition to the difficulties with which the Russian Jews are surrounded, in their efforts to earn their livelihood, it now appears that they will be unable to work at their trades and occupations one hundred and thirty days in every year. The Imperial Duma has adopted a Sunday observance law for the nation, and, by reason of its failure to safeguard the rights of observant Jews, these are prevented from competing with their neighboring tradesmen and laborers upon an equal footing. A Russian Jew will not, more strength to him, work on Saturday; he cannot work on Sunday if the law adopted by the Duma be promulgated.

At last an Anglo-Jewish writer—it is "Spectator," who contributes the weekly article, "By the Way," to *The Jewish World*, of London, has the courage to give the *tu quoque* to the Hahan, Dr. Gaster. It would seem that Dr. Gaster took exception to what he was pleased to call the needless polemical note which "Spectator" had injected into his column recently. Of all English Jews, Dr. Gaster has been the readiest to use polemics, the most desirous to employ personalities, in his many controversies. One has only to be reminded of his "milk-and-water" passage at arms with the English Zionists a year or two back to realize the truth of these assertions.

A REAL KEHILLAH.

The scheme for a district organization of the British provinces, drawn up by the conference of Jewish ministers in London, deserves careful study by the rabbis and laymen in this country who are desirous of forming *Kehilloth* patterned after an existing institution. It will be observed that the English scheme is essentially and fundamentally religious in character and that it is founded upon the belief and principle that the synagogue, and not the Jewish trade-union, is the centre of Jewish life and activity.

We give, without more ado, the language of the recommendations prepared for the paper organization in question, believing that in this way our readers may best profit thereby:—

- Recommendation 1.—That the United Kingdom be divided into the following nine districts:—
 - (a) The Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire, with Newcastle-on-Tyne as a centre.
 - (b) Lancashire (except the towns south of a line drawn from Southport to Warrington or Widnes), with a few towns west of Huddersfield, with Manchester as centre.
 - (c) The rest of Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Lincolnshire, with Leeds as centre.
 - (d) S. W. Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales, with Liverpool as centre.
 - (e) South Wales and Southwest England, with Cardiff as centre.
 - (f) The Midlands and Eastern Counties, with Birmingham as centre.
 - (g) The Southern and Southeastern Counties, with Portsmouth as centre.
 - (h) Scotland, with Glasgow as centre.
 - (i) Ireland, with Dublin, as centre.
- Recommendation 2.—That there be formed in each of the above-mentioned districts a Council, consisting of the Rabbis and Preachers of all congregations within the area recognized by the conference. That such council shall co-opt, at its discretion, Chazanim and laymen.
- Recommendation 3.—That such council shall meet to deal with such religious questions as may be delegated to it by the Chief Rabbi and Beth Din, arising in any of the congregations within its area.
- Recommendation 4.—That such council shall become chargeable with, and responsible for, the religious education of children throughout the district. That it shall draw up or revise or approve of syllabuses of instruction in religion classes. That it shall become responsible for the systematic supervision of such classes.
- Recommendation 5.—That such council shall take steps to provide religious facilities in places within the district where facilities are either deficient or absent.
- Recommendation 6.—That such council shall deal with the question of the co-ordination of chah council shall seek to arbitrate on all matters of discipline as between congregations and officials, and on questions of conflict between synagogue officials and on all matters of difference in congregations.
- Recommendation 7.—That such council shall seek to obtain from all congregations within the area the acceptance of a recognized standard of qualification on the part of candidates for any clerical office.
- Recommendation 8.—In the event of a vacancy occurring for any clerical office within the area of the district such council shall offer its services to the congregation concerned with a view to assisting in the selection of a suitable candidate.
- Recommendation 9.—That upon the formation of any new congregation within the area of the district, the council shall seek conference with the bodies concerned as to the question of official recognition.
- Recommendation 10.—That a special propaganda committee be enrolled to visit provincial congregations for the purpose of explaining the objects of the proposed councils and enlisting support to the scheme.

The editor of *The Jewish Advocate*, of Boston, with that love of figures and things English and Anglo-Jewish which years of prosperous residence in this "benighted" country have not swept away, comments upon the appearance of Sir Rufus Isaacs as counsel to George V. in the Mylius case, and draws conclusions adverse to the standing and influence of our own Jewish lawyers therefrom. He says that we have no lack of great Jewish jurists, but "they are few in number proportionately, their recognition is obtained by pressure and somehow they have not won for their profession the standing that should be natural for the gentlemen of the bar." If this reasoning be correct, it applies with equal, if not with much greater force to non-Jewish lawyers in this country than to Jewish. And we beg to remind our colleague that all jurists are lawyers, but that all lawyers are not jurists. That is true, unfortunately, because of our system of party politics, and not because here the Jewish lawyers "have not won for their profession the standing that should be natural for the gentlemen of the bar."

Our friend, Dr. Isidore Singer, has at last secured space in *The Reform Advocate* for an interview with himself on the subject of his "Library of Hebrew Classics." If anyone doubts that Dr. Singer has almost superhuman energy, the paragraph in this colloquy in which he adverts to his many literary projects and enterprises should serve to dispel the thought. The "Library" will, if it ever be produced, fill a distinct need of our scholars, but it is, as a scheme, entirely too much in the scheme-stage for us to pass an opinion on the interview with Dr. Singer, to which we refer. We cannot forbear, however, from pointing out that Dr. Singer's sharp attack on the scholars of traditional Jewish leanings, veiled by him under the name "Genizodoxy," is in distinctly bad taste, and extremely regrettable. A "Library of Hebrew Classics" requires only real scholarship for its production, not an observance of the Jewish dietary laws.

Jacob H. Schiff will, it is reported, purchase the library of the late Baron David Guenzburg for a favorite institution of his in this country—presumably for the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, which already possesses such magnificent bibliographic treasures. If the humor be realized, a splendid collection of Hebraic and Judaica will travel across the Atlantic, for Baron Guenzburg made the sale of his books conditional upon their purchase as a whole. His library contains many noted Spanish, Italian, Provençal and African *Machsorim* MS. poems by the most famous Jewish poets of the Middle Ages in abundance, and Yemenite MSS. on philosophical and scientific subjects. It is thus a library any Jewish institution of learning may be proud to house, and Mr. Schiff, if he succeeds in acquiring it for the United States, will have added another feather to his cap as the greatest patron of learning the history of the Jewish people has yet developed.

THE PERSONAL SIDE OF TRUTH.

ויאסרו אל-משה דבר-אתה עמנו ונשמעה ואל-ידבר עמנו אלהים פן-נמות:

"And they said unto Moses: Speak thou with us, and we will hear; but let not God speak with us, lest we die."—Ex. xx:19.

THE obvious explanation of our text would be, that the people had not yet got out of the habit of cringing fear: having stood so long in the shadow of the taskmaster's lash, they became frightened at the awe-inspiring manifestations of Sinai, terrified by the crashing lightnings, cowed by the roaring thunders. But, I believe the words of the slave-people of yore contain much more than this. They contain a rare pathos that grips hold of our heart by reason of the perennial claim which human frailty lays on our sympathy; they also contain a rare suggestion to all who would teach the people divine truths in a manner most helpful to them and to himself.

No duty can be more sacred than that of teaching the people the truths by which they are to live in the sight of God. From Moses standing on Sinai, to the humblest preacher of our own day, standing in his pulpit, Israel's leaders have always recognized this to be their God-assigned task. However, he would be fulfilling his duty very incompletely who would use truth as a pointed dagger to wound sensitive hearts. It is not enough to teach the truth; truth must be taught in a manner as to produce the greatest possible happiness and contentment. It does not enhance the value of truth to expose it in its nakedness; nor does it render truth more effective to brutally sharpen its edge. The scolding teacher or preacher, he whose message hurts rather than heals, is scarcely fitted for his task. The characteristic attitude of the ideal teacher of truth should be of the kind which our rabbis term: *יהיה כשמאל ומקרב* repelling with the left and drawing back with the right! That is to say that the teaching must be backed up by a firm, yet gentle, personality, a personality rich both in influence and sympathy, a personality in which manly strength and womanly pity are thoroughly blended.

It is this thought that is particularly suggested by our text: that Truth is most helpful when coming to us through the channels of a sympathetic personality. It is all very well for one to stand aloof from human ills and human frailties and thus proclaim truths which may not touch him, but which may cause other hearts to bleed in agony. * * * Truth is divine; yet altogether too cold and stern, too abstract and fleshless, for human use, unless tempered with consideration for our inherited weaknesses. Therefore, Truth must be in a measure *humanized*: it must first sift through a tender soul; it must be warm with the heartblood of pity; it must be colored with the soft hues of love! Now, the giving of the Law on Sinai marked the first time in the history of Israel and humanity when Truth was made to come down straight from Heaven through the mysterious voice that spoke from the height. But the voice spoke sternly and forbiddingly, to the sinister accompaniment of threatening thunders and awe-inspiring lightnings. What wonder then that the terror-stricken slave-people, weakened by dire sufferings, fled to Moses and said to him: "Speak thou—flesh of our flesh and heart of our heart—with us, so that we may hear and understand; but let not God speak to us—lest we die!" * * *

How far this pitiful clamor for truth to take on human shape led other religions astray from the very truth they sought after is a matter of historic record. But Judaism remained in this respect, as in many others of similar import, singularly chaste. We believe that it is God who chose Moses and chooses other teachers and leaders for this very purpose: that *remaining human*, they may weld the human with the divine elements of truth. As another verse has it in this week's portion: "יהיה אהרן לעם מול האלהים" Be thou unto the people God-ward! The mission of the ideal teacher is that, standing between God and the people, between divinity and humanity, he should exhibit to his disciples not only the divine, but also the personal, the human, side of truth—the side nearest to their heart and understanding. Therefore, there is no nobler sight under God's heaven than the figure of the Ideal Teacher possessed of the rich personality through which Truth may stream toward the lives of less gifted individuals. His work is above price, his influence is beyond measure! * * *

There is a midrashic legend which says that God appoints an angel to gather together the prayers of worshippers scattered the world over. The angel weaves the prayers containing the various aspirations of millions of souls into a single garland which he places upon God's exalted brow. Thus I believe that the ideal teacher in Israel is a God-appointed angel who weaves together the manifold aspirations of his flock into a single crown of beauty and holiness. By his magnetic influence he carries away with himself the many hearts and souls that come under the gentle sway of his words until, for the moment, there is left, wherever he holds forth, but one great heart, one great soul, aspiring upward to God's throne. And thus, through this union of all these souls with the soul of the ideal teacher, Heaven and earth are united—Truth and Pity kiss—God and man meet! * * *

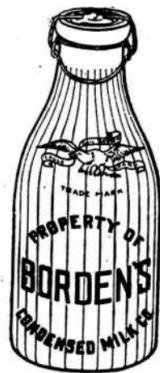
RABBI JOEL BLAU.

The Reform Advocate has inaugurated a new department called "Sense and Nonsense Culled from Our Exchanges." The "cullings" are made subjectively, of course, and one is not informed whether or not the learned editor in Chicago considers them to be sense, or the reverse. This applies, too, to our views on the "junketings" of the recent twenty-second council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, there reproduced. We wonder what Rabbi Hirsch thought of them?

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Some time ago a very wealthy man of this city made the statement that under no circumstances will he give his assent to the marriage of his daughter to a man who has no business, or has no other occupation than that of "a gentleman." Mr. Carnegie several days ago said that the women who are the wives of the "idle rich" are the unhappiest creatures in existence. He said further that he would rather be born poor than be the inheritor of wealth from a millionaire father. Mr. Carnegie is a man who generally knows what he is talking about. His experience, supplemented by a wide knowledge of the subject which led him to utter the above words, gives force and strength to what he says.

In these practical days, removed from the time when in England and on the Continent it was a disgrace for a so-called nobleman to be a "tradesman" or a "business man," or earn a livelihood by allying himself to business enterprises people look askance upon anyone in the flush of life, be he a nobleman or any other man, who has no occupation but that of a "gentleman."

These so-called "gentlemen," in England and upon the Continent, have been the instrumentalities which ushered into being the money lenders and usurers. This gentry fattened and grew rich by reason of the extraordinary bounty which these so-called noblemen—who shunned honest trade—were made to pay for the loans which they received from these money lenders, for the purpose of enabling them to play the part of a "gentleman."

Where now and then a duke or a lord or some other kind of a nobleman comes to these shores, the press, as a matter of news—which is its legitimate business—gives column after column of the greatness of the house from which the visitor de-

scends. Accompanying his picture are prints of the castle or castles of his ancestors, which are the anchors of his so-called greatness. What a mysterious artificial glamor surrounds these decaying piles of stone and mortar!

No money lender would take a mortgage on any of them. They would be a useless and valueless acquisition upon foreclosure. No one would buy them, or care to keep them up. They are only of value as an evidence of title, as a duke or lord with out a castle would be an anomaly.

But the money lender will take, and has frequently taken, a lien upon the pictures and art works in the castle, and of these chattels many a castle has been depleted to satisfy the money lender's demands.

American girls are dazed by these phantom castles, the valueless titles, the glamor of appearance at court. Many of our American girls have paid a very high price in money and suffering because of the hollow ambition to shine as a milady. And notwithstanding all those who have been caught in the net of the impetuous foreign noblemen, there are many more who seem to covet the "honor" of these to real true Americans, empty honor.

A real nobleman, in name or to the manor born, doesn't need to cast his net for American heiresses; there are any number of English heiresses for these. It is generally the bankrupt nobleman who looks abroad for his wife to bolster up his broken fortune or to get moneys to give him a living. Which is the nobler: to marry a man who is Carnegie's ideal—who will build up his own fortune and make his own way in life, or to buy a man with a title with no other asset than the marriage portion which the girl brings for the nobleman (?) to thrive and subsist on?

L'AIGLON.

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That was a distinguished luncheon party which the President of the United States saw around his own table last Wednesday. The wise and the great in American Israel were present, and they were there to discuss a subject of Jewish interest. This meeting, taken in connection with the resolutions which Congressman Herbert Parsons introduced into the House of Representatives last week, bids fair to proclaim to the world that this country has at last been roused to take definite and decisive action in the matter of its passports in Russia. We fancy there was one person at Tzarske-Selo the other day who did not exactly rejoice at the news his Minister of Foreign Affairs brought him concerning the doings cabled from America. It is about time that the American people bestir themselves in this matter; we have advertised heretofore to the existing conditions, as disgraceful as they cry for adjustment, and need not reiterate our views.

Nineteenth Annual Meeting American Jewish Historical Society.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society was held in Philadelphia on Sunday and Monday, February 12 and 13. Four sessions were held, three on February 12 and one on February 13. The place of meetings was the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford.

The programme of the sessions was as follows:—

Sunday, February 12, 11 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.—Address of welcome by the president. Isaac Markens, New York city; "Isaac Friedlander, California Pioneer"; Albert M. Friedlander, New York city; "A Letter from Caleb Cushing Concerning the Jews of Spain"; Rev. Barnett A. Elzas, New York city; "The First Reformed Jewish Prayer Book in America, and the Constitution of the Reformed Society of Israelites of Charleston, S. C."; J. Bunford Samuel, Philadelphia, Pa.; "Sir Robert Peel on Jewish Disabilities in the House of Commons"; Samuel Oppenheim, New York city; "Mordecai M. Noah, a letter from him dated 1822, from Edward Gans and Leopold Zunz, relating to the emigration of German Jews to America." 3 to 5.30 p. m.—Rev. J. Friedlander, New York city; "The First Jewish Periodical Published in America." Benjamin H. Hartogensis, Baltimore, Md.—"Notes on Early Jewish Settlers of Baltimore City"; Harold Korn, New York city; "Contemporaneous Newspaper References of Jewish Interest from the Revolutionary Period, 1764-1787"; Leon Huhner, New York city; "The Jew in Music in America"; Prof. Alexander Marx, New York city; "Societies and Museums for the Promotion of the Study of Jewish History"; Charles J. Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.; "Joseph Simon Cohen, Prothonotary, Pa.," "Joseph Court of Pennsylvania, 1840-1853"; Miss Rebecca E. Mitchell, New York city; "A Prayer for the Day of Atonement During the Yellow Fever Epidemic in New York, 1803"; Samuel Oppenheim, New York city; "The Early History of the Jews in New York, 1664-1734." 8.30 to 10.30 p. m.—Albert M. Friedlander, New York city; "Further Facts Concerning Moses Wassermann"; Lee M. Friedman, Boston, Mass.; "Judah Monis, first instructor in Hebrew at Harvard College"; Leon Huhner, New York city; "David L. Yulee Florida's First Senator."

On Monday, February 13, the following officers were chosen: President, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Hon. Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; Prof. Richard J. H. Gottlieb, New York city; Rev. Dr. David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Hon. Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; corresponding secretary, Albert M. Friedlander, New York city; recording secretary, Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, New York city; treasurer, Hon. N. Taylor Phillips, New York city; curator, Leon Huhner, New York city. Additional members of the Executive Council: Hon. Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. J. H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md.; Hon. Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; J. Bunford Samuel, Philadelphia, Pa.; Max J. Kohler, New York city; Rabbi Henry Cohen, Galveston, Tex.; Lee M. Friedman, Boston, Mass.; Prof. Joseph Jacobs, New York city; Charles J. Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. Alexander Marx, New York city; Prof. Max L. Margolis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following necrologies of deceased members of the society were read. R. Hammett Tilley, by Miss Edith May Tilley; Joseph Loth, by Isidor Mezger; Joseph Friedenwald, by Benjamin H. Hartogensis; A. S. Solomons, by Louis Marshall; David Sulzberger, by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

The following papers were presented at the concluding session: Leon Huhner, New York city, "Some Additional Notes on American Jewish History"; Samuel Oppenheim, New York city (1), "The Jews in Brazil, 1621-1654," (2) "Additional Notes on the Jews and Masonry in the United States Before 1810"; Isaac Markens, New York city, (1) "Lincoln and the Jews, Additional Data," (2) "Notes on John Howard Payne's Jewish Ancestry, on Meyer Lehman's Correspondence with U. S. Grant and Jefferson Davis, and on John W. Forney's Opinion of Lewis C. Levin's Eloquence." Rabbi Henry Cohen, Galveston, Tex., (1) "A List of MSS,

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Documents and Books Relating to the Inquisition, Chiefly that of Mexico," (2) "American Notes, 1841-1846, Being Excerpts from the 'Voice of Jacob'"; Benjamin H. Hartogensis, Baltimore, Md., "Christian Prelates of Baltimore and Russo-Jewish Persecutions"; Abraham Cahen, Paris, France, (1) "The Jews of Martinique in the Seventeenth Century," (2) "The Jews in the French colonies in the Eighteenth Century"; N. Darnell Davis, C. M. G., London, Eng., "Further Notes on the Jews of Barbadoes and Nevis."

Immigrants' Sheltering Home.

(Tifereth Zion vi Jerushalaim.)

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the above Hachnossath Orchim or Home to Shelter Hebrew Immigrants in Jerusalem, which was founded by Mr. Samuel Levi, the temporary treasurer, Mr. Nathan Roggen, resigned, and Mr. Samuel Rosenthal, of 92-94-96 Bleeker street, N. Y., was prevailed upon to accept the office of treasurer.

The above institution has aroused the interest of our most prominent co-religionists, who have earnestly set themselves the task of ascertaining for themselves what claim this institution has on the charitable corporation of the Jews in America. What they have discovered has filled them with enthusiasm for the holy cause, and the following gentlemen well known for their broad, united liberality and public spirit, was formed as a Permanent Executive Committee:—Rabbi Nathan N. Hurwitz, of Congregation Zichron Espliam, 163-165 E. Sixty-seventh street; Mr. Nathan Roggen, Mr. Hyman Dolinsky, Mr. J. Richman, Mr. P. Liebman, Mr. Hyman D. Isaacs, n. n. Mr. M. Turkeltaub, Mr. Abraham S. Teuwenbaum, Mr. Joseph H. Polstein, Mr. Samuel Rosenthal, treasurer.

There is yet a mortgage to pay off on the building of this Hachnossath Orchim, and it will afford some generous philanthropist an opportunity of having his name perpetuated for the honor of coming generations by contributing sufficient to pay off that mortgage (which is not a very large amount). All donations, small or large, thankfully received.

All contributions should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. Samuel Rosenthal, 92-94-96 Bleeker street, New York.

A list of the donors names and amounts contributed will be published shortly.

M'Phtsch Spath Eber.

Sunday evening, Mr. David Pirsky will deliver a lecture in Hebrew on "Present Hebrew Dialects." All are invited. The society will give a concert and ball at Clinton Hall, No. 151 Clinton street, on Saturday night, March 18. The proceeds will go towards the support of the library, which the society maintains at No. 234 East Broadway.

WALTER, PHILIP.—The people of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, free and independent, to Sabine Walter, Ida Frankenhelmer, Rosie Frankenhelmer, Hermine Hertz, Betty Rosenthal, Leopold Strouse, Bernard Strouse, Max Strouse, Anna Segel, Hella Oppenheimer, Heinrich Bamberger, Max Bamberger, Gustav Bamberger, Ludwig Bamberger, Fritz Bamberger, Helena L. Blumenfeld, Olga Laubheim, Toni Laubheim, Rina Moch, Gladys Moch, Amy Bass, Murray Bass, Florence Bass, Leo P. Walter, William Walter, Edith Walter, John Frankenhelmer, Mount Sinai Hospital, Association for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, United Relief Works of Society for Ethical Culture, Hebrew Technical Institute, and Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, and all persons interested in the estate of Philip Walter, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin 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 County Court House in the County of New York, on the 11th day of April, 1911, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Louis S. Frankenhelmer and William Frankenhelmer, as executors of of and trustees under the last will and testament of said 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 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 9th day of February, in [L. S.] the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for the Executors, 25 Broad street, New York city.

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KAHN, MOSES.—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 Moses Kahn, 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 L. Levy, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August next. Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1911.

LOUIS KAHN, HENRIETTA KAHN, LOUIS H. NORDLINGER, Executors. WILLIAM L. LEVY, Attorney for Executors, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Cantor's Association of America

The annual sacred concert of the above association will be held on Wednesday evening, March 1, 1911, at Carnegie Hall.

The programme will consist of ANCIENT and MODERN SYNAGOGAL MUSIC, sung by 100 Cantors, under the direction of Leon Kramer.

Eminent artists will also appear.

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Abraham Lincoln.

By Rabbi Harry Weiss, Macon, Ga.

I can never look upon a portrait of Abraham Lincoln without a feeling of awe thrilling me. There is the repose of iron in that face and a hint of inexhaustible energy in reserve. There is infinite tenderness, too, worn into those trenches deep upon his forehead. It is not a handsome face that has been so chiseled with a sorrow all his own and sorrow inherited, for his ancestors likewise struggled and he in his person seemed to have summed up all their anguish and fear, all their resignation and hope. I have said it is not a handsome face, but neither is the mountain handsome with its plumbless rifts and mighty shadows. The sweet oval of a face packed in an olive skin, plump with pads of fat with great pools of light called eyes, fringed with black forests styled lashes, may be beautiful to look upon, but such a face spells nothing. It may be wholesome in the restfulness of soul it inspires, but it lacks strength-giving qualities. I do not believe you can read all of a person's life in his face, but I do think you can read some of it, for the internal workings of a man's mind and sentiment of impressing the volatile soul must in some slight way at least put their impress upon the more tangible clay. Though we walk as if masked much of our being peers through the eyes and is reflected in the poise of the head, in the lines of the lips and in the set of the jaw. Of course, you cannot read mind wholly in terms of matter, nor estimate greatness by the pigments of one's skin, nor the furrows that channel it. The whole soul cannot shine through the body any more than all the sunlight can be transmitted through the ether, much less through the opaque clouds. The body has its limitations of stature, of strength, of weight; the soul has none, it moves unfettered. But just as you can catch an impression of the moon on the glassy surface of a stream, so you can catch the stamp of the soul on the countenance of one, an impression vague, yet not wholly misleading. This is the insoluble item of magnetism, which has made some of our homeliest men foremost soldiers, orators and leaders of human kind. And as I look at the face of Lincoln it shows how singular and mysterious it is, indicating neither temerity nor timidity, neither suppressed hate nor avowed love, but a calmness akin to melancholy, such as the famous statue of Augustus St. Gaudens shows in the carving considered our best work of sculpture, the carving of melancholy, in a cemetery at Washington. Some faces are commonplace, others are inane, still others could be used for board walks without much loss. Abraham Lincoln's countenance is absolutely unique. It seems as if constructed in defiance of things, as if cast by elemental forces. You all know he had many trials in life. He was raised practically in primeval forests. About him was the pathless wilderness, and the tangle of thickets had not yet been cleared for the roads we know

to-day. The haunting silence of the place, the weighing desolation, must have made all men introspective. Nature was so awful and lonely that men turned to themselves for companionship, and this might have been in a way a predisposing cause of the sadness which is writ in such salient lines upon his face. Of course, this was intensified by incidents in his life, unrequited affection, thwarted ambitions. He was of humble origin, his father rough, his mother untutored. His relatives were not to be proud of. His father in a fight bit off his adversary's nose, and a cousin of his, it is said, lost this feature in the same way. He lived in what the historian styles a half-faced camp, a house with three walls and no door. The log cabin came later as an item of luxury. We can form no estimate of the dreariness of his surroundings, for the Indians yet warred about and the West was an untried wilderness. The state of society was crude, the amusements were those of getting drunk on hard cider, watching the "jerks," the hysterical contortions of those at religious meetings. Corn shucking, horse racing, log rolling, hunting relieved in a measure, the monotony of life. The settlers were rough, uncouth; corn bread was a luxury and potatoes were frequently eat raw. Clothes were homespun; dyed with the brown juice of the butternut. His biographer adds that those dyed green were enough to enthrall the heart of any maiden. If a woman wanted a looking glass she merely scoured a tin pan. Their beds were of leaves or skins. Such was society at that time, when men paid for marriage licenses with maple sugar. In those days of awkward dressing Lincoln was considered particularly slovenly. He is represented as having his trousers hitched up with one suspender to a height that showed his shin bones sharp and blue and narrow. A poor boy he was, and we see our future President bargaining with one "to split four hundred rails for every yard of brown jeans dyed with walnut bark that would be necessary to make him a pair of trousers." Schooled in hardship he gained strength, and who can tell, what seemed to be a needless exaction upon his energy and a useless poverty was a divine provision for the building of a character that proved to be the savior of a nation at its most critical period. Through trial he was storing up a fund of vitality which only such dire conditions as he experienced could elicit. His schooling hardly amounted to one year. He was a typical self-made man and, like some other great men, had for his source of literary finish the Bible, Shakespeare, Aesop's Fables and Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress. Yet so intent was he upon study that it is recorded of him that he walked six miles from his place for a grammar. His biographer says he used to write and do sums on a wooden shovel by the fireside and shave off the surface to write anew, doubtless for lack of the simplest necessity,

paper or slate. Honest even as a lawyer, for it is not often that lawyers have such reputations, humorous though beset with care, arguing against arguments and never at persons, he sought, to use his expression, "to convince and not to amuse." He talked to reason and not to passion. His historian further says of him that he was too candid to make a good lover. Max O'Rell said that it is always safe to flatter a woman, and who can tell but what poor Lincoln was jilted I believe twice, for his inability to be the smooth-tongued cavalier who would promise wealth he had not, or, on the other hand, gush about the beauty of his loved one when she lacked all mark of beauty. No, I do not think he could have been looked upon as a desirable match. He had neither money, nor grace, nor good looks, and his greatness of soul he could not carry on his sleeve. Like his great predecessor, Washington, he was rejected by the young ladies, who never thought they were before a future President. Lincoln stands towering as a master spirit of the ages. He seems to have been preordained by providence for his mission, for, where trained statemen failed, he succeeded. He combined patience with courage, mercy with firmness, a timely silence with an opportune expressiveness. Our revolutionary fathers were more or less tinged with the aristocratic coloring, a vestige of England's sovereign rule. Though Washington and Benjamin Franklin particularly were democratic to the utmost, yet there is much justification for the statement that with Lincoln's death "America lost its first American" and the world its utmost embodiment of democracy. When he passed away all creeds claimed him. They fought for the glory of interring him in their hearts. Like the cities that claimed the remains of Homer, like the cities that wished for Dante, so all desired him to grace the choicest niche of their temple; but his ashes belong to the world and not to us. He knew no creed nor section. His faith was simply summed up if I recall well, in what he mistakenly thought was a sentence from the New Testament attributed to the mythical Christ, but which we know to be from the Old Testament, Deut. 6-5: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy might," etc. Lincoln stands solitary like the prophets of old, an oracle for ages, a glory to humanity and a link to the divine.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Some time ago I had the honor of shaking hands with Engelbert Humperdinck. The composer of "Die Koenigskinder" wears a beard and his outer garments consisted of a coat, a vest and a pair of trousers. Everything about him, therefore, suggested a man. Imagine, therefore, how I fairly gasped with astonishment when I read the following paragraph in the London Jewish Chronicle of January 27: "Much amusement has been caused in Jewish circles in Germany by the notice in the Staats-burgerzeitung (an anti-Semitic organ) of the first performance of Humperdinck's play, 'Koenigskinder.' The critic said that it must have caused great pain to the author that his piece had to be played on the first night to an almost exclusively Jewish audience. Humperdinck was referred to as 'der gute, alte Herr

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mit den treuen, deutschen Musikern. 'Humperdinck,' the critic of the Staatsburgerzeitung was apparently unaware, is the pseudonym of a Jewess, the wife of a Munich lawyer, 'Dr. Max Bernstein!'

Now the author of the above amazing effusion, writes for a paper published in London, England not London, Canada, or London, Iowa. On that account he surely ought to know that the music of "Die Koenigskinder" was composed by Engelbert Humperdinck, who also wrote "Haensel and Gretel," the "Moorish" rhapsody for orchestra, and other works. To be sure the librettist of the new fairy opera is Frau-Dr. Max Bernstein. That lady lives in Munich and writes under the pen-name of Ernst Rosmer.

The office of the Chronicle in London is not very far from the British Museum, where its musical critic (?) could easily consult Grove's dictionary. I advise him to do that frequently.

The final performance in the "Trilogy" takes place next Wednesday afternoon, when "Die Gotterdammerung" will be sung. Nothing so proclaims the artistic stature of a lyric theatre as a worthy presentation of the "Ring," and this the Metropolitan does as well as Bayreuth or Munich, where months of preparation and rehearsal are required. Each of these German cities rejoices in a "festspielhaus," but our operatic temple is turned into such a festival playhouse about six months in the year, and no great fuss made about it either. Magnificent performances are there all in the day's work and Wagner himself would have been delighted with the Brynhild of Gadski, the Sieglinde of Morena or Fremstad, the Siegfried or Lodge of Burrian, the Wotan of Soomer, and in less important solo singers like Homer, Fonia Gluck, Goritz and Witherspoon. This year Mr. Hertz conducted all of the music-dramas. His vitalizing energy, his enthusiasm and his splendid musicianship have so often been dwelt upon in this column, that I am at a loss for anything new to say regarding them.

For her song recital in Mendelssohn Hall Friday afternoon, March 3, Mme. Frances Alda has secured a number of novelties—ten of her selections, in fact, have not yet been heard in New York. This appearance will mark Mme. Alda's first New York recital. The prima donna will be assisted at the piano by Kurt Schindler.

Miss Edna Sands Dunham, a young Chicago soprano, who has recently re-

turned to America after two years in Europe, where she won favorable comment as soloist at choral concerts in Vienna and Munich, will make her first New York recital appearance in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, under the management of London Charlton.

The MacDowell chorus, Kurt Schindler, conductor, will give its initial concert in Carnegie Hall, Friday evening, March 3, assisted by the Philharmonic Society, under Gustav Mahler, and by several well-known operatic artists, among them Edmond Clement, tenor; Mme. Alma Gluck, soprano, and other singers of the opera. The programme will comprise several novelties heard in New York for the first time, among them a series of Russian dances and folksongs of Borodin, from the opera "Prince Igor," a new biblical cantata, "Jousua" by Moussorgsky, and Chabrier's "Erisels," an unfinished opera in one act.

The first public appearance in New York of Cornelia Rider Possart, the Berlin pianist (daughter of the distinguished German actor, Gustav Possart) and Hans Ellenson, tenor of the Wiesbaden Opera House, will take place in Carnegie Hall, Wednesday evening, February 22, Washington's Birthday. These artists will have the co-operation of the Volpe Symphony Orchestra, Arnold Volpe conductor, in a miscellaneous programme made up of pianoforte compositions, operatic arias and orchestral numbers. Mme. Possart will play the Rubinstein D minor concerto and Mr. Ellenson will sing Florestan's Aria and Liebeslied from "Die Walkure" and Lohengrin's Narrative.

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Cantors to Give Concert for Cantors' Seminary.

The project of the Society of American Cantors to establish a seminary for cantors has crystallized, and the movement has assumed a definite form. At a meeting of the society held on December 10, 1910, under the chairmanship of Cantor Minkowsky, of the Shaari Zedek Congregation, the plans for the institution were outlined. The school will be called the Cantors' Seminary of America. The course will be for three years, and everything necessary for a modern cantor will be taught.

In order to provide funds for preliminary work a grand concert will be given in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, March 1, when the members of the association, comprising nearly 100 soloists, will render ancient and modern Hebrew melodies. The concert will be under the direction of Leon M. Kramer, and the programme will include such ancient melodies as Kol Nidre, Avodah, Tal, Hallel, etc., while another part will be given over to modern compositions of Sulzer, Lewandowsky, Novakowsky and Schorr. Miss Gorovitz, a famed 'celloist, will assist. To those who have attended the previous concerts of this organization no word is necessary. To those who have not, suffice it to say that if they attend they will receive the treat of a lifetime. The object is a praiseworthy one, and the price of admission has been fixed at a nominal figure.

Jewish Arrivals at the Port of New York for January, 1911.

Male, 2,544; female, 1,822; total, 4,366. From Africa, 5; Australia, 2; Austria, 175; Belgium, 6; Central America, 1; Denmark, 4; France, 34; German Empire, 19; Hungary, 177; Netherlands, 2; Roumania, 104; Russian Empire, 3,232; South America, 21; Sweden, 6; Switzerland, 6; Turkey in Europe, 24; Turkey in Asia, 20; United Kingdom, 197; other Europe, 1; Total, 4,366.

The Government of Holland has introduced a bill into Parliament, prohibiting bakers from working on Sundays and at night; Jews will, however, be permitted to work on Sundays, on Thursday night, on Saturday night, and on fifteen other nights during the year preceding Jewish holidays. The first debate on the bill proved a veritable demonstration of friendliness towards the Jews, members displaying extreme anxiety to refrain from inconveniencing our co-religionists in any way.

A joint concert will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 21, by Adele Krueger, soprano, and Adolphe Borchard, the French pianist. Both Mme. Krueger and Mr. Borchard will offer compositions never before presented to the New York public at their previous appearance.

Director Burgarth, of the Irving Place, was announced to appear in "Othello"—the play, not the opera—on Tuesday and Saturday nights. The second operatic revival of this evening Plotow's tuneful "Martha," with Werner Alberti as Lionel and Emil Fisher, (specially engaged) as Plunkett. Herr Alberti's engagement bids fair to prove highly successful, for his singing appeals strongly to the patrons of the Irving Place, who are unspoil't folks, not hard to please. "Martha" will be repeated to-morrow afternoon. J. M.

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Young Women's Hebrew Association.

The speaker at services this evening will be Mr. I. Edwin Goldwasser.
On Sunday afternoon, February 19, at 4 o'clock, Miss Laura B. Garrett will give a talk on Sex Hygiene, her subject being "The Cradle Talk." This meeting will be open to women and to girls over seventeen years of age.
On Saturday evening the 18th the members of the Ateres Reus will give a dance at the Ellsmere. A very interesting open meeting was held at the association building Saturday evening the 11th under the auspices of this circle. Several good vocal numbers, recitations and tableaux were greatly enjoyed by a large audience.
Registration is now going on for the new classes in day dressmaking. Each class will meet two mornings a week from 9 to 12 o'clock, under excellent supervision. All interested in these classes are asked to register and to enter now.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.
On Sunday afternoon, February 19, at 2.30 o'clock, Professor Wm. B. Guthrie will deliver a lecture on "The Beginnings of Tariff Legislation in the United States."
On Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, the P. S. Menken Literary Society will hold a public entertainment at which the principal feature will be Declamatory Contest.
At the religious exercises this Friday evening, the lecture is to be delivered by Mr. Victor Deutch, one of the young men of the building, who has grown up with the work and who has a special message to impart.
Lincoln's birthday was celebrated by an entertainment in the auditorium at which Hon. Ferd. Levy presided. He gave a fine eulogy of Lincoln, in the course of which he said:
"The 12th of February is a day justly distinguished in the annals of America as the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, whom all freemen, patriots, statesmen, rich, poor, high and low delight to honor, and the memory of whose remarkable career, and the ever-living influences which the study of his life and public service impart is the richest heritage of American citizenship.
Over one hundred years have ebbed and rolled away since, from the woodlands of Kentucky, on the banks of Nolin's Creek, Hardin County—the exact location unknown—Abraham Lincoln first gazed upon the beauty of our world. And what memorable years they have been! Years of war and carnage, invention and discovery, of the sweets and joys of liberty, and the glory and enchantment of letters.
Abraham Lincoln lived and died—barring the fearful details of his taking off—at precisely the right time in the existence of our country. His advent at almost any other period would have been, perhaps, a national misfortune, although one of which the nation would never have been cognizant.
Some one has truthfully said: Among the names of the world's wonderful scroll of fame, there would have been no Julius Caesar had there been no aristocratic domination; there would have been no Oliver Cromwell had there been no civil or religious tyranny, there would have been no Abraham Lincoln had there been no negro slavery. Be that as it may, his birth and, indeed, his entire career is a revelation unmistakable that "there is a Power behind the Universe that never slumbers nor sleeps, and that behind the dim unknown
"Standeth God within the shadow, Keeping watch above His Own."
The mission of Abraham Lincoln was scarcely less important than that of any other man during the past nineteen centuries of record time, and surely the the most significant since the institution of our Republic—that of guiding the forces of freedom (the loyal sons of Columbia), in the protection and perpetuation of this Union and making the American home, however, humble, the grandest, sweetest spot on earth.
And although over forty years have passed since the assassin's bullet terminated his earthly career, Abraham Lincoln will guide patriotic, American thought from his grave for centuries to come.
The early life of Lincoln was an unceasing wrestle with poverty, toil and hardship. His father was a plain yet an honest man, and at the time of his marriage could not read or write, and it was due to the teachings of his wife that he finally learned to write his name. Abraham Lincoln, the son, was a mother's boy, and his devotion to her

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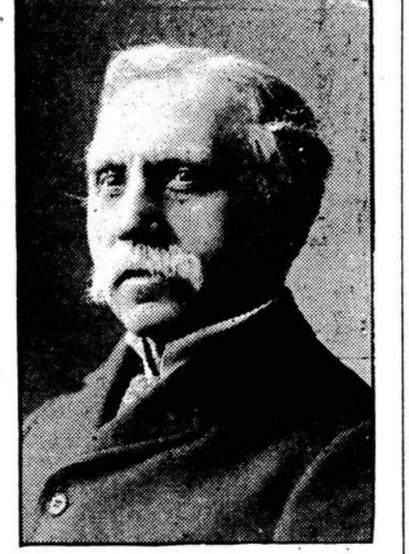
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and her love and self-abrogation for him is the secret of the development of such a life as his—a life of struggle, every step from boyhood until he died.
"The first twenty years of Abraham Lincoln's life were not particularly eventful. His life was certainly at no time rosy tinted, and it held out no promises in front for him, but the same routine of rail-splitting, felling trees, rooting up stumps, trapping game, clerking in a cross-roads grocery, holding the plow, and making an occasional trip up and down the Ohio and Mississippi. A few months' schooling was all that he could get in those years. He was not indebted in any way to society, but he loved to read, hour after hour, in the great book of Nature, and the curriculum of study and experience through which he passed, Nature had written

with his knife and begin over again.
One of his finest flights of eloquence was reached on the occasion when defending the case of the widow of a soldier, who, defrauded of her meagre means of subsistence, had hobbled one morning into his law office.
"Time rolls on," he said as he concluded his address to the jury. "The heroes of '76 have passed away and are encamped on the other shore. The soldier has gone to his rest. Crippled, blind, broken, his widow comes to you and me, gentlemen of the jury, to right her wrongs. She was not always thus. She was once beautiful as the morning. Her steps were as light, her face as fair, her voice as sweet as ever rang in the lanes of Old Virginia. Now she is poor and defenseless. Shall we, too, cast her off?" The court room was in tears. He had won her case.
In his first debate with Douglas, he said: "I believe that this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. It will become one thing or all the other." And looking far into the future, he had an abiding faith that the solution of the problem would surely come, but little did he conjecture that his was the hand which would wield the pen that pronounced henceforth and forever on American soil, for the honor and glory of mankind, arrogant idleness should not scar the back of patient toil—that mothers should own their babes—that henceforth no man should be a slave and every man should be a sovereign.
As the singing birds betoken the advent of spring, so a little deed of Lincoln's when a boy, suffused with all the colors of compassion, sympathy and love, betokened the largeness of his heart in embracing the woes and sorrows of four million slaves.
When the armies were pushed back until they built their camp fires under the shadow of the Capitol, and treason glared at him from the near palaces, he stood firm and strong at the helm with calm and unwavering trust in God.
When we think of the birth, the cradle, the boyhood, the manhood, the poverty, privations, toils and struggles of Lincoln until his last gasp, and of all the triumphs of his life and its rich legacy to us, we feel the glories of our life and time, and wherever civilization throbs and pulsates, wherever virtue and sincerity are cherished and respected, wherever a struggling soul is fighting its way up through the darkness and into the light the resplendent name of Lincoln is known and honored. Cannons speak it, banners wave it, human hearts treasure it. His grand aggregate of honor will gild the traditions of deathless centuries. The lips of memory shall kiss it with a crown of spotless roses that shall shed their fragrance of unfading love around the name of Abraham Lincoln.
General Horatio C. Kline followed and spoke intimately and eloquently on the life of Abraham Lincoln and stirred his audience to a high pitch of patriotism.



Hon. Ferdinand Levy.
Indelibly upon his mind and heart with her own diamond pen.
When in 1819 his father had settled in Indiana, and had built a rough log cabin, Abraham Lincoln went to school for a few weeks. During his whole life he never was altogether more than four months at school. At Gentryville, Lincoln's father ran up another log house and in it there was a big fire place and here the lad would light a fire. He would then lie down flat on the floor with his book in front of him before the hearth, and thus resting on his stomach, his head upon his hand, he would read and study. There was no writing paper. Fortunately there was a large wooden shovel, on this he would write, using a bit of charcoal. When the shovel was covered over with this copy, Lincoln would scrape it clean



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Washington's birthday week at the New York Hippodrome will be celebrated by an entire change of circus programme, beginning Monday, February 20. Among the arenic features of note may be mentioned the Great Albas in a sensational wire act that promises to out-thrill anything ever before shown in the Hippodrome circus; Armando, who will present a comedy novelty animal act, which has earned European commendation; the three Donalds, gymnasts; Erna and Jennie Gasch, women equilibristas; the Blumentfeld Sisters in a dainty equestrian specialty; the Colonials in an exhibition of physical cultures; the Duffin-Redcay company in an astonishing high bar act; Miss Maude Wulf presenting a novel equestrian act, and Powers' Elephants with "Baby Mine," the tiniest performing pachyderm on earth.

"The Gamblers" is nearing the sixth month of its run at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, and the indications are that this unusually gripping play by Charles Klein, will still be attracting large audiences to that playhouse when the summer months arrive. The play now holds the record for long runs among the serious dramas of the present season. The same excellent cast remains, including George Nash, Charles Stevenson, William B. Mack, De Witt C. Jennings, Cecil Kingstone, George Backus, William Postance, Charles Burbridge, George Wright, Jr., Jane Cowl and Edith Barker.
Jewish Restoration Soon Expected.
Pastor C. T. Russell Says Race Will Come Into Its Own According to Promise.
Pastor C. T. Russell, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, the well-known interpreter of the Scriptures, last Sunday addressed about 2,000 Jews in the Garrick Theatre, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on "Zionism in Prophecy," and by the earnestness of his words and the persuasiveness of his argument he raised to a high pitch of enthusiasm the large audience that took up all the available space in the playhouse. So eager were the Jews of the city to hear the noted speaker that long before the time set for the lecture to begin a large squad of police had to be summoned to assure safety to the many women and children that were in the throng that assembled outside the theatre.
Pastor Russell, whose views about the destiny of the Jews are already known to readers of this publication, treated his subject not from a standpoint of Zionism, but from conclusions he had arrived at, after a careful study of the Bible, and asserted that the world is soon to witness the restoration of the Jewish people as a nation in Palestine. He maintained that the Jews have sure promises that their restoration is to take place within a few years, and that through them a blessing is to go out to all peoples.
Pastor Russell based his belief in the impending change in the world's affairs on the promise made to the Jews after the fall of King Zedechiah, which occurred in 606 B. C. At this time it was stated to the Jews that an affliction lasting seven periods should be their lot before their return to favor, with one period extending over 360 years, making, therefore, a total of 2,520 for the seven periods. Since the fall of Zedechiah occurred in 606 B. C., this date is subtracted from 2,520, and it is found that the restoration is to take place in 1914 or shortly after.

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

I. O. F. S. of I.

The bi-annual convention of the District No. 1 was held on Sunday last at the Park & Tilford Building. A large number of delegates were present.

The recommendation of the grand master and the grand secretary that annual sessions be held was carried and the next convention will be held on the second Sunday in February, 1912, in New York City.

A resolution was presented by the delegates of the Rochester Continental Lodge, asking that the next convention of the U. S. Grand Lodge be held at Rochester, was referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Among the many present at the session were noted Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Commissioner Harburger, Coroner Feinberg, Commissioner Strassburger, Judge David Weil, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, and Henry Stern of Albany.

During the session Congressman Goldfogle addressed the convention on the passport question. Resolutions were presented by Julius Harburger and Henry Jacobs, which are to be sent to Congressman Goldfogle to be delivered to Congress.

The newly elected officers are all well known in this city. Bros. Liebeskind and Sturtz are both attorneys. Bro. Hyman is a manufacturer. Bro. Newhafer is one of the leading citizens of Rochester and stands high in that community.

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588 Lodges. Membership, 145,000. For further information address Leon Sanders, Grand Master; Jacob Schoen, Grand Secretary.

An audience of over 5,000 attended the ball and entertainment given by the Grand Lodge in aid of the Charity Fund at the Grand Central Palace, on February 12. The affair was a most gratifying success from every standpoint.

United Borowsover Lodge, No. 598, with a nucleus of seventy members, was added to the order recently. The officers of the Grand Lodge performed the consecration ceremony.

There was an increase of 1,912 members reported during January.

Grand Master Leon Saunders was a delegate to the Fraternal Congress held in Albany last Monday.

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ISAAC GROSSMAN, Grand Master. SIGMOND FODOR, Grand Secretary.

Solomon Reis Lodge, No. 9, held a well-attended meeting on the 8th inst. The lodge voted to hold its future meetings at 62 East 106th street.

Four new members were initiated and several propositions received at the last meeting of Samuel S. Koenig Lodge, No. 67, on February 7. A committee was appointed to arrange a summer-nights festival.

Grand Master I. Grossman accompanied by First Deputy S. Goldstein and A. Hirtenstein, of the Executive Committee visited American Lodge, No. 166, in Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, February 7. The lodge held a very interesting session according honors to the visitors.

Baron Guenzberg Lodge, No. 66, of

Brooklyn, was visited officially by Grand Master I. Grossman, Grand Secretary S. Koenig, and Grand Treasurer A. Wiener. Interesting addresses were delivered by the distinguished visitors.

Westchester Lodge, No. 189, is keeping up its good work of initiating candidates and receiving new propositions.

New York Lodge, No. 1, received an official visit from Endowment Chairman S. Bouton on Sunday, February 12. The meeting which was largely attended, proved of unusual interest.

The Grand Master, accompanied by many executive members, officially visited Brooklyn City Lodge, No. 63, on Sunday, February 12.

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BROOKLYN NOTES.

Rockaway Beach Y. W. H. A. is Organized.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association, of Rockaway Beach, N. Y., held its first regular meeting at the Temple of Israel, on Tuesday evening, February 7, at which the following officers were elected: Miss Rose Sidenberg, president; Miss Olga Edelstein, vice-president; Miss Etta Greenberg, secretary; Miss Gladys Adler, treasurer; Miss Selma Mayer, conductress; Miss Yetta Paul, Miss Isabel Bain and Miss Ray Meyer, trustees.

Amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the twenty odd members present the newly elected officers were installed by Mrs. H. Sidenberg, of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, of Rockaway Beach, N. Y. The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. Gottlieb and waited upon by a delegation from the Young Men's Hebrew Association, consisting of Leon M. Livingstone, Walter Tanhauser and Morris Lazarowitz.

The association, whose object is the betterment of the social and intellectual conditions among the young ladies of the beach, will fill a long felt want and promises to enjoy a permanent and successful career. Meetings will be held at the Temple of Israel, Rockaway Beach, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

All arrangements have been made for the third annual ball of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Rockaway Beach, at the A. A. A. clubhouse, Maple place, Saturday evening, February 25. The advance sale of tickets is unusually heavy, and indicates an immense attendance. Among the guests will be a great many from New York, Brooklyn, Newark and Lakewood.

Hebrew Educational Society.

The programme for the coming week is as follows: Yiddish lecture by Platon Brounoff, illustrated with stereopticon and songs, the subject being "Russian Music."

On Sunday evening a Washington-Lincoln celebration by the senior clubs, with Hon. J. Grattan MacMahon as the orator of the occasion, and musical and literary exercises.

Monday evening, February 20, a Yiddish lecture by Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass on "Maimonides."

The tuberculosis exhibit continues at the society's building. On Thursday evening, February 9, Dr. J. Halperin delivered a lecture on "Tuberculosis."

Ladies' League of People's Temple, Bensonhurst.

The Ladies' League was organized January 8, 1911, for the purpose of aiding the People's Temple. At the organization meeting the following ladies were unanimously nominated and elected to serve during the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. Morris A. Magner; vice-president, Mrs. Jos. Levy; treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Reuben; financial secretary, Mrs. G. Garfinkle; corresponding secretary, Mrs. N. Planter. Trustees: Mrs. Eli Steinheimer, Mrs. J. Steiner, Mrs. S. G. Proops, Mrs. O. Moses, Mrs. I. Silverman, Mrs. S. R. Ludwig, Mrs. Henry Sturtz. Honorary trustee Mrs. Sidney Goldstein.

The league meets bi-monthly, and is at present arranging a number of monthly social affairs.

Hebrew Ladies' Auxiliary, of Bath Beach.

The barn dance given on Saturday evening, February 11, at Belmont Hall was an immense success from every point of view. The affair was in charge of the executive staff, the members of which were attired in becoming sunbonnets of different hues, and wore badges of straw and red, white and blue ribbon in honor of Lincoln's birthday. During the evening Messrs. Erdman, Burns and L. Van Geldren entertained.

Congregation Balth Israel Anshei Emees.

At the general meeting of the congregation held on February 8, Rev. Israel Goldfarb, who has been with the congregation for the last five years, was re-elected for a term of two years with an increased salary.

An open meeting of the Sisterhood of the congregation was held on Sunday afternoon, February 12, in the vestry rooms. Among those who addressed the meeting were Mrs. P. Weinberg, president of the Sisterhood; Rev. Israel Goldfarb, the minister, and Mr. Louis Summer, president of the congregation.

Mr. Louis Summer, president of the congregation. Mr. Ralph Copland rendered a few musical selections on his violin. At the conclusion of the meeting a collation was served.

Congregation B'nai Sholom.

This Friday evening Rabbi Israel Herbert Leventhal will preach on "Inter-marriage." This is the fifth of a series of discourses on "Vital Problems in American Jewry."

Last Sunday morning Judge Alexander Geismar delivered an eloquent address before the children of the Religious School, on "The Importance of Religious Education." This was the first of a series of addresses which Rabbi Leventhal has arranged, and which will be delivered every two or three weeks during the assembly exercises of the school on Sunday mornings at 11.15 o'clock.

The Young Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ninth Street Temple gave a dance last Sunday evening at the Kings County Democratic Club, which proved a great social and financial success.

A junior choral society is being organized in the Ninth Street Temple, under the leadership of Miss Landauer. The purpose of this society is to acquaint its members with Hebrew religious and national songs.

Great preparations are being made for the annual Purim ball of the congregation, which will take place in Prospect Hall, on March 15. The committee in charge of the affairs are doing all in their power to make this the most successful affair ever given by the congregation.

Hebrew National Schools.

The Fourth Branch at No. 181 McKibbin street, was officially opened last Sunday. There was an immense attendance and many pupils were enrolled. Addresses were delivered and a chamiso or b'Shebat celebration was indulged in.

Billie Burke, more charming than ever, it is said, in her new role, will return to the Montauk Theatre during the week of February 20, in her latest success, "Suzanne," and the one-act playlet, "The Philosopher in the Apple Orchard." She comes direct from nearly three months at the Lyceum Theatre, Manhattan. Miss Burke has never had a role in which she has been able to display her rare charm and beauty to such delightful advantage as in Suzanne Beulemana, the daughter of a funny old Belgian brewer. She has to portray a character who is all sunshine and laughter and who literally smiles herself through every entanglement her love affairs get her into. The naivete of her role, and, in fact, of all the characters in the piece, have made it one of the remarkable successes of the season, and have led American audiences to be quite as enthusiastic over the unusual comedy as were the Parisian theatregoers during its year's run at the Renaissance Theatre, where it was acclaimed one of the great successes of the decade.

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CASPER, WILLIAM R.—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 William R. Casper, 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 No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next. Dated New York, the 7th day of February 1911. ADOLPH MEYER, Administrator. I. GAINSBURG, Attorney for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City.

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WANTED—Room and bath, including breakfast and dinner in private Jewish family. In answering, state rates, etc. Address Box 75, c/o HEBREW STANDARD.

COLLEGE GRADUATE and theological student desires to give lessons in English and Hebrew subjects. Address H. S., HEBREW STANDARD.

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BOARD WANTED in a private Jewish family by an elderly lady; furnish her own room; preferably West side. References exchanged. State terms and particulars. ADVERTISER, 50 W. 91st street.

YOUNG MAN, AGE 25, expert book-keeper and stenographer, typewriter and experienced correspondent and office manager, desires position with a firm where the Sabbath can be observed. Address M. L., c/o HEBREW STANDARD.

COLLEGE GRADUATE and theological student desires to give lessons in English and Hebrew subjects. Address H. S., HEBREW STANDARD.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED middle-aged man, Hebrew and German scholar, at present engaged from 3 to 7, desires position for either unoccupied time or entire day, where faithful and conscientious work will be appreciated. Address A. S., care HEBREW STANDARD.

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

JACOBS, ADOLPH.—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 Adolph Jacobs, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of doing business, at the office of Messrs. Kantrowitz & Esberg, No. 320 Broadway in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August next. Dated New York, the 4th day of February, 1911. HERMAN JACOBS, MEYER C. JACOBS and HERMAN LINDSAY, Executors. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, attorneys for executors, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEVY, ANN E.—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 Ann E. Levy, 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, William F. Clare, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1911. Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1911. EDGAR J. LEVEY, Executor. WILLIAM F. CLARE, attorney for executor, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CHILDREN'S PAGE.

A LITTLE BOY'S SPEECH.

Whenever food or drink I take,
A *b'rocho* I must say
And night and morning to the Lord,
I'll not forget to pray.

There's *motze* when I eat some bread,
To *bensch* after each meal,
On *Shabbas* I will sing *migdol*
And later, *hamadeel*.

Shema', of course, I'll not forget,
P're hoadomo is for fruit,
Or if upon a tree it grows,
P're hoaitz will suit.

Now, if I make a great, long speech,
I fear you'll think I'm vain,
So thanking you for listening,
I'll only add *Omain*.

MIRIAM MYERS.

The Jews in Egypt.

Dear Children:

DO not think that Moses forgot about his poor persecuted brethren in Egypt.

As he led Jithra's flocks far away into the desert he was thinking only of them, and was worrying about them very much. "The cruel Egyptians will surely destroy all Israel," thought he but the Holy One, blessed be he, wished to show him that Israel could never be destroyed, therefore he showed him a thorn-bush burning with fire, but the thorn-bush was not consumed.

God had never spoken to Moses before that time, and he did not wish to frighten him, he therefore spoke to him in the tone of his father, and he said, "Moses, Moses," and Moses answered, "Here am I, father, what dost thou wish?" Then the Holy One, blessed be he, answered, "I am not thy father, I am the God of thy father—pettingly I spoke to thee in order not to frighten thee. I am the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob." Moses was very glad. "My father is counted with the patriarchs," thought he "and is even greater, for he was mentioned first."

Then the Lord wished him to go unto Pharaoh and to bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt, and also to tell the Jews that God would bring them up out of affliction of Egypt unto a land flowing with milk and honey, "and they will hearken to thy voice," the Holy One, blessed be he, assured him.

"And Moses answered and said: 'But, behold, they will not believe me.' At that time Moses spoke very improperly, for the Holy One, blessed be he, had told him, 'and they will hearken to thy voice,' and he said, 'behold, they will not believe me.' God wished to reprove Moses for these words, and he said unto

him, "What is that in thy hand?" And he said, "A staff," and He said, "Cast it on the ground," and he cast it on the ground and it became a serpent to show him that the serpent was punished for slander, and he too, slandered the Jews by saying, "They will not believe me," and Moses fled from before it.

A great lady once said to Rabbi Jose: "My God is greater than thy God." "Why?" asked he. Said she "When your God revealed Himself to Moses in the thorn bush, Moses hid his face, but when he saw the serpent, which is my God, Moses fled from before it. Said he to her: "When our God appeared to Moses in the thorn bush he had nowhere to run to—where could he have escaped in the sky, in the sea or on the dry land? for it is said of our God, 'If a man should hide himself in secret places should I not then see him?' saith the Lord. 'Do I not fill the heavens and the earth?' sayeth the Lord. (Jeremiah 23), 'but the serpent who is thy God, just by running away from it two or three steps one can save himself.'"

Moses did not wish to go on the mission that God sent him, because he thought Aaron, his elder brother ought to have that honor, so God promised him that Aaron, too, should go with him to Pharaoh.

It was a great holiday in Egypt when Moses and Aaron appeared at Pharaoh's palace to tell him: "Thus," both said the Everlasting One, the God of Israel. "Let My people go that they may hold a feast unto Me in the wilderness."

Rabbi Chiyah, the son of Abba tells us that on that day Pharaoh held a great reception, and all the kings came to honor him, and each brought him a crown and many presents besides. They all crowned him king over them all, and they all brought their idols with them. After the coronation was over Moses and Aaron were standing at the door of Pharaoh's palace. Pharaoh's servants entered and said: "Two old men are standing at the door." Said Pharaoh, "Let them enter." When they came in he looked at them to see if they brought him a crown or some letters of congratulation, but they did not even salute him. "Said he to them, 'Who are ye?' Said they to him, 'We are the messengers of the Holy One, blessed be He!' "What do ye desire?" Said they to him, "Thus," hath said the Everlasting One, 'let my people go.' At that hour Pharaoh became very angry and said: "Who is the Everlasting, whose voice I am to obey, to let Israel go? He did not know enough to send me a crown, only words ye

bring me. I know not the Everlasting, nor will I let Israel go. Wait," said he, "until I will look up my records." He then went into his private room and looked into the books where a record of the idols of all nations was kept. He read, "The god of Moah, the god of Amman, the god of Zidon." Said he to them, "I have sought His name in my archives and could not find it." Rabbi Lewi said "It may be compared to a Cohen who had a foolish servant. Once the Cohen left the city, and the servant went to seek his master upon the burial ground. He asked the bystanders, "Did you not see my master here?" "Is not your master a Cohen?" said they. "Yes," said he. Said they to him, "Fool" whoever saw a Cohen on a burial ground?" (a Cohen is not allowed to go on a burial ground). Thus have Moses and Aaron said unto Pharaoh, "Fool, it is the way of the world to ask the living about the dead, but not the dead about the living. Ours is a living God. Those you have mentioned are dead ones, but our God is the living God and King of the Universe!" Said he to them, "Is He young or old? How old is He? How many cities does He rule over? How many countries did he conquer? How many years is it since his reign began?" Said they to him, "Our God is One whose power and strength fills the world. He existed before the world was created and He will exist after the world will cease to be, and He has created thee and given thee the breath of life." Said he to them, "And what does He do?" Said they to him, "He spreads out the heavens and lays the foundations of the earth. His voice hews out flames of fire; He rends the mountains and breaks the rocks in pieces; His bow is fire. His arrows are flames of fire, His javelin is a torch, the clouds are His shield, His sword is lightning. He created mountains and hills, covers the mountains with verdure, causes the rain and dew to descend, vegetation to flourish; He answers the cry of the woman in travail, creates the embryo in the mother's womb and brings it forth to the life of the world; He removeth kings and raiseth up kings.

(To Be Continued.)

Miss Muggs—I can't imagine how your sister failed to find me at the station. You said you would describe me to her. Infatuated Lover (who sees a good deal more in Miss Muggs than other folks can)—Yes. I told her to look for a beautiful girl with the face of a Madonna and the form of a sylph. It's remarkable she missed you.

"Came into a fortune, did he?"
"Yes, a big one."
"What's he doin' these days?"
"He has become interested in settlement work."

"Well, that ought to keep him occupied for a while; he was in debt to everybody."

"I can't understand my husband, doctor. I am afraid there is something terrible the matter with him."

"What are his symptoms?"
"Well, I often talk to him for half an hour at a time, and when I get through he hasn't the least idea what I've been saying."
"Don't worry any more about your husband. I wish I had his gift."

A rather imaginative Washington lady decided she had insomnia. She couldn't sleep, she said. One morning she was more than usually depressed.

"What's the matter, dear?" asked the husband. "Another sleepless night?"

"Worse than that," she replied gloomily. "I did manage to drop off to sleep and I dreamed all the time I was asleep that I was awake."—*Saturday Evening Post*.

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Hewitt—Was the play a success?
Jewett—In a way. It created a demand for eggs.—*New York Press*.

"This is the fourth time you have asked me to marry you," said the good looking girl resentfully. "I am sure I have never encouraged you."

"I don't know about that," replied the serious young man. "You're the only girl I know who doesn't laugh when I propose to her."—*Washington Star*.

"I understand that heiress Jobbins married was rather old. What was her age?"

"I guess as far as Jobbins was concerned it was heritage."—*Baltimore American*.

CONUNDRUMS.

What three American coins make a dollar? Half dollar and two quarters.

How can one have a basket of nuts and yet not a nut in it? Because they are all doughnuts.

Why is a sheet of postage stamps like distant relations? Because they are only slightly connected.

What in this world ends with the beginning? Seconds, minutes, hours, days, months, years and centuries.

When is a basket like a water pipe? When it is waste.

If a hen laid an orange what would her chicken say? See the orange marmalade.

When are greenbacks like dough? When made into rolls.

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HAUSER, SIMON.—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 Simon Hauser, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July, next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1911.
SAMUEL HYMAN, Executor.
LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 46 Nassau street, New York City.

MOSS, JULIUS.—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 Julius Moss, 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, Samuel J. Cohen Esq., No. 250 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.

Dated New York, December 30, 1910.
MORRIS MORRISON, Executor.
SAMUEL J. COHEN, Attorney for Executor, Office and Postoffice Address, No. 250 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

RIESS, LEO.—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 Leo Riess, 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 Leon Forst, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 1st day of February, 1911.
LEON S. RESS, Administrator.
LEON FORST, Attorney for Administrator, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HARRIS, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Harris, 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 Gross & Sneedaira, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of August, 1911, next.

Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1911.
EMILY H. HYAMS, Administratrix.
GROSS & SNEUDAIRA, Attorneys for Administratrix, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

ELTERMAN, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Abraham Elterman, 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 Lawrence B. Cohen Esq., No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1911.
SARAH ELTERMAN, Administratrix.
LAWRENCE B. COHEN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROTHSCHILD, LUDWIG.—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 Ludwig Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Rothschild Bros. & Co., No. 466 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, next.

Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1911.
EUGENIE ROTHSCHILD, LEO H. ROTHSCHILD, CHARLES F. HEYMANN, Executors.
LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 35 Nassau street, New York City.

SOLOMON, JOSEPH A.—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 Joseph A. Solomon, 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, Henry V. Rothschild, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the first day of September, next.

Dated, New York, the 31st day of January, 1911.
BENJAMIN M. SOLOMON, Executor.
HENRY V. ROTHSCHILD, Attorney for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

BRILL, ADELHEID.—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 Adelheid Brill, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the offices of Wolf & Kohn, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August, next.

Dated New York, the 21st day of January, 1911.
HENRY S. BRILL, JACOB FRANKENTHAL, NATHAN E. BRILL, MAX WOLF, Executors.
WOLF & KOHN, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HUTTER, LEOPOLD.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent, to Alfred Hutter, Estella Hutter, Gertrude Hutter, Amalia Pickler, Emanuel Arnstein, Benjamin Wertheimer, Henry Leinzer, The Leinzer Family Association, The City of New York, Ziebron Ehrmann, Simon Hutter, Leo Hutter, Karoline Hutter, Frieda Alexander, Marie Steiner, Annie Steiner, Babette Schwarzkopf, Marie Epstein, Paula Hutter, Julie Hutter, Simon Newman, Johanna Arena, Jacob Steiner, Julius Epstein, The Modern Fire Proofing and Reconstruction Company, Samuel Levy, Doris Levy, Morris Hutter, Max Backhaus, Louis Backhaus, Antonio Horowitz, H. C. Zarn, Kohn Chodov, Max Ams, Jacob Hutter, Camer Meyer Co., West Side Bank, Frans Backhaus, David Pickler, Archie Pickler, Moses J. Stroock, Harris Mandelbaum, Fischer Lewine, Isaac Blum, Henry Blum and Lizzie Wheat, Johanna Arena as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Abraham Arena, deceased, and Alfred Hutter as Receiver of the Estate of Johanna Hutter, deceased, and to all persons interested in the Estate of Leopold Hutter, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting.

Whereas you are hereby cited and required personally to 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 7th day of March, 1911, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of the said Abraham Arena, deceased, and Alfred Hutter, as Executors of the Last Will and Testament of said 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 by your next of kin, or if you have none, to appear by your guardian who 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, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

LEWY, EMANUEL.—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 Lewy, 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 his attorney, Samuel J. Cohen Esq., No. 250 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1911.
DAVID M. LEVY, NANCY LEVY, Executors.
EINSTEIN, TOWNSEND & GUTTERMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 42 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SEIXAS, HYMAN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent, to Meyer L. Seixas, Esther De Ribas, Stella Lant, Frances Fowler, Elizabeth Whitney Scheky, May Whitney, Maude Whitney, Mary Lee, May Coles, Judith Knyphausen King, S. Daverg, William King, Henry King, Natalie Hart, Mrs. John J. Fauth, Montgomery Seixas, Florian Seixas, the heirs and next of kin of Hyman L. Seixas, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas Sarah H. Seixas, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hyman L. Seixas, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian if you have one, or if you have none, to appear by your next of kin, or if you have none, to appear by your guardian who 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, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven.
[L. S.] DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
SAMUEL P. GOLDMAN,
Attorney for Petitioner,
141 Broadway, New York City.

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 10th day of July, next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1911.
REBECCA SOLOMON, Administratrix.
MANHEIM & MANHEIM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 302 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

EISENKRAMER, HERMAN.—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 Herman Eisenkramer, 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 attorneys Manheim & Manheim, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July, next.

Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1910.
ADOLPH BLOCH, Executor.
HENRY BLOCH, Attorney for Executor, Office and Postoffice Address, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

HERSCOVITZ, 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 Herscovitz, also known as Morris Herskovitz, 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 Louis Rosenberg, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1910.
MORITZ WEINBERGER, Executor.
LOUIS ROSENBERG, Attorney for Executor, 220 Broadway, New York 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, UNTERMAYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Executors, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ULLMANN, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza Ullmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at 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.

Dated New York, the 27th day of December, 1910.
ANNIE N. HARRIS, Executrix.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Executrix, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

KAUFMAN, AMELIA.—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 Amelia Kaufman, 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 David Hershfield, their attorney, No. 85 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of November, 1910.
JULIUS SHWETZER, MICHAEL GOLD, Executors.
DAVID HERSHFELD, Attorney for Executors, 85 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REUTER, HEINRICH GUSTAV RUDOLPH.—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 Heinrich Gustav Rudolph Reuter, late of Hamburg, in the Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Henry V. Rothschild, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of June next.

Dated New York, December 14, 1910.
PENNO LOEWY, Ancillary Executor.
GEO. H. MERKEL, Attorney for Ancillary Executor, 20 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

GREENBERG, HELMAN.—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 Helman Greenberg, 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 his attorney, Ernestum, their attorney, Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July, next.

Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1910.
CHARLES GREENBERG, JACOB GREENBERG, Executors.
BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MICHAELIS LUDWIG M.—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 Ludwig M. Michaelis, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of July, next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1910.
ALEXANDER COHN, SONDEHEIM & ET TINGER, Attorneys for Executors, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WEISSMAN, MENDEL.—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 Mendel 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 his attorney, Joseph E. Eisig, No. 6 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York the 6th day of December, 1910.
MATHILDA WEISSMAN, Administratrix.
GREENTHAL & GREENTHAL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 91 Chambers street, New York City.

LOWENSTEIN, 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 Israel Lowenstein, 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 Hugo H. Ritterbusch, his attorney, No. 15 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1910.
WILLIAM BRITTAUPT, Executor.
HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Attorney for Executor, Office 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

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 10th day of July, next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1911.
REBECCA SOLOMON, Administratrix.
MANHEIM & MANHEIM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 302 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

EISENKRAMER, HERMAN.—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 Herman Eisenkramer, 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 attorneys Manheim & Manheim, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July, next.

Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1910.
ADOLPH BLOCH, Executor.
HENRY BLOCH, Attorney for Executor, Office and Postoffice Address, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

HERSCOVITZ, 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 Herscovitz, also known as Morris Herskovitz, 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 Louis Rosenberg, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1910.
MORITZ WEINBERGER, Executor.
LOUIS ROSENBERG, Attorney for Executor, 220 Broadway, New York 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, UNTERMAYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Executors, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ULLMANN, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza Ullmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at 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.

Dated New York, the 27th day of December, 1910.
ANNIE N. HARRIS, Executrix.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Executrix, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

KAUFMAN, AMELIA.—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 Amelia Kaufman, 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 David Hershfield, their attorney, No. 85 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of November, 1910.
JULIUS SHWETZER, MICHAEL GOLD, Executors.
DAVID HERSHFELD, Attorney for Executors, 85 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REUTER, HEINRICH GUSTAV RUDOLPH.—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 Heinrich Gustav Rudolph Reuter, late of Hamburg, in the Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Henry V. Rothschild, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of June next.

Dated New York, December 14, 1910.
PENNO LOEWY, Ancillary Executor.
GEO. H. MERKEL, Attorney for Ancillary Executor, 20 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

GREENBERG, HELMAN.—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 Helman Greenberg, 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 his attorney, Ernestum, their attorney, Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July, next.

Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1910.
CHARLES GREENBERG, JACOB GREENBERG, Executors.
BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MICHAELIS LUDWIG M.—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 Ludwig M. Michaelis, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of July, next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of December, 1910.
ALEXANDER COHN, SONDEHEIM & ET TINGER, Attorneys for Executors, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WEISSMAN, MENDEL.—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 Mendel 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 his attorney, Joseph E. Eisig, No. 6 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York the 6th day of December, 1910.
MATHILDA WEISSMAN, Administratrix.
GREENTHAL & GREENTHAL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 91 Chambers street, New York City.

LOWENSTEIN, 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 Israel Lowenstein, 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 Hugo H. Ritterbusch, his attorney, No. 15 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1910.
WILLIAM BRITTAUPT, Executor.
HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Attorney for Executor, Office 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

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 10th day of July, next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1911.
REBECCA SOLOMON, Administratrix.
MANHEIM & MANHEIM, Attorneys for Administratrix, 302 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

ERDMAN, HENRY.—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 Henry Erdman, 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 Albert Erdman, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July, next.

Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1910.
SANDERS B. ALTMAYER, HATTIE A. ERDMAN, Executors.
ALBERT ERDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan

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 Plonky, 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 Isaac Cohen Esq., 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, 14 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WEILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alexander Weill, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Herman B. Goldstein, No. 82 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of March, 1911.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1910.
SOLOMON WEILL, administrator.
HERMAN B. GOLDSTEIN, attorney for administrator, 82 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

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.

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, at the office of his attorney, Samuel Kahn, No. 60 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, 60 Church Street, New York City.

FRIEDMAN HYMAN.—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 Hyman Friedman, 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 his attorney, Samuel Kahn, Nos. 61-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of May next.

Dated New York, the 24 day of November, 1910.
LIEBE FRIEDMAN, Administratrix.
SAMUEL KAHAN, Attorney for Administratrix, 61-63 Park Row, New York City.

COHN, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Abraham Cohn, 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 Joseph H. Fargis, No. 17 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 26th day of November, 1910.
AMALIE COHN, Executrix.
JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Attorney for Executrix, No. 17 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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, Esq., No. 87 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of September, 1910.
ALBERT L. WEISSMAN, Jesse M. Weissman, Jacob Bass, Executors.
Felix H. Levy, Attorney for Executors, 87 Liberty Street, Manhattan, New York

LOWENGARD, OTTO.—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 Otto Lowengard, 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 his attorney, Kendall & Herzog, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1910.
EMMA L. LOWENGARD, HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER, ALFRED RENSCHOR, Executors.
KENDALL & HERZOG, Attorneys for Executors, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KIRCHHEIMER, LUDWIG.—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 Ludwig Kirchheimer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Louis A. Solomons, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1910.
ELVIRA KIRCHHEIMER, LOUIS A. SOLOMON, Executors.
GOLDSMITH, ROSENTHAL, MORK & SAUM, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

EISIG, BESSIE B.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bessie B. Eisig, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Goldsmith, Cohen, Cole & Weiss, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the first day of September, 1911.

Dated New York, January 28, 1911.
ARTHUR M. EISIG, Administrator.
GOLDSMITH, COHEN, COLE & WEISS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

KOHN, LAZARUS.—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 Lazarus Kohn, 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 Joseph E. Eisig, No. 6 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

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

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Much desirable merchandise can now be bought here far below worth, because we make sacrifices to increase sales... Any housekeeper can understand how desirable it is to dispose of accumulations at housecleaning time—this is our housecleaning time preparatory to Stock Taking, February 28th.

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- these price cuts on excellent grades that will richly pay to investigate:—
- All Linen H. S. Sets—full bleached—cloth, 64x82—dozen Napkins—were \$5.98... **3.98**
- All Linen Satin Damask Sets—hemstitched—69x87½—dozen Napkins—were \$7.98... **5.98**
- Heavy Irish Double Damask Sets—Cloth 71x85—dozen 24 inch Napkins—were \$6.98... **3.98**
- Satin Double Damask Table Cloths—pure linen—81x81 round—scalloped edge—choice designs—reg. \$6.98... **4.98**
- All Linen Table Cloths—H. S. with open work—silver bleached—62x80 inch—clearance price... **1.69**
- White Linen Table Centres—29 inch—hemmed—row open work—were .49... **.35**
- Round Scalloped Cloths—72x72—beautiful quality and patterns—were \$4.50... **2.98**
- Turkey Red Table Cloths—red-and-white or red-and-green—64x98—reg. \$1.39... **.95**
- 64x84—reg. \$1.59... **1.10**
- Mercerized Damasks—excellent quality—were .29... **.21**
- 22-inch Satin Damask Napkins—doz.—were \$3.29... **2.19**

Advance Styles in Women's Neckwear

- A few quotations to show the inducements offered by our popular prices:—
- Stiff Hand Embroidered Trouville or Lord Byron Collars—high class French work—some hemstitched... **.25**
- Finer, including Sailor shapes, at... **.49**
- Flat Jabots to wear with above collars—sheer lawn with hand-crocheted lace... **.49**
- Finer to **3.49**
- New Lines of Lace Dutch Collars—flat Venice, Baby Irish and emb'd Batiste with lace—widths from the Jane Eyre to the wide Dutch or Sailor shape... **.49 to 1.98**

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To Bring Surplus Down to Stock-Taking Basis

these specially low prices on following well-known makes:—

PILLOW CASES	Will-Wash-Heavier.	Atlantics or Mohawks	Dwight Anchor or Utica.
42x36	.12½ -val. .16½	.13½ -val. .18½	.15 -val. .20½
45x36	.13½ -val. .18½	.14½ -val. .20½	.16 -val. .22½
45x40½	.15½ -val. .20½	.16½ -val. .22½	.18 -val. .24½
50x36	.15½ -val. .20½	.16½ -val. .22½	.18 -val. .24½
50x40½	.17½ -val. .22½	.18½ -val. .24½	.20 -val. .26½
54x36	.17½ -val. .22½	.18½ -val. .24½	.20 -val. .26½
54x40½	.19½ -val. .24½	.20½ -val. .26½	.22 -val. .28½

SHEETS	Will-Wash-Heavier.	Atlantics or Mohawks	Dwight Anchor or Utica.
54x90	.44 -val. .56	.49 -val. .61	.54 -val. .66
63x90	.49 -val. .61	.56 -val. .66	.59 -val. .71
72x90	.54 -val. .66	.59 -val. .71	.64 -val. .78
72x99	.59 -val. .71	.64 -val. .79	.69 -val. .86
72x108	.64 -val. .76	.69 -val. .86	.74 -val. .91
81x90	.59 -val. .71	.64 -val. .79	.69 -val. .86
81x99	.64 -val. .76	.69 -val. .86	.74 -val. .91
81x108	.69 -val. .84	.74 -val. .89	.79 -val. .97
90x90	.64 -val. .76	.69 -val. .86	.74 -val. .91
90x99	.69 -val. .84	.74 -val. .89	.79 -val. .97
90x108	.74 -val. .89	.79 -val. .93	.84 -val. 1.04

Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 5 cents more per size.
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- Women's Brassieres—lace and ribbon trim—all sizes—\$1.50 styles... **.79**
- Women's Brassieres—one of the best makes—sizes 32 to 46—reg. .50... **.39**
- Extra Size Batiste Corsets—28 to 36 only—medium low bust—long over abdomen—some have slight imperfections in garters—therefore \$3.00 corsets... **1.24**
- High class Corsets—long and medium models of White Coutil and Brocade—sizes 18 to 28—value \$5 to \$7.50... **3.75**
- Another lot embracing all the newest models—White Coutil or fancy Broche—all sizes, but not in each style—reg. \$4.00 and \$5.00 kinds... **2.49**

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To Quickly Reduce Stock

- Fine Huck Towels—24x40—hemstitched—value .22... **.15**
- Heavy Huck Towels—23x42—hemstitched—worth .33... **.25**
- Linen Damask Towels—22x42—rich damask borders with space for monogram—emb'd scalloped ends—reg. .98 each... **.79**
- Extra Fine Satin Damask Towels—wide hemstitched hem—26x50—reg. \$1.50... **1.19**
- Satin Damask Towels—22½x50—wide openwork borders—deep knotted fringe—reg. .98... **.79**
- Individual Guest Towels—14x22—linen huck—hemstitched—damask border—reg. \$2.79 dozen... **2.39**



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\$19.00 Dressers... \$13.50 \$42.00 Brass Bedsteads... \$21.75
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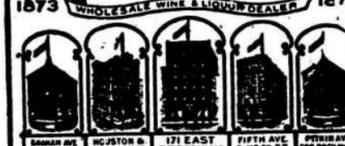
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