

# THE HEBREW STANDARD

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# THE TEACHER-TO-BE

By "EMILERNESTINA"

"Halloa, there! What the deuce! Don't you recognize an old fellow when you see him?"

"Halloa! I really didn't notice you."

"What's the matter—so enraptured in your thoughts? Say—in love?"

"Indeed! When a fellow has been waiting over two years to get into the school system, and then finds that he is as far from getting in as ever, he can well afford to be in love, can't he?"

"Too bad, old boy. But pluck up. Never fear, you'll get in."

"Thanks for your encouragement, but it's of little avail."

And Israel Rudnick, after shaking his college chum's hand, slowly wended his way homeward.

Israel Rudnick came from a poor stock, but that did not prevent him from going through the city college. He struggled hard, very hard, and his folks had to sacrifice a great deal. But to the credit of the Jewish race, be it said, there are few Jewish parents who do not strive their utmost to give their children a good education, irrespective of how difficult it may be for them to do so. Rudnick during his undergraduate days, dreamt of conquering the world soon after his graduation, and what college boy does not? But how quickly disillusioned he became after having passed through the portals of that venerable institution! He decided to take up teaching, that being about the only road open to a poor city college graduate. He took the required examination and passed it with a mark of 78.6. That was two years ago, but he had not yet received an appointment. Examinations subsequent to his own were held, and those who took these and received slightly higher marks than Rudnick received preference. Under Superintendent Stanton's regime the "merging" of lists was the standard feature.

Rudnick, dejected after a day's hard toll as a substitute in one of the public schools, looked the personification of pessimism. But a smile

lighted up his features upon espying a young lady a few feet in front of him.

"How do you do, Miss Simon?"

"That would be impossible, for when such a strong ray of light strikes one, one must perforce awake with a start."

bookworn professor it may be expected."

"You look dejected."

"That's because I feel so."

"Unfortunately, yes. It seems that I am as far off from getting an appointment as ever. I was at the Board of Education to-day, and I found that I actually stood forty-ninth on the list, whereas about two months ago I was thirty-fifth. So that, you see, my chances are greatly increasing."

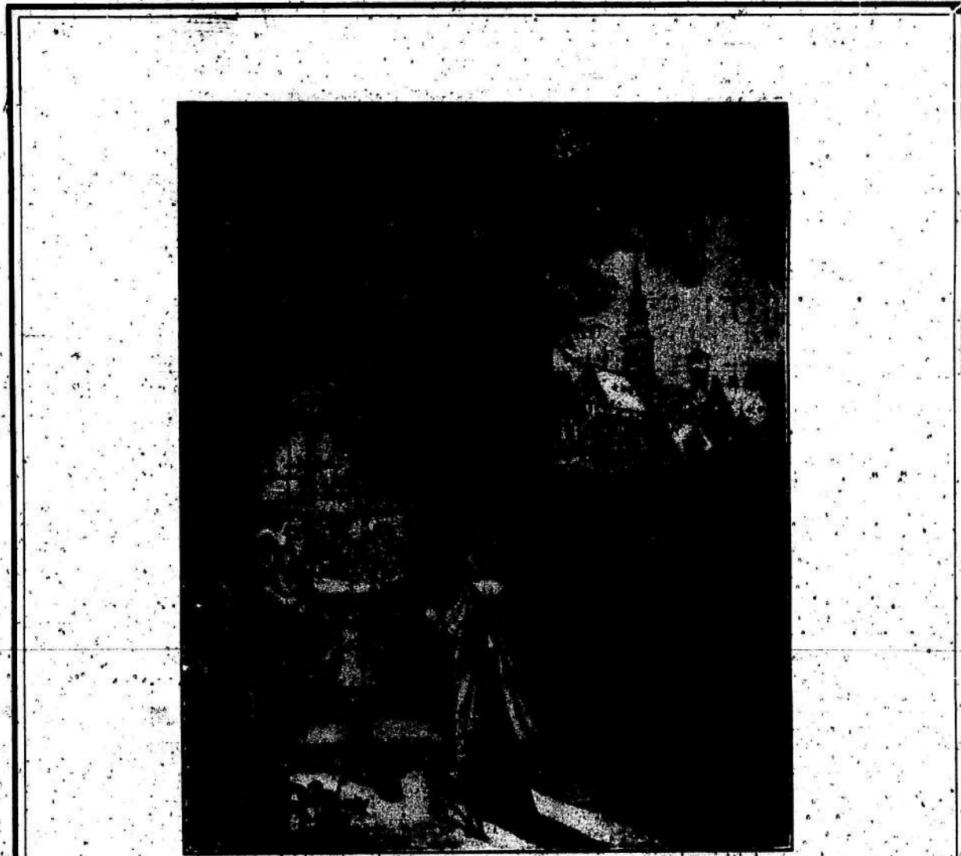
"Too bad! That 'merging' of lists is about the most vicious thing ever invented. But don't despair. Things will turn out all right. And you'll remember that I said so." And with a bewitching smile she bid him good-bye.

Ah, that girl. *There* was a girl for you. If he would but get an appointment those dreams might yet become realities. But would he ever get one? Here he had been waiting for two years and he was further off than ever. And what else could he do? Had he never gone to college he might have entered business and have gradually worked his way up. But now, with no connections and no experience he would make but a miserable failure. To have toiled so hard for so many years and to have arrived at nothing! That was hard, indeed.

Upon coming home Rudnick threw himself into a chair and began reading the school page of the *Star*. No prospect as usual. Confound the superintendent, with his satellites, and with the whole school system! Confound the man who ever invented schools! Why did it ever enter his head to become a school teacher? Cursed be the day that he ever thought of it! Of what value was his college education, anyhow? Of what value was that piece of parchment paper that adorned the walls of his room? And yet he, the fool, thought himself the proudest fellow there ever was when he got it. Bah! If that's what study brings, why, to the dogs with study!

His mother came into the room that moment, and he knew what was coming.

"Already with the paper?" Haven't



IN THE SUCCAH

This picture is a faithful representation of the cheerful spirit which characterized the observance of the feast of Succoth. The faces of both young and old seem to reflect the happiness and satisfaction derived from the performance of a religious duty accompanied by a bountiful repast. Poets may sing of "love in a cottage," but here is a practical illustration of the Jewish ideal of love, which finds its highest expression in a happy family.

"My, but you're prematurely becoming the abstract philosopher. I surely thought you'd pass me without seeing me."

"How very pretty! One would hardly expect the bookworn professor to be so gallant."

"But, seeing that I am not the

"It is the school?"

Her voice here changed to such tenderness that Rudnick could have kissed her.

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NEUSTADTER, CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline Neustadter, 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 Rose & Putzel, their attorneys, No. 128 Broadway, New York city, on or before the 10th day of October next.

SCHULHOF, MAX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Max Schulhof, 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 Sampson H. Weinhandler, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the city of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.

ROSA SCHULHOF, Administratrix. SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York city.

OPPENHEIMER, HARRY Z.—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 Harry Z. Oppenheimer, 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 Levy & Frankenthaler, No. 37 Liberty street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of February next.

SIMON, DAVID EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against David Edward Simon, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.

GUTMAN, 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 Gutman, 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 Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenthaler, No. 25 Broad street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.

PAULINE GUTMAN, ALBERT WEILER, MAX WOLFF, MARTIN H. GOODKIND, Executors. KURZMAN & FRANKENTHALER, Attorneys for Executors, etc., 25 Broad street, Manhattan, New York City.

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GOLDSTEIN, MORRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Morris Goldstein, 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 A. Fred Silverstone, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1912 next.

KRAKAUER, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julius Krakauer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Joseph Ullman, No. 169 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.

HAVANA ANTON MOSKOWITZ, of No. 508 E. Houston Street, the well-known manufacturer of HIGH GRADE HAVANA CIGARS, has opened a Havana retail store at No. 122 W. 11th St., between 10th and 7th Aves., where he will specialize in selling cigars by the box at Wholesale Prices.

you time for that later, after you have do'ened min'cha?"

Confound that min'cha! Is a person to have no peace at all? Is it not enough to have worries outside? Must additional ones be heaped upon him when at home? Shack'res, ben'chen, min'cha, ma'riv! Is there never to be an end of that mumbling? But no, that mother, with her old-fashioned ideas, so persistent in her adherence to superstitious customs, will insist upon these idiotic prayers. And that's what they call religion! Fine sort of a religion! As if when he does a good action it isn't a thousand times better. But what's the use? How can he ever make his mother view this from his standpoint? And he'd cause no end of misery to his mother were he not to do'ven. Funny that that do'ning should redeem him from all wickedness.

The mother again spoke. "But if I would never have sent you to college I would not have had to urge you to do'ven. That's the reward we get when we strive for our children. They become "modernized" and get all sorts of revolutionary ideas into their heads. Better, far better, that you had never seen the inside of a college. The first thing they learn there is to laugh at do'ning. The little piece of Jewishness that they may have disappears with wonderful rapidity."

Go and explain to mother that with education comes a broadening of the mind, and with that a capacity of detecting superstitions! Of what value will it be? She will but maintain that it's all a lot of nonsense; that the curse of the newer generation is their new-fangled ideas, and that they consider themselves far cleverer than their fathers and mothers. How can one give her to understand that living under modern conditions, and being brought up in a modern atmosphere, the youth cannot be expected to adhere to antiquated customs?

Rudnick do'ened min'cha—that is, his eyes were fixed on the pages of the sid'ur, and his lips moved, but his thoughts were far off. To think that it should be so difficult to get into the school system! If he could but only get an appointment! But why dwell upon such vague hopes? Still, if he could: Ah, would there be a happier man! He would begin with \$900 a year, he would teach night school, summer and winter, and that would net him another \$500; that would be about \$1,400 a year or \$28 a week. That's not much, but it would be sufficient—sufficient to begin with, anyhow, and he could expect a regular increase. And with such a position he would have the courage to—to ask that sweet young girl whether—oh, bosh! Dreams! dreams! Forever building castles.

Having thrown the sid'ur aside—an action which caused his mother to remark er ot shon un'ge'plappelt (he's finished mumbling, Rudnick took up a volume of Chaucer. He was specializing in English with the object of taking the coming high school examination in that subject

This book he found more congenial than the sid'ur, and in this he was soon absorbed. The school had vanished from his mind; so had appointments; so had that "sweet young girl" even.

But he was rudely awakened by his mother. "Issy, time to do'ven ma'riv." Again? Will there never be an end to this persecution? Only a minute ago he mumbled and now he's got to mumble again. Isn't it enough to make the most peace-loving creature rebel? Really, he feels sorely tempted to tell his mother that it's all a lot of rubbish, and that the sooner he'd discard it the better. But that poor mother of his—it would break her heart. She already grieves to see how unwillingly he obeys her, and open rebellion would completely shatter her, delicate as she is. There seems to be no remedy but to continue the mumbling.

And so with a shrug of the shoulder he takes the sid'ur once again. A friend comes in. Oho! he forgot. There's a Zionist meeting to-night. Good. For a few hours, at least, he'll forget his troubles.

"Berman speaks to-night, doesn't he?" "Yes. 'Science and Religion'—a big topic that. But he'll do justice to it, I'm sure. He's so capable and so thorough in everything he does. No one at home?"

"I am." And Rudnick smiled. "Clever!" "Ain't, I eh? Well, mother is at home. And so is grandmother—and Ike and Moe." He left out Bessy, his sister, but there was a reason.

And here there ensued a little silence. Rudnick knew what was passing in his friend, Aronson's mind but he kept quiet.

"Well, are we ready?" says Aronson. "Yes, just a minute." And he slipped into another room with the ostensible purpose of getting something, but in reality to tell Bessy that Aronson was there. Bessy's features lighted up in an instant.

"Yes," thought Rudnick, when Bessie had gone out, "those two certainly love one another. I wonder whether she loves me also? But what if she does? I'm in no position. But neither is Aronson. He hopes to get and so do I: Wouldn't that be grand if we'd both get positions, and if we'd both—" And so he went on, musing and even prolonged it for the sake of his friend inside.

The evening was spent pleasantly enough, all thoughts of to-morrow being forgotten. But the morrow came, and with it a repetition of pessimistic feelings. He was obliged to go seeking from one school to another to find out whether any substitute was wanted. But as luck would have it, either no regular teacher had

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had the good sense to fall ill, or some other substitute had already preceded him. Once again he took his way home, but this time still gloomier than the day before. No prospects! Not even a chance to make \$3 per day as substitute! Could man have fallen lower? Why, a common, ignorant workman, with no education has no such difficulties. And here he was—a college graduate! For years he had toiled and suffered, and now he saw nothing but a gaping abyss before him. If he could but turn his hands to something else he would let the teaching go to the dogs and burn that hateful college diploma.

Rudnick's early return told his mother of his unsuccessful attempt in "getting a job." Though bitter at heart, the good woman poured forth words of comfort. Rudnick felt deeply touched.

Ah! a mother! What a name to conjure with! Naught for herself, all for her children. Is any sacrifice too great for her? Yes, and he appreciates it. And one day, if fortune should come his way he will show her how much he appreciates. Meanwhile he will be obedient and do all she asks him. From henceforth he'll do'ven and make no more faces. Surely this is doing but little in return for a mother's love!

That day Rudnick took the sid'ur without being asked to do so. A smile of pleasure pervaded his mother's countenance when she beheld this.

"What's this?" And with a return smile Rudnick answered, "I'm tired of having the sid'ur pass through your hands to me; that's too indirect a method."

The next day proved equally unsuccessful, but on the third day fortune was not so hard-hearted—at least, it at first seemed so. A severe accident had befallen one of the teachers, and Rudnick was given to fill the temporary vacancy. As the teacher's injury was of a serious nature the chances for remaining here some months seemed bright, and though Rudnick was by no means a callous fellow he trusted that the teacher's recovery would be none too

(Continued on page 10)

POLLAK, SIGMUND.—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 Sigmund Pollak, also known as Julius Pollak, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 250 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.

BLUMENTHAL, ALBERT.—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 Albert Blumenthal, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, the office of 744 E. Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST IN THE JEWISH WORLD.

Bangor, Me. Jews are organizing a Hebrew Free School.

There are 537 Jewish residents at Bulawayo, South Africa.

A new Yiddish weekly will be launched in Philadelphia, Pa., in November.

A new synagogue will be erected at Rockland, Me., during the coming year.

The Jewish Publication Society of America has opened a branch office in London, Eng.

The Millville (N. J.) Hebrew Association is considering the erection of a new synagogue.

The newly organized Hebrew Educational League of New Bedford, Mass., has received its charter.

At Mezritch (Siedlece) a series of searches have been carried out in the houses of the local Zionists.

The members of the Congregation Tifereth Israel of Revere, Mass., are raising funds with which to erect a new synagogue.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Commander's Cross of the Francis Joseph Order on Dr. Arnold Hildesheimer.

Jews of Spotswood, N. J., have formed a congregation and will erect a synagogue as soon as the necessary funds are subscribed.

The National Farm School at Doylestown, Pa., recently received donations of \$1,000 and \$100, respectively, from anonymous givers.

This year for the first time Holy Day services were held for the Jewish inmates of the Massachusetts State Sanatorium at Lakeville.

Announcement has been made that the Philadelphia (Pa.) Young Men's Hebrew Association will erect a new edifice on the site of its present building.

The defunct Y. M. H. A. of New Jersey has been reorganized, and the first meeting of the new body will be held at Perth Amboy on Sunday next.

A movement is on foot to establish a club for Jewish young people in the north of London, Eng., to counteract the efforts of Christian missionaries.

Miss Emilie Frances Bauer, music critic of the New York Evening Mail, is at present on the Pacific Coast delivering a series of lectures on "Music."

Many centenarians in the Home of the Daughters of Jacob in New York city fasted on the Day of Atonement, among them being Ethel Polansky, aged 108.

The Local Section Council of Jewish Women has joined with the Women's Welfare League of Minneapolis, Minn., in an uplift movement for working girls.

According to the Vossische Zeitung, the Chief Rabbi of Tripoli will, as a consequence of the introduction of Italian law, lose the judicial authority hitherto exercised by him.

The French Minister of War has conferred the medal of 1870 on M. Marc Blum, president of the Jewish Community of Strasbourg and municipal councillor of that city.

Further evidence of the Jewish invasion of Sullivan County, N. Y., is furnished by the acquisition of the Burleyville Methodist Church, which will soon be converted into a synagogue.

Twenty-eight Jewish girls were discharged from a shoe factory at Lynn, Mass., for absenting themselves on Rosh Hashanah. The local labor organizations are investigating the affair.

Charitable institutions will receive \$5,000 immediately and \$15,000 later on under the terms of the will of Louis Bloch, Jr., a wealthy distiller, who died at Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 20.

Owing to the candidacy of his brother Oscar, Nathan Straus has declined to serve as a Democratic elector-at-large for New York State, as his name on another ticket might lead to confusion.

Mr. Samuel A. Rabinowitz has been appointed superintendent of the Mickveh Israel School of Observation and Practice of Gratz College, Philadelphia, Pa. There are at present 275 pupils enrolled.

The position of the Jews at Marrakesh, who number about 17,500, is still very serious, not only on account of the danger from the fanatical Moors, but on account of the inability to secure provisions.

Chelsea, Mass., has a very large Jewish population and the falling off of school attendance on the New Year was very marked. In one school there was an attendance of 1,480 less than on the previous day.

The total expenditures of the Cincinnati (O.) United Jewish Charities for the year just closed amounted to over \$80,000. During the year 51,158 cases were treated by the physician of the sick and poor society.

Plans have been formulated for raising \$150,000 before January 1 to carry on the work of fourteen institutions affiliated with the Orthodox Federated Jewish Charities of Chicago, Ill. Over \$50,000 has already been subscribed.

The Jewish quarter of Tunis recently witnessed a scene of savagery due to the celebration by the natives of the feast of Ramadan. Jewesses on their way to purchase provisions were stopped and ill-treated by the Mussulmans.

The Warsaw Hebrew organ, the Haze-fra, has been fined a hundred roubles for publishing an appeal of the Miz-rachi, and fifty roubles for inserting a Zionist appeal from Cologne, the headquarters of the National Fund.

The increased number of Jewish readers has evidently justified the institution of a Hebrew and Yiddish branch in the Public Library of Ontario, Ont., and announcement is made that a third purchase of books is now being installed.

A society for Jewish folk music has been organized in Zurich, Switzerland. The purpose of this association will be to promote the study of Jewish folk songs and the new Jewish national music which will be created as a result thereof.

The antagonism between the orthodox and reformed Jews of South Germany is growing, and in the communities of Giessen, Mayence and Frankfurt a real state of war prevails and the organs of both sections are full of controversies and polemics.

Jacob Massel, the well-known Hebrew writer, died at Manchester, Eng., on September 6. Among his translations from English into Hebrew some of the most marked were Milton's "Samson Agonistes," Longfellow's "Judah Maccabaeus" and Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyam."

The great regard in which the late Professor Theodor Gomperz, of Vienna, was held in the highest quarters in Austria was evidenced by the very sympathetic messages of condolence which his widow received from the Emperor of Austria and the Archduke Rainer. The latter wrote personally.

Rabbi Abraham Guransky, one of the best known of the older school of rabbis, died in New York city last Thursday in his sixty-sixth year. Rabbi Guransky was born in Poland and educated in Berlin. He came to this country forty-three years ago and for twenty-two years was rabbi of the Congregation Adereth El. He was one of the organizers of the Congregation Beth Israel and remained with it until last year, when he retired. He was an authority on the Talmud.

The villages in the Russian province of Tchernigoff and the entire district of Kursk are against the scenes of exile of several Jewish families (not excepting privileged coreligionists), and a severe regime has been installed for the Jewish tobacco agents at Rasan despite the protests of the Christian merchants.

Two hundred and seventy-seven Jewish families have been expelled from Turkistan and twenty-five families from Kisilevka (Kieff). In addition, the expulsion of Jews, including many possessing undeniable rights of domicile, is assuming enormous proportions in the villages of the province of Volhynia.

Mr. B. Cohen died early in the month at Leyden, in his seventy-ninth year. He was dean of the Order of Advocates at Groningen, a former chairman of the local School Board and member of the Town Council. He was also on the committee of several Jewish institutions. Mr. Cohen obtained his degree at Leyden University in the year 1850.

In the course of the discussion in the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies on the estimates of the War Office, the Minister for War, Baron von Kress, stated that there were no impediments in the way of Jews becoming officers in the army. As a matter of fact, there are eighty-eight officers and 193 medical officers in the army who profess the Jewish faith.

The present Turkish Cabinet has at length been moved to action in respect to the anti-Jewish sermons preached by fanatical and reactionary Hohjas. In view of the disastrous consequences that might ensue, the government has instructed the Prefect of Police to warn these priests that they must no longer preach fanatical political sermons in public places.

Ferdinand Herrman, the oldest resident member of the firm of Speyer & Co., of New York, died at his country home in Tarrytown, N. Y., last Monday of heart failure. Mr. Herrman, who was 68 years of age, came to this country in 1871, having been previously connected with the house of Speyer & Co., Frankfurt-on-Main, his birthplace. He was a supporter of a number of Jewish charities, principally the Hebrew Technical School for Girls.

The Queen of Holland has conferred Knighthood of the Order of the Netherlands Lion on Rabbi L. Wagenaar, Chief Rabbi of the Consistory of Gelderland, and Knighthood of the Order of Orange-Nassau on Rabbi J. S. Roos, of Paramaribo, and Heer M. Cohen Henriques, member of the Colonial Council of Curacao. Heer Philip Roos, Sheriff of Coevorden, has been promoted officer of the last named and Heer H. Andriess, commissioner of the Netherlands Benevolent Society in Brussels, commander of the first-named order.

There has been wholesale disfranchisement of Jews in Russia. In the province of Kurland, all Jews unable to prove their descent from parents registered as permanent residents in 1834, have lost their votes. At Sebastopol the number of votes of the Jewish merchants was greatly curtailed. Four hundred Jews were disfranchised in the province of Kherson and two hundred at Odessa. In some cases the Jews have succeeded in obtaining a Ministerial decision in their favor, but the local authorities have only published the reply of the Ministry after the closing of the register.

Continued attempts are being made even by most advanced anti-Semites in the Russian Pale to gain the Jewish vote. Perhaps the most remarkable instance came recently from Novgorod-Seversk, where the reactionary candidate, the local Marshal of the Nobility, made a "desperate" effort to win the support of the Jews. He invited the rabbi and the communal workers to his residence, and at a "friendly cup of tea" he promised to support the abolition of the Pale, the percentage norm in the educational institutions and many other anti-Semitic laws, on condition of receiving the help of the Jews at the elections.

The Spanish newspaper El Mundo has published an article on the question of the return of the Jews to Spain, which is now occupying the minds of influential Spaniards. The Spanish organ dwelt on the riches and strength of Spain before the expulsion of the Jews, "when the latter developed the commerce and culture of the country, and enabled the Spaniards to devote their time to wars and adventures." In the opinion of El Mundo, the Jews also gave Spain many great statesmen and celebrities (it, too, regards Columbus as a Jew), and even at the present time it asserts that "careful observers will recognize Jewish features in the members of both Houses of Parliament in Spain."

New Yiddish Theatre Opens.

In presence of an audience which filled every one of the 2,000 seats, the new National Theatre, at Houston and Chrystie streets, was opened last Tuesday night. The theatre, which was built by ex-Alderman Minsky and is operated jointly by Messrs. Adler, Thomashefsky and Kessler, is undoubtedly the handsomest theatre ever given over to the presentation of the Yiddish drama. There is a closed roof garden, with a seating capacity of 1,600, above the regular theatre, and the whole operation represents an outlay of nearly \$1,000,000.

For the opening night the programme included Z. Libin's "Blind Love," with Boris Thomashefsky as Joseph. His support included Miss Cella Adler, Mme. Weintraub, Mme. Tobias and Mme. Annie Krims. Jacob P. Adler presented the fourth act of "Shylock." Miss Frances Adler appeared as Portia. Adler in the title role received a great reception. David Kessler acted the part of Shloimele Charlatan, presenting the second act of the play of that name. Many magnificent floral offerings were received by the principals.

Dr. Drachman to Sail.

Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman will leave New York city on October 8 in response to the invitation received from the Selection Committee of the United Jewish Synagogues to preach a series of sermons in behalf of his candidacy for the vacant Chief Rabbinate. Dr. Drachman will probably remain abroad for six weeks, although he has no definite plans.

Thirtieth Anniversary of Bnai Berith Home.

The celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the home maintained by District Grand Lodge, No. 1, I. O. B. B., will take place on Sunday, September 29, at 2 o'clock at the home, Yonkers, N. Y. Addresses will be delivered by Charles M. Stern, of Albany, N. Y., president of the district; Hon. A. K. Cohen, of Boston, Mass., and others. There will be a concert given on the lawn by the band of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

Zion Hebrew Institute of the Bronx.

The Zion Hebrew Institute of the Bronx announces that there will be a celebration of the presentation of a Sefer Torah on Sunday, September 29, at 4 p. m., at the McKinley Square Casino, 169th street and Boston road. The Sefer Torah is donated by the pupils of the Zion Hebrew Institute, at No. 1426 Crotona avenue. Mr. A. M. Rabinovitch will preside, and among those who will deliver addresses are Rabbi M. Galant, Joseph Baroness and Solomon Feinman.

Council of Jewish Women.

The first regular meeting of the season will be held in the vestry rooms of the Shearith Israel Congregation on Tuesday, October 1, at 2.30 p. m., and will be in the nature of a Harvest Celebration. Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes will make a short address, Rev. Dr. de Sola Pool will speak on the Year 5672, and Mrs. Joshua Piza will read a paper on "The Jewish Blind." There will be a short service in the Succah at the close of the meeting, to which all are invited. The Shearith Israel Sisterhood will be the hostesses.

Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue.

Special services will be held in the main synagogue, Seventieth street and Central Park West, on Sunday, September 29, at 8 p. m., preceding a Succoth reception for the Oriental Jews who have within the last few years arrived in such numbers. The varied organizations will be united for the services, and their representatives will hold the Scrolls. The services will be conducted by Rev. Drs. H. P. Mendes and D. de Sola Pool. The reception will be in charge of the Shearith Israel Sisterhood.

Borough of Richmond.

Services at Temple Emanu-El at Port Richmond were largely attended on the day of New Year and the Day of Atonement. The services were impressively conducted by the cantor, Rev. Marcus Rosenstein, assisted by a boy's choir trained by Mr. Rosenstein. During the Kol Nidre services Mr. Julius Blumof, addressed the congregation. During the morning services the congregation was addressed by Dr. Morris Herschman. A handsome electric chandelier, the gift of some members of the congregation was displayed for the first time. The Sisterhood of the Temple will give a monster whist and pinochle, followed by a Simchath Torah dance, in the vestry rooms of the Temple, Post avenue, on Sunday, October 6.

Emanu-El Brotherhood.

The services held at the Brotherhood Social House on Yom Kippur were very impressive and attracted a large number of young men and women. At the Kol Nidre service the address was given by Mr. Falk Younker, and at the Atonement Day service Mr. Edward G. Gerstle and Mr. Tobias Roth spoke.

Services at Emanuel Sisterhood.

The Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service announces that the Friday evening services at the home, No. 318-320 East Eighty-second street, will be resumed on October 4. The services this season will be in charge of the Rev. Dr. H. G. Enelow, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, and will commence promptly at 8 o'clock. The services will consist of prayers, congregational singing and a short address, and will last about an hour. Everybody is cordially invited and a special invitation is extended to the young people of the neighborhood.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The association is again doing active work. The evening classes opened on Monday evening, September 23, with a large enrollment of new members. The subjects taught are stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, salesmanship, mechanical and free hand drawing, Spanish, French, Hebrew, public speaking, grammar and composition, civil service, civics, United States history, etc. These subjects are well chosen and well adapted to young men in any position. The public lectures on Wednesday evenings will be of great interest and importance to all young men and women, especially to students of science. Prof. Henry E. Crampton, of Columbia University, is the lecturer, and has chosen "Biology" as the subject of his talks. The public is invited.

Young Women's Hebrew Association.

On Sunday evening, September 29, Miss Henrietta Szold will speak in the Succah, under the auspices of the Esther J. Ruskay Religious Circle. Monday afternoon, the 30th, will be children's day in the Succah, and on Tuesday evening, Rabbi Elias Margolies will speak to the parents of the children and young women of the association. The public is cordially invited to each of these occasions. The reunion of associate members was held on Tuesday evening, September 17. An attractive programme was arranged by the members. Among those who spoke were Miss Augusta Wolf, president of the Esther J. Ruskay Religious Circle; Miss Cella Goldklang, president of the Marianna Stroock Literary Circle; Miss Pauline Schapiro, president of the Young People's Anti-Mission League of Harlem, and Mr. Aaron Robison. Mrs. Bertha Hirsch was soloist, and the Halvey Chorus, of which she is director, sang two numbers. The Day Commercial School will remain open throughout the week for new members. It is urged that all who contemplate joining enter at once.

Bronx Y. M. H. A.

The holiday services were a great success, and every seat in the auditorium was occupied. On Tuesday evening the first meeting of the Civic Forum was held. A series of lectures of public interest will be arranged by the Forum for the coming season. Rev. Dr. Elias L. Solomon, Dr. Samuel Boorstein and Dr. Martin J. Loeb are at work organizing a Jewish Culture Club, the object of which will be to develop the speaking of the Hebrew language. Lectures by prominent Jews will be arranged.

Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis.

The first public meeting of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis will take place in New York city on October 7 and 8. Mr. Israel Abrahams, of Cambridge University, will be present and will be tendered a luncheon on Monday, October 7. Mr. Abrahams will deliver a lecture, and addresses will be delivered by Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Rabbi M. H. Harris, Joseph Silverman, William Rosenau and J. Leonard Levy. The final draught of the constitution and by-laws will be presented and the proposition of launching a monthly organ for liberal Judaism will be discussed.

Seaside, L. I.

A number of summer visitors held services on the high holidays at the residence of the Metzgar family. There was a large attendance present and the services, which were conducted by Rev. B. Loewenthal, of New York city, were devoutly followed. Memorial prayers were recited in English by Mr. S. Priest-er, of New York.

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**ENGAGEMENTS.**

**ARNDT-SCHIFF.**—Mr. and Mrs. David Schiff, of 600 West 165th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Mabel to Mr. Isaac Arndt. Reception at Hotel Savoy, on Sunday, September 29, 1912, 3 to 6 p. m.

**DAVIS-ROTHSCHILD.**—Mrs. Julius Rothschild, of 1324 Madison avenue, announces the engagement of her daughter, Alma J., to Henry L. Davis.

**DORFMAN-PISER.**—Mrs. Anna Piser, of 609 West 115th street, announces the engagement of her daughter Jeanne to Mr. Louis Dorfman.

**EICHENBRONER-BIMBERG.**—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bimberg, of 2 West 129th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Estelle to Mr. Edward Eichenbröner, of Albany. At home Sunday, September 29, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

**GERNSHEIMER-STERNBERG.**—Mrs. Henrietta Sternberg, of 255 West 111th street, announces the engagement of her daughter Paula Helen to Mr. Morris Gernsheimer. At home Sunday, September 29, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

**GOODMAN-MUTCHNICK.**—Mr. and Mrs. D. Mutchnick, of No. 9 West 111th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Anna to Mr. Herman Goodman.

**GREENBAUM-BERG.**—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Berg, of No. 338 West 139th street, announce the betrothal of their daughter Belle to Mr. A. H. Greenbaum. Reception at Carlton Hall, 108 West 127th street, Sunday, September 29, 1912, from 3 to 6 p. m.

**GREENWALD-LANG.**—Mrs. Flora Lang, of 3 St. Paul's place, Bronx, announces the betrothal of her daughter Gertrude to Mr. Louis Greenwald, of New York. At home September 29, 1912.

**HARRIS-GOLDSTEIN.**—Mrs. Morris Goldstein, of 61 East Ninety-second street, city, announces the engagement of her daughter Charlotte to Dr. Joseph Friend Harris. At home Sunday, October 6, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

**HIRSH-BERNSTEIN.**—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Bernstein, of 253 West 112th street, announce the betrothal of their daughter Ida to Mr. Ellis V. Hirsh. Reception Sunday evening, October 6, after 7.30, at Pabst Coliseum, Cathedral Parkway and Fifth avenue. No cards.

**KORNBLAU-STECKEL.**—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Steckel, of 238 East Seventy-ninth street, announce the engagement of their daughter Lillie to Mr. Jack Kornblau.

**MEYER-KATZ.**—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Katz, of 133 East Eighty-fourth street, announce the engagement of their daughter Blanche to Mr. Sydney Meyer. Reception at Carlton Hall, 108 West 127th street, Sunday afternoon, October 6, 1912, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

**MOSAUER-HANO.**—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron R. Hano announce the betrothal of their daughter Loraine B., to Mr. Harry D. Mosauer. Reception Sunday, October 6, from 3 to 6 p. m. Hotel Ansonia, Broadway, at Seventy-third street.

**ROSENBERG-ROVICS.**—Pauline Rosenberg to Samuel E. Rovics. Reception September 29, 3 to 6 p. m., 959 Prospect avenue, Bronx.

**ROSENBERGER-GREENWALD.**—Mr. and Mrs. H. Greenwald, of 111 East 83d street, announce the engagement of their daughter Jessie to Mr. Adl Rosenberger. Reception at Hotel Bon Ray, Ninety-third street and Madison avenue, Sunday, October 6, from 3 to 6.

**SCHWARZ-LUSTGARTEN.**—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lustgarten announce the engagement of their daughter Jennie to Mr. Max Schwarz.

**SILVERMAN-COHEN.**—Mr. and Mrs. Sol F. Cohen, of 890 East 163d street, beg to announce the engagement of their daughter Yetta to Mr. Barnett Silverman.

**SINGER-KOBRE.**—The engagement reception of Miss Esther Kobre and Mr. David E. Singer will be held at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second street and Central Park West, on Sunday, September 29, from 3 to 6 p. m. No cards.

**SOLOMON-NELSON.**—Mrs. Fannie Levy, of 221 Penn street, Brooklyn, announces the betrothal of her granddaughter Carrie Nelson to Mr. Benjamin Solomon. Reception at Knapp Mansion, Bedford avenue and Ross street, Sunday, September 29, from 3 to 6. No cards.

**WACHSMAN-KALISKE.**—Mr. and Mrs. H. Kaliske, 108 West 115th street, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Alma F., to Mr. David H. Wachsmann. Reception Sunday evening, September 29, at the Ellsmere, 80 West 126th street.

**MARRIAGES.**

**ALDERMAN-MALKAN.**—Mr. and Mrs. Harris Alderman, of New Haven, Conn., announce the marriage of their daughter Esther Ruth to Mr. Henry Malkan, of New York city, on Tuesday evening, September 24, 1912, at the Sheveth Achim Synagogue, New Haven, Conn.

**APT-HARFIELD.**—Mrs. Matilda D. Harfield, of No. 557 West 124th street, announces the marriage of her daughter Ada to Mr. Emanuel Apt, by the Rev. Dr. I. S. Moses.

**BERMAN-GALTERIA.**—On Sunday, September 22, 1912, by Rev. Joseph Segal, Miss Jennie Berman to Mr. Ralph Galteria.

**BRESLAU-BERNHARD.**—On September 14, by Rev. Philip Jaches, Bertha Bernhard to Michael Breslau, both of New York.

**DALL-RIESENBAACH.**—Miss Lena Dall to Mr. Henry Riesenbach, on September 16, 1912, by Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel, at his residence.

**FRIEDLAND-KUKER.**—Miss Hattie Friedland to Mr. Edward R. Kuker, on Sunday, September 22, 1912, by Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel, at the Synagogue Shaari Zedek, No. 23 West 118th street.

**GILSON-BLOCH.**—On Sunday, September 22, 1912, by Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel, at his residence, Miss Celia Gilson to Mr. Jesse M. Bloch.

**GREENTHAL-SIEGEL.**—Martha Greenthal to Harry A. Siegel, on Sunday, September 22, 1912, at Carlton Hall, by Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel.

**PASTERNAK-SCHOENFELD.**—On Sunday, September 22, 1912, Miss Ray Pasternack to Mr. Irving Schoenfeld. Rev. Joseph Segal officiated.

**REICH-LEVI.**—Mrs. Pauline Levi announces the marriage of her daughter Minnie to Mr. Emil Reich, September 8, 1912, by the Rev. Dr. S. Tyor.

**NEW YEAR GREETINGS.**

The Hotel Vendome (C. Bernstein and P. Leopold), of Long Branch, N. J., extend to their friends the compliments of the season.

**BAR MITZVAH.**

**ALEXANDER.**—Mr. and Mrs. H. Alexander announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Mitchell on Thursday, September 26, at the Synagogue Beth Israel Anshei Emeth, Harrison street, near Court, Brooklyn. Reception Sunday afternoon, September 29, at 229 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

**GRASHEIM.**—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Grashelm, of 386 Manhattan avenue, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Walter Edmund, Saturday, September 28, at Temple Ahawath Chesed, Shaar Hashomayim, Lexington avenue and Fifty-fifth street.

**HAUSER.**—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hauser announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Leopold, on Saturday, September 28, 1912, at Temple Rodeph Shalom, Sixty-third street and Lexington avenue. At home Sunday, September 29, 107 Eighth avenue, 3 to 6.

**HEIM.**—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Heim announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Jerome, at West End Synagogue, September 28. Reception at the Herrstadt, 27 West 115th street, Sunday evening after 8 o'clock.

**LEVY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Levy, of 886 Longwood avenue, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Irving, at Temple Ez Chaim, 107 East Ninety-second street, Saturday, September 28, 10 a. m. At home Sunday after 8 p. m.

**SOKOLSKI.**—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sokolski, of No. 801 West End avenue, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Irving on Saturday, September 28, 1912, at Synagogue Pincus Elijah, 118 West Ninety-fifth street. Reception at Hotel Bon Ray, Ninety-second street and Madison avenue, Sunday, October 6, 1912, 6 p. m.

**URIS.**—Mr. and Mrs. Harris H. Uris, of No. 16 East Ninety-sixth street, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son Percy on Saturday, October 5, 1912, at the Kehilath Jeshurun Synagogue, No. 119 East Eighty-fifth street. Reception at the Lexington, No. 109 East 116th street, on Sunday, October 6, at 6 p. m.

**WEISMAN.**—Mr. Joseph Weisman announces the Bar Mitzvah of his son, Leonard A., at Temple Pen-El, 525 West 147th street, on Thursday, October 3, 1912. Reception October 5 at the Lexington, 109 East 116th street.

**IN THE SYNAGOGUES.**

**ADATH ISRAEL (Bronx).**—Rabbi Mayer Kopfshteyn preaches Sabbath morning. The Sabbath school will open on Sunday, October 6.

**ANSHE EMETH.**—Mr. Julius J. Price will lecture this morning. Sabbath morning Rabbi Zinsler preaches on "Pessimism and Opportunism." The registration for the Sunday school will take place on Sunday, September 29, from 10 to 12.

**BETH ISRAEL BIKUR CHOLIM.**—Rabbi Aaron Elsemann preaches first day Succoth on "This is No World for Pessimists." Sabbath morning, "The Jewish Idea of Simcha." A Succah will be erected by the Sisterhood, to which all are cordially welcome.

**EMANUEL BROTHERHOOD.**—The speaker at services this evening will be Mr. Falk Younker.

**HAND IN HAND (Bronx).**—Rev. Dr. Isidor Reichert preaches this (Friday) evening on "The Temporary Abode." Sabbath morning "The Book 'Koheleth.'" The Sabbath school will reopen for the enrollment of pupils on Sunday morning, September 29, at 10 o'clock.

**MT. ZION.**—Rabbi B. A. Tintner preaches Sabbath morning on "Neither to the Swift Nor the Strong." The Sabbath school will reopen Sunday morning at 9.30 o'clock for the registration of pupils.

**ORACH CHAIM.**—Rabbi Dr. J. H. Hertz will preach on Sabbath morning and also on Shemini Atzereth.

**SHAARI ZEDEK.**—Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel preaches Sabbath morning on "What a Tabernacle May Shelter."

**SINAI TEMPLE (Bronx).**—This (Friday) morning Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, of Temple Israel, will preach. Sabbath morning, Rabbi Max Reichler preaches "A Happy Conclusion." On Thursday morning (Shmini Atzereth) Rabbi Reichler preaches on "The Two Worlds."

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**YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.**—This (Friday) evening Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman will be the speaker. After services the congregation is invited to visit the Succah.

**YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.**—Friday evening services will be resumed to-night. Mr. Aaron Robison will be the speaker.

**ZICHRON EPHRAIM.**—Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman preaches this morning on "The Shadow of the Most High."

**REMOVAL NOTICE.**

**SPEIER.**—Rabbi Moritz Speler announces his removal from 61 East Ninety-seventh street to No. 24 East Ninety-ninth street (Hoffman Court).

**HAIMS.**—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haims announce their removal to No. 86 West 119th street.

**BIRTHS.**

**ROSENBLUM.**—Mr. and Mrs. Rosenblum (nee Sadie Schiller), of No. 543 West 123d street, announce the birth of a daughter on Monday, September 16, 1912.

**WECHSLER.**—A son, on September 17, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Wechsler, 127 West 141st street.

**Rabbi Loewenthal Improving.**—The condition of Rabbi Daniel Loewenthal, of the Etz Chaim Congregation, who was stricken with an attack of heart disease while delivering his Rosh Hashanah discourse, is a little improved, and his physicians now hold out hope for his ultimate recovery.

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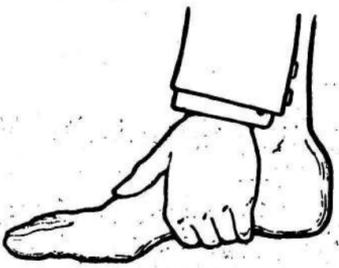
**COHEN, BARNET.**—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Barnet Cohen, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Jacob Harris, Esq., No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of January next.  
Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1912.  
FANNIE COHEN, Administratrix.  
JACOB HARRIS, Esq., Attorney for Administratrix, 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

**MANDEL, SOLOMON 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 Solomon M. Mandel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereon, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 43 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.  
Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1912.  
LILLIE C. MANDEL, Executrix; HYMAN SONN, Executor.  
BINSTEIN, TOWNSEND & GUTERMAN, Attorneys for Executrix and Executor, 42 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

**COHEN, HERMAN.**—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Herman Cohen, 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. 333 Eighth avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October, 1912.  
Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1912.  
HARRY Z. COHEN, Administrator.

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THE JEWISH PRESS

By RABBI M. FRIEDLANDER.

The Jew is a mystery, his history a riddle, his literature unique. Nothing in the course of his experience in the range of his aspirations, and in the domain of his literature stands alone. Every circumstance, factor or agency which contributed to his racial and spiritual conservation is but a single thread issued from, and traceable to, the whole weave. To fully understand, therefore, the function and mission of any single agency that wields, or claims to wield, a helpful influence over the life of the Jew it is necessary to learn the source of which this agency is the consequent outgrowth. Now, the Jewish press which claims recognition as a necessary organ to Jewish interest, what is its source, its historic origin? To what conditions in the past does it owe its birth and growth, and upon what corresponding conditions in the present may it rightly account itself the mouthpiece of the Jewish cause and justly claim Jewish support?

It is generally agreed that the Jewish press began with Mendelssohn's "Kohélet Musar," moral collection, in 1750, a Hebrew journal devoted to ethical and aesthetical questions of which only two numbers appeared. In an article on the subject "Periodicals" in the Jewish Encyclopedia, the author seems inclined to confer the honor of being the first Jewish newspaper upon the Judæo-Spanish Gazette, published in Amsterdam in 1678, and of being the first Jewish magazine upon the monthly Hebrew bulletin, also published in Amsterdam in 1728.

But I venture to assert and will endeavor to prove that the origin of the Jewish press, in function and mission, if not in form, goes far back of Mendelssohn's Kohélet Musar in 1750, back of the "Gazette de Amsterdam" in 1678, aye, back of the invention of printing in the first half of the fifteenth century, back to the beginning of the Jewish diaspora.

Judaism is an organism divinely purposed to elevate humanity morally and spiritually by peaceful processes of evolution through the ages, with unity and righteousness as its goal and the Jew as its active agent. To carry on this agency the Jew was forced to adopt diverse means and adapt himself to various conditions in order to be able to overcome the prejudice of the world and to meet the growing needs of the time. And while the conditions, and the means he employed to meet the needs and avert the dangers of these conditions varied, his motive and purpose, namely, to prevent the absorption and immersion of his racial identity in the world, and to preserve his Judaism from the pollution of the degraded ideas, false tenets and spurious philosophies of the world, have ever been

the same. It is his steadfastness in this motive and purpose throughout the stormy ages which became crystallized in his life into what is called "The Jewish Spirit," the Jewish consciousness—his strong animating sense that the world's moral and spiritual progress requires that he employ every power of his mental faculty and every means of his temporal capacity for the conservation of his individual distinctiveness and his ethical and spiritual ideals. This is the philosophy of Jewish history. The "Jewish Spirit" born of the constancy of motive and purpose, and nurtured by the agencies, movements and activities called into being from time to time to give firmness and depth to that spirit is the secret of the survival of the Jew in the past, and must be counted on as the security for our preservation in the future. If this conclusion is true, then the Jewish press accounted as one of the agencies, in our time, necessary to uphold and to keep alive the Jewish spirit, the Jewish consciousness must be guided by the same motive and purpose as those of its prototype which contributed to the growth of that spirit.

But what is its prototype? What is this special agency in the past I refer to as the source and origin of the Jewish press? Before we establish its antecedent, its parent-tree, we must first ascertain more definitely what is the Jewish press and what it stands for.

The Jewish press is a form of literature, but it is often hard to tell what form. Its contents is a mixture of disjointed, disconnected compositions. Its columns cover different matter written in different styles and treated from different points of view. It should not be classed with the big mass of secular newspapers and magazines as this would detract from the value of its specific usefulness, and it cannot be called a literary collection as some of the content of some, and most of the Jewish papers, is, I beg their pardon, very unliterary. The only thing which makes the Jewish press definable as a form of literature is the uniformity of its tone and function. Its tonally universally denoting Jewish solicitude and Jewish passion, and its function principally being to assert Jewish rights, to defend the Jewish character, to stir the Jewish conscience and to oppose the inroad of non-Jewish influences, give it a place among the Jewish polemics and apologetics which constitute the most important part of the Jewish literature next to the Bible and the Talmud.

From the time the Jew was dispersed in the world and came in contact with the world, both he and his Judaism were put on the defensive. He had to guard Judaism against the taint of foreign thought and defend his character against the assaults of lying detractors. It may sound paradoxical to say that the Jew is indebted for his genius to his enemies. The constant necessity to defend his religion, his life, and his conduct against the calumnies and persecution of his enemies sharpened the vigor of his intellect and fired the zeal of his soul. Some of the most brilliant works after the close of the Bible, and most of the profoundest

thought since the beginning of the Geonim, are either polemical or apologetical, provoked and elicited either by the threat of contagion of false ideas and vicious practices or by slanderous attacks of his enemies of the time. It might not be too far fetched to say that Jeremiah's letter to his captive brethren in Babylon, "And to seek the peace of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away captives and pray unto the Lord for it," (Jer. xxix. 7) was meant as a denial of the false charge, already in his time, that the Jew was wanting in patriotism, a lie and a falsehood which the Jewish press in our day is often called out to deny and denounce. Philo's historical and apologetic works are a general apology for the Jew and Judaism. The traducers of Judaism and the slanderers of the Jew aroused his genius to prove the purity and loftiness of the Jewish religion and the patriotism and humanity of the Jew. In his "Life of Moses," Philo holds up Moses above Socrates and the Jewish scriptures above all other ethical systems. Whatever our opinion may be of Josephus' loyalty as a soldier, as a literary debater he certainly shows a deep Jewish passion in his masterly reply to the famous anti-Semite Apion who, among other libelous charges accused, the Jews of killing Gentile children at the Passover. The only apology that can be offered for that lying Stoic is that in our own much-boasted civilization an organized campaign of the same infamous calumny is now being carried on in Christian Russia. And the Jewish press ably and valiantly denying and deprecating these charges and misrepresentations may claim successorship to such apologetics as those of Philo and Josephus.

The space of a paper does not permit and the patience of the audience would not endure a full survey of Jewish polemics and apologetics. But I cannot altogether pass by that brilliant cluster of Judæo-Arabic philosophy of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth centuries, the spirit of which has a bearing on the subject under discussion. Beginning with Saadyah (892, generally known as Saadyah Gaon), in his "Sefer Emunot we-Deot," Creeds and Beliefs, the first philoso-

(Continued on page 11)

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SOLOMON, BERTHA.—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 Bertha 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 Ildore Hershfield, 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.

Dated New York, April 23, 1912. JENNIE KOPLIK, Administrator. ISIDORE HERSHFELD, Attorney for Administrator, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

OPPENHEIM, EDWARD L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward L. Oppenheim, 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 Hays, Hershfield & Wolf, No. 115 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1912. LAURENT OPPENHEIM, Executor. HAYS, HERSHFELD & WOLF, Attorneys for Executor, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HEYMANN, 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 Heymann, 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 Fixman, Lewis & Seligsberg, No. 55 Liberty Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 8th day of November, 1912.

Dated New York City, April 25th, 1912. HARRY HEYMANN, Executor. FIXMAN, LEWIS & SELIGSBURG, Attorneys for Executor, No. 55 Liberty Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

FOSS, MAX 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 Max J. Foss, 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. 32 City Hall Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.

Dated, New York, the 1st day of May, 1912. ALBERT H. FOSBERG, Executor. HARRY W. WEINBERG, Esqrs., Attorneys for Executor, 346 Broadway, New York City.

HEYMAN, PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, made the 20th day of March, 1912, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Pauline Heyman, or Pauline or Paulina Heiman, 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 Arnstein, Levy & Pfeiffer, No. 128 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 8th day of April, 1912. ARNSTEIN, LEVY & PFEIFFER, Attorneys for Administrator, 128 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

DANZER, EMANUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Emanuel Danzer, 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 Sol. Kohn, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.

Dated, New York, the 6th day of April, 1912. SIMSON WOLF ROBERT J. MASHBACH, EMIL HELLER, Executors. ABRAHAM KOBIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SLUMASKY, EDWARD 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 Edward E. Slumasky, 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 Stroock & Stroock, No. 80 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1913.

Dated New York, June 25, 1912. MICHAEL M. ABRAHAM, MERRILL G. WEILER, Executors. STROOCK & STROOCK, Attorneys for Executors, No. 80 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

EHRENREICH, JAMES 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 James J. Ehrenreich, 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 Meighan & Nearsulmer, No. 88 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1912. SESS EHRENREICH, LEO EHRENREICH, Executors. MEIGHAN & NEARSULMER, Attorneys for Executors, No. 88 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROSENBERG, JENNIE 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 Jennie M. Rosenberg, 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 Meighan & Nearsulmer, No. 88 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1912. FERITZ ROSENBERG, Executor. MEIGHAN & NEARSULMER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 88 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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# NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(Exclusive Correspondence to THE HEBREW STANDARD.)

## Zionist Central Committee Holds Interesting Sessions—Some Account of a Notable Function—The Rebuilding of the Temple Rumors—Yiddish Drama Resumed in London—British Jews and Oscar Straus' Nomination.

London, Sept. 13, 1912.

The conference of the Central Committee of the Zionist organization, which came to an end at Berlin last week after a four days' sitting, took the place this year of a congress, and was attended by over sixty delegates representing the local federations in England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Holland, Belgium, the United States and South Africa. The proceedings were interesting from two points of view: First, because it was the first international conference since the appointment of a new Central Executive at the Basle Congress last August; and, secondly, because of the present situation in the Near East. The reports upon the different branches of work carried out in the past twelve months which were presented by the various members of the Central Executive were naturally subjected to keen criticism by the party formerly in power, but they were ultimately adopted with a good majority and a budget amounting to close upon \$50,000 was voted for the year 1912-13. It was also resolved that the next Congress, the eleventh of the series since the creation of the movement in 1897, should be held in Vienna at the end of August, 1913. Thus for the first time a Zionist Congress will be held in the city in which the headquarters of the movement were situated for the first eight years of its history, for it was the gifted Viennese journalist and playwright, Dr. Theodor Herzl, who founded the organization and presided over its administration until his death in 1904.

One of the advantages of last week's conference over a congress was its more intimate character. The reports and speeches were more businesslike and less rhetorical, and it was easy to arrive at a proper appreciation of the position and achievements of the Jewish nationalist movement. Politics, colonization and culture were the three main questions that engaged the attention of the delegates, apart from the very thorny problem of finance. The principal report upon the political aspect of the movement was presented by Dr. Victor Jacobson, manager of the Anglo-Levantine Banking Company in Constantinople, who is also vice-chairman of the Central Executive. He gave a survey of the political development of Turkey since 1908, and declared that he regarded the present situation as pointing to an era of increasing liberty which must be favorable to their movement. He maintained that the "prosperous" development of Turkey was dependent upon an increase of its population, as only 8 1/2 per cent. of European Turkey lay under cultivation, and that the Jews would form the best source whence it could recruit its labor force, as they would bring not only vigor and industry, but also capital. He was convinced that Turkish statesmen would ultimately realize to what a high degree the accomplishment of the Zionist programme would further the real interests of the Ottoman Empire, and earnestly repudiated the separatist tendencies that had been attributed to them by interested politicians.

Dr. Jacobson was followed by another member of the Central Executive, Herr N. Sokolow, who recently spent a couple of months in London, and who delivered an address upon the principles that should underlie Zionist policy. Herr Sokolow urged that they must proceed with their colonizing work in Palestine, which would become a valuable economic factor in their political activity, and emphasized the necessity of securing the good will of England, as all their financial institutions were English companies operating in Palestine, in which England had a particular interest. He said that during his recent stay in England he had convinced himself of the sympathy entertained there in various quarters for the Jewish nationalist movement, and that this sympathy would express itself in a positive form in favorable circumstances.

The principal report upon colonizing works in Palestine was presented by the chairman of the Central Executive, Professor Otto Warburg, the well-known authority on tropical botany. He stated that there had been a satisfactory development both in agricultural and urban colonization in the past twelve months, and that the main thing necessary for increased activity was more money. One of the most pressing questions was the provision of dwellings for about a thousand Yemenite Jews, who had migrated from their native country to Palestine during the past year and had found employment partly in the cities but mostly in the agricultural colonies. The sugar industry, which formed part of the work of the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts in Jerusalem, had been transplanted to a rural settlement at Benhemen near Lydda, where fifteen Yemenite families were employed, and it was proposed to open branches of the Bezalel industry in Haifa, Safed and Tiberias. The Bethlehem mother-of-pearl industry was to be introduced into various Jewish centres and a dig-

mond polishing works would be opened in Jerusalem. The modern Jewish quarter which had been established in Jaffa would probably soon have its counterpart in Jerusalem and Haifa, and it was proposed to establish a villa colony on the shore of the Sea of Tiberias for well-to-do Jews desiring a pleasant retreat.

This report was supplemented by a very friendly address by Dr. E. W. Tschlenow (of Moscow), who spoke of his observations and impressions in Palestine, where he had spent a few months in the spring. While affirming that the Zionists had learned a great deal during the last few months in regard to the purchase, occupation and sale of land in Palestine, he pointed out that there was still a lack of money for buying and a lack of credit for selling, and that they also had legal difficulties in connection with land transactions. The creation of a separate Jewish quarter, as in Jaffa, was favorable to the development of a Jewish milieu, but it endangered the Jews from the Arabs, and this jeopardized their aspiration to attain the intellectual dominance in the country. Hence, there must be an alteration in their town planning in future. There was an ample supply of technical and higher grade schools, but an insufficiency of elementary schools. Despite the Constitution, the political conditions were unsatisfactory, and anti-Jewish feeling prevailed in certain parts of the country. Dr. Tschlenow did not think it advisable to postpone their colonization work in order to secure legal guarantees, but urged that the work should be continued simultaneously with the attempt to get such guarantees. It was regrettable that Zionism was still a pawn in Turkey's domestic politics, and hence they must continue their work of enlightening public opinion and improve their position by acquiring Ottoman citizenship.

The news that, following upon protracted negotiations, the Freemasons of the world propose to rebuild the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem, re-creating on the ashes of the dead and gone past the very finest architectural feature of Hamito-Semitic life, has aroused much sentimental interest in Jewish quarters. Even at this stage, however, considerable doubt is expressed whether the scheme will ever be realized. Some two years ago it was announced that Chester (England) had decided to form a lodge of research to meet at Jerusalem, and to be known as the Lodge of King Solomon's Temple. Its members were to be drawn from all parts of the world, but in view of the unsettled state of affairs then prevailing in the Turkish Empire, the lodge was consecrated in the province of Chester and met under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England.

This undoubtedly was the germ of an idea which appears to have appealed to the sentiment of Freemasons throughout the world, and the consummation of which will be followed with interest. At any time an announcement such as this could not have failed, from its very character, to arouse the deepest interest throughout Jewry, whether members of the craft or not; but coming as it has when the thoughts of the Jewish people naturally revert to the past history of their nation, it has struck a far deeper note than it might otherwise have done.

As to the intended use of the projected temple, details are necessarily incomplete, but I believe I am expressing the general feeling by saying that however generous the financial support that has been placed at the disposal of the promoters of the scheme, however skilled the artificers, it will be difficult to convince the Jew that even modern arts and crafts can reproduce the stately and splendor of the original temple—a splendor that is considered by some to have been exaggerated.

The scheme appears in one respect to anticipate the yearnings of the pious Jew, who, in his devotions, prays daily for the restoration of Jerusalem and, incidentally, the rebuilding of the temple:

"O dwell in the midst of Thy City of Jerusalem as Thou hast spoken and speedily establish the Throne of David Therein. O build it speedily in our days, a structure of everlasting fame."

It would seem that, after all, this part of a nation's hope may be realized—but through an alien agency!

By the Zionists the project of rebuild-

ing Solomon's Temple has been received with mixed feelings. They on their part are doing much for the regeneration of Palestine. They are cultivating the land, establishing industries on a sound footing and making the country to blossom as the rose. The song of the Jewish husbandman is heard throughout the land, and the melodies of Judaea re-echo through the fields at harvest. Yet the religious aspect of Zionist work is such that for the rebuilding of the temple to be undertaken by outside agencies, as if it were a mere meeting hall or a "desirable mansion," jars upon their feelings.

The question, moreover, has been asked by Gentiles whether the temple, if and when constructed, would be retained by the Freemasons for their own use or handed over to the Jewish people "to enable them," as one correspondent suggests, "to restart their ancient sacrifices and ritual." This latter eventuality is most unlikely. Temple sacrifices and temple ritual are but a memory. Prayer has taken the place of the altar sacrifice; the fast has replaced the sin-offering. The first decisive step in the regeneration of the people of Israel and the restoration of their national life will not arise out of Masonic activity, be the originators of the scheme never so well-meaning, never so sincere.

The new management of the Pavilion Theatre in the Mile End road (Whitechapel, London) are certainly not lacking in courage. After the successful production of Tolstoy's "Living Corpse" on August 24, Strindberg's "The Father" was performed in Yiddish before a packed house. "The Father" is a tragedy in three acts, and from the opening scene to its close there is not a single note of relief. It is a cold and brutal onslaught on a woman, mercilessly dissecting her soul as the author conceives it. In "The Father," as in that other horrible drama of his, "Beng's Wife," Strindberg expresses his passionate hatred toward womankind, presenting the "female of the species" as a vile vampire eternally plotting and conspiring against that far more dignified but feeble creature, man. "The Father," which was first produced in 1887, contains not a little of the autobiography of the author himself. Only in the light of his tragic life story are many passages in it explicable. But with all its dark horrors, "The Father" is a wonderful drama. Its passionate notes, its devastating dialogues, its very brutality are engrossing. It is unlovable, and it is distinctive and individual. Mr. Moscovitz has once more revealed his great artistic powers and his wonderful rendering of the Captain enthralled the crowded house, which, in spite of the morbidity of the theme, displayed great enthusiasm. A word of praise must also be given to Mme. Blumenthal, who impersonated the wife of the Captain.

It has fallen to your correspondent's good fortune to have had to chronicle from time to time striking successes achieved by Jews in English politics, science and art. It is pleasing this time to have to record the interest and enthusiasm aroused in the community here by the news that Oscar S. Straus has been nominated for the New York State Governorship—a distinction which we understand has hitherto never been conferred on a Jew. The Jewish papers here print Mr. Straus' picture and give his biography.



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שבת ה'מ קהל

In order to insure the insertion of communications in the current issue of THE HEBREW STANDARD they must be in this office not later than Wednesday 10 a. m. of the week in which they are to appear.

In ancient days the Jews literally dwelt in booths at this season of the year. Those of their descendants who live in this city are in these days largely dwellers in moving vans.

Originally Succoth may have been a purely agricultural feast. To-day there is nothing vegetarian about it, not even for those who prefer a vegetarian to a kosher restaurant.

Railroads and noisome trolley cars! Electric lights and all the other apparatus of modernity! Who would recognize Eretz Yisroel with such features? Yet even the Palestine of 1912 has them.

Rejoice in the Torah! Prize it above all earthly gifts! But do thus all the days of the year, and not only on Simchat Torah. And, above all, teach the law diligently unto the children, the hope of the future.

If Drumont can find something to applaud in the Zionist programme there must be something wrong with the one or the other. And with Drumont everything appears to be all right; his anti-Semitism has kept him above the waters of oblivion.

Judge Leon Sanders can look back upon a busy summer. Besides attending to his multifarious official and philanthropic duties he has crossed the "big pond," formed the subject of a Jewish Chronicle interview, and made the broad jump from Tammany Hall to the Schmoos, Bill!

With the close of the season of autumn holy days nothing remains for the "great and glorious" Kehillah except to prepare for its next annual convention, and occasionally to swell the Post Office receipts by means of missives setting forth "what we have accomplished" here, there, everywhere!

La Libre Parole, Drumont's notorious anti-Semitic sheet of Paris, now has an added grievance against the Germans. For they have not yet ceded back Alsace and Lorraine to "la grande nation," and in the two "lost provinces" Jews are permitted to be too energetic and ambitious in their development of this section of German commerce.

A person "with a crooked mouth" is a rhetorician. "Crooked mouth" in this case refers not so much to physical blemishes as to the ability to "crook" one's mouth into the requisite shape to enunciate words—in short, to be able to take up any position for the mere sake of "argufying." That is what Mayor Gaynor may have meant by his reference to the pastor of the Free Synagogue.

Vienna is notorious for the vast number of conversions of Jews residing in the city. Statistical information on the subject is as follows: In 1902 no less than 658 Jews were converted to Christianity; in 1903, 639; in 1904, 618; in 1905, 606; in 1906, 568; in 1907, 603; in 1908, 624; in 1909, 954; in 1910, 565; and in 1911, 571. What law is deducible from these figures? None but the Jews of Vienna may answer.

Succoth, the first and the last days of the beautiful festival of Tabernacles, is a true delight and an inspiration to every lover of his people and their religion. The lesson it serves to teach is that the fear of the law of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. If we can but perfectly master this lesson, to the end that we walk uprightly before God and man, executing our duty as faithful Israelites, then Succoth will not have passed by meaninglessly.

Prussia, where one of these days we may have Jewish military officers, seems to have inoculated Austrian army circles with her present bad example. From now on faithful and loyal service will not count in the case of aspirants for an Austrian officer's epaulet; their social and domestic environments, their physiognomies, will be all-controlling. In the Prussian army Jews are prevented from attaining the grade of officer because their appearance is not supposed to command respect on the part of subordinates. They do not operate on this principle in the army of Austria. There, in spite of the fact that the new officer is chosen by his future mess associates, many Jews have reached this rank.

LEGISLATIVE WISDOM

OUR readers will be interested in a few extracts from the debate in the House near the session's close on the subject of alien immigration to this country. The participants to this colloquy were Congressmen Roddenbery, of Georgia; Burnett, of Alabama, and Curley, of Massachusetts. The last named is a friend of the immigrant, and represents a district in which there is quite a large foreign population. The first of the trio seems to have been shocked by the revelations of the Rosenthal case into a stern restrictionist, while the second is the well-known chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, who favors repressive legislation on this head.

It will probably be novel to our readers to find Mr. Roddenbery proclaiming himself the descendant of Jews. Here he does so:

Mr. CURLEY. I do not think the gentleman from Georgia was sincere when he said that every American should present a certificate of good moral character from the Government under which he lived.

Mr. RODDENBERY. Well, by some constituted authority which the United States would recognize. The nine distinguished members of the Immigration Commission in their 42-volume report recommended something of the kind.

Mr. CURLEY. Because, as the gentleman realizes, it would be absolutely impossible for an immigrant Jew to secure a certificate from Russia.

Mr. RODDENBERY. Well, I am a sort of a son of Abraham myself, and we would squeeze up and let the good ones in anyhow. (Laughter.) No one is proposing the impossible.

Mr. CURLEY. Does not the gentleman realize that that is true of nearly every other country?

Mr. RODDENBERY. Oh, my good friend from Massachusetts wants to ask too many questions, and I decline to yield.

That the ammunition used by Mr. Burnett in his arguments is not quite impeccable, appears from the following:

Mr. BURNETT. The Scandinavians and Germans and the Norwegians are the ones in the majority of those that go on the farms and the ones that would not be excluded by the illiteracy test. That is the class that would replenish the farms, whereas the other class of immigrants do not fill up the places made vacant by those going into Canada.

Mr. CURLEY. I agree with what the gentleman says, but I will say that they do not come here; they are not emigrating from Germany and Ireland to-day; they are not emigrating from England to-day; they are not emigrating from Scotland to-day. There are a few coming from Sweden and a few from Norway. The gentleman knows that himself.

Mr. BURNETT. My recollection is that seventy-odd thousand of Germans came last year. If the gentleman will permit me, I want to say as a member of the Immigration Committee I heard it stated at Hamburg that one of the reasons why more and better Germans were not coming here was because we were receiving such an influx of undesirable emigrants from the Mediterranean.

Mr. SABATH. If the gentleman will permit may I inquire where the gentleman heard that statement, and from whom?

Mr. BURNETT. I do not remember now; if I knew who it was I perhaps could not pronounce the name. I heard it stated frequently.

Mr. SABATH. That information was incorrect.

Finally, Mr. Curley's closing words exactly hit the nail on the head, as follows:

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Curley) is recognized for the remaining time, until a quarter to 5, when general debate closes under order of the committee.

Mr. CURLEY. Mr. Chairman, it was not my purpose to participate in the debate here this afternoon, and were it not for an answer made by the gentleman from Georgia to a question asked of him, I believe I would hesitate to discuss this subject. The question asked was as to the number of foreign-born people in the gentleman's district. He said it was somewhere in the vicinity of 1,500. Listening to his tirade here this afternoon against the Jew, the Italian, and every other race, it suggested to my mind the old story that was told by Abraham Lincoln in one of his campaigns, of the farmer who was seated at his kitchen table, the gun reposing over the fireplace. This farmer had very bushy eyebrows. He suddenly said to his son, "Hand down that gun, son; there is a squirrel climbing the tree." And he took the gun and fired three times. The son said, "What are you shooting at, Pop?" The father said, "The squirrel on that tree." The son said, "There isn't any squirrel on the tree, Pop. That is an ant on your eyebrow." (Laughter.)

When the gentleman proclaims against immigration, and there is no immigration to his district, he is in relatively the same position as the old farmer who was firing at the squirrel when, in fact, it was only the ant that was browsing on his eyebrow.

Some one resented our remarks about the cycling rabbi. He thinks a rabbi wants to feel once in a while that—he is in the saddle.

The completion of his edition of the Talmud Jeruschalmi by the Palestinian savant, Abraham Mose Luncz, has prompted the scientific Jewish world to shower congratulations upon him, the modest and patient one. Luncz has both the attainments and the fulfillment that go to make up a scholarly reputation. We wish the blind author of Jerusalem length of days!

News of New York Jewry occasionally infiltrates via Boston. The press of this city printed a dispatch from Boston describing the coming visit to America of Israel Abrahams, of England. Why are the friends of Mr. Abrahams so roundabout in their methods of disclosing the facts concerning his American visit? We thought he is coming in aid of the programme of the radical reformers. Apparently, the Boston dispatches are designed to have it appear that Israel Abrahams comes to us on a mission of scholarship, disarming criticism of his theological viewpoint on the score of his objective presentation of our faith.

Miss Lily Montagu, the daughter of the late Lord Swaythling, is bound with mistaken zeal to continue her interest and activity in the London liberal Jewish synagogue. In doing so she brings herself under that clause of her somewhat intolerant father's will whereby she is disinherited if she pursues this phase of her communal work. Undoubtedly if this contingency is made use of by the Swaythling executors, the Reformers will point to Miss Montagu as one who deserves to wear the crown of a martyr for conscience sake. We are sure that, for this fact alone, the crown will not be hers. Indeed, the Reformers deserve the crown, but rather of an Epicurean than of a martyr.

SUCCOTH

אשרי הנוכר אשר אשר שם ד מבטחה

"Happy is the man that maketh the Eternal his trust." (Ps. xl, 4).

SUCCOTH is the symbol of Faith. It is needless to point out that the Jewish conception of faith differs from the Christian conception of faith. Jewish faith is not extravagantly mythical. Jewish faith is confidence and trust in God as the helper of man. It is Bittachon—that characteristically Jewish attitude of mind, heart and soul which, more than any other factor, has enabled the Jew to withstand the vicissitudes of his checkered career. It is the spirit throbbing in the words of our text: "Happy is the man who maketh the Eternal his trust." On Succoth, we body forth this spirit by building a frail booth as if to say, We are leaving our houses of stone wherein we felt so secure and safe, and we are exposing ourselves in these unstable, weatherbeaten huts to the blasts of autumn, putting our trust not in the stone we have builded but in the Rock who builds for us.

The secrets of the human heart are not easily probed, and it is not easy to set down in cold type the psychic components of Bittachon, the spirit of faith. No doubt there are depths below depths in this spirit that must remain unplumbed; and here we can but hope to penetrate a scanty few fathoms beneath the bare surface.

Faith is perhaps initially an attitude of relaxation. To use a homely simile, it is the attitude of the reed in the storm. Swaying and bending to every gust, the yielding reed survives the tempest that fells the rigid king of the forest. Faith bids you unbend a wee. It is good, it is necessary, to bend your energies in the direction desired by you; it is good that you strain every nerve toward achievement. But at times it is still better to relax, to unbend, to fold your hands for awhile and give the forces of destiny free play. These forces will have their play anyway, whether you will or not; to put yourself rigidly in front of them may positively harm you and land you from from your goal. You may build your house as fast and firm as you can, you may bolt and bar your door as carefully as possible, you may use every other precaution prudence suggests—Destiny will find a chink somewhere to push itself through. And then, the very impact of Destiny will demolish your house. It is therefore better to slice out a nice hole for Destiny to enter freely. It is better for awhile to dwell in a booth that is open to all winds. Don't take yourself and your plans too seriously. Slacken up a bit. Relax!

But Faith is not fatalism. Faith is not merely negative. Relaxation is but the initial gesture of the trustful mind. It merely lies on the surface. Further below lies the profound conviction that the forces of destiny are not inimical to us. God marshals these forces in and around us, sometimes visibly—more often invisibly; and He does it in order to further our legitimate ends. We are not alone in the universe. We are not left either to ourselves or to the blind workings of Fate. There is no fate. There is but God and the human soul and between them—between the soul and God—all the work of creating worlds, shaping destinies and determining events, is accomplished. God and the soul, according to the midrashic idea, are partners, co-workers, companions-in-arms. Faith is based upon this partnership of God and the soul. The man of faith does not presumptuously believe that he can do his work in the world unassisted. The man of faith is not self-sufficient. He does not shut himself in tight in the walled encasement of his proud selfhood. He lives in a Succah—an open booth. The Succah is really the symbol of his soul into which he invites God and God's influences to enter. Faith then is an invitation to God to work with man.

And Faith is yet more. Even if the forces of God-sent destiny appear hostile to us, even if they seem to work diametrically against our cherished designs, Faith inspires in us the belief amounting to certainty that in reality our best ends are being served in what to our human eye takes the shape of untoward circumstances. Storms may rage round our frail tabernacle, the wind may whistle shrilly and ominously through every aperture of the poorly appointed tent, darkness may enshroud it as with a pall, yet through the roof above there shines a brilliant star—the message of hope from on-High, the scintillating promise that He who watches above the stars will not forsake His trustful servants.

In this last phase of Faith, its highest elevation is reached. Progressing from negative relaxation to active, trustful co-operation it has reached the stage of supreme confidence, of loving resignation—that mental attitude of content which causes the rays of happiness to beam through the clouds of adversity. Not everyone is capable of such a joyous confidence in the dispensations of God's mercy and wisdom; but of him to whom it has been granted does the Psalmist say, "Happy is the man who maketh the Eternal his trust!"

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### NEW WORLDS TO CONQUER

It is not only the business of the Ito to direct the gaze of the Jews toward new places of habitation on this terrestrial globe. The Ito serves its public, small as this is, and cannot reach every one who has thought of this problem. For, with the growing density of the population in the older places of settlement in the world, and with the increase in the cost of living absolutely unparalleled and defying all attempts at regulation, those Jews compelled to flee from European lands because of downright oppression or untoward economic conditions are at a pretty pass. This journal regards itself as an agency for the expression of Jewish opinion, as an organ for the ventilation of Jewish troubles. (strictly for home consumption, however), and therefore it ventures to turn the attention of its readers to the views of Sir George Reid, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia in London, on the subject of emigration to the Antarctic continent.

High Commissioner Reid points out that for the farm laborer and the domestic servant, there is abundant room in Australia. He declares that the country needs new settlers, but observes that additional city dwellers are not desired. This last statement is logical when one reflects that in a country of some four and one-half million souls there are two cities having each a population of considerably over half a million.

If those of our co-religionists who look longingly toward the land of the Southern Cross believe that they are well fitted to enter upon the lives of agriculturists, Australia sends a long and loud call to them across the seas. But let them have no misconceptions as to the nature of the paradise they propose to wander into! In certain portions the climate leaves much to be desired; in others gainful farming is sadly to seek.

And yet, the new countries of the earth, of which Australia is assuredly one, are well worth colonizing. For Jews especially Australia certainly is to be preferred over lands like Russia, Roumania and Galicia. The commonwealth government is autonomous, but one ought never to forget that the spirit and the ideals of the British constitution still exer-

cise their potent sway over the familiars of the boomerang and the kangaroo.

Why should Liberal politicians in England append to the will of the late Sir Edward Sassoon a press discussion on the subject of the gratitude the Jews of England ought to evince toward the Liberals? The late baronet was a Conservative member of Parliament, but, aside from their fact, simply because he had a poor opinion of the English death duties, and because the English Liberals did emancipate the Jews from their political disabilities, the Jews of England are not to be attacked on the matter. All Israel are brethren. But this can never imply that all Israel are brethren in respect of the English death duties.

### A WORD.

It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that many people do not know the value of a word—its import, its efficacy, its danger. A word spoken is often freighted with as strong a blow as a studied sentence or a whole volume.

Of course, it much depends how and when and where it is spoken, by whom and to whom. More unhappiness has been wrought by the utterance of a single word than by a voluble scolding. A word may also be instrumental in bringing about unmeasured joy. A word will but too often produce a greater sting than a whole shaft of ironical expressions or angry fulminations.

A word is capable of severing the warmest friendships, and is also likely to reunite divided hearts. A word spoken at random may soothe or wound; it all depends upon the inflection given to it or the inflection intended.

Some people play with words; all are not adepts. There is danger in this pastime; it is usually discovered too late. A word of most simple orthography may inject venom into the soul of another; it all depends upon its use.

More misery has been caused by the speaking of a single word than by a vituperative lecture. The sting is lost in a tirade. A word of approval is often more effective than a eulogistic essay.

Strong natures are tortured more by a stinging word than by long discourses. Weak natures require repetitions. A word can be made emphatic, keen, biting and sarcastic; all depends on the utterer and the receptive nature of the addressee. Some words, once spoken, are hard to recall. A word may become a blow, from which it is hard to recover. Therefore it is well to hesitate in striking.  
L'AIGLON.

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### "Thou Art the Man."

When the Prophet Nathan told David the parable of the rich land owner who took the poor man's one ewe lamb, the indignant King declared "that man shall die, he had no pity." The courageous Prophet pointing his finger at his monarch, said "thou art the man." Making King David in his palace responsible for the death of Uriah slain on a distant battlefield, Dr. Harris said: "The law of States rightly punishes the man who instigates a crime as severely as the hired assassin, who actually commits it. Most of the prime causes of phenomena in nature and events in history are indirect causes. A plague in Europe may be traced back to an unclean moslem pilgrim in Arabia. Kingsley in his "Alton Locke" traces consumption in a family to a garment made in a sweatshop by tuberculosis hands. There would be no white slave traffic were it not for the sensuality of men, who are nevertheless horrified by it. When social leaders, men of prominence and women of fashion, smuggle jewels in crossing the Atlantic, why should we be surprised that ours is a dishonest nation? The merchant prince who grinds down his work people, though he may pose as a philanthropist, might be disturbed if the causes of much social misery and sin were traced back to him.

New York city to-day is facing a terrible civic situation. Every one is seeking the cause and many a scapegoat is put forward. It is the "illiterate immigrant," cries the Congressional restrictionist. It is the political machine, says the municipal reformer. It is the venal police, says the press. Says another, it is the impotent police commissioner.

Nay, the ultimate offenders are the people at large—you and I. I seem to see the ancient Prophet's finger pointing at us, "Thou art the man." Yes, the guilt is ours. Political machines, local bosses, commissioners and police exist only at our mandate and our pleasure. Our suffrage makes and unmakes them. Our word forms public opinion and our protest or apathy determine the social status of the community of which we are the units. Waters will not rise higher than their source, nor will the morals of the city sink lower than the morals of the individual citizens.

If American laws are made only to be broken, we are to blame who daily allow our laws to be played with, be they city ordinances or State provisions. When a law is made for the public weal affecting your business, you will often seek out an attorney to teach you how cleverly to evade it. Are you not constantly searching for legal technicalities to postpone trials and to defeat simple equity, so that the law becomes the playing of those that "know the ropes." Do you not constantly commit acts of petty bribery, slipping in a gift for special favoritism, and thus by giving the employee false standards of his service, really undermine his character? That is the beginning of the system of graft at which you are now appalled. If the politicians trade in the public offices and barter promotion and clerkships for a price; if each department of the public service gets what is called a "rake-off" for every purchase, thus robbing the public, as the sneak thief who "filches my purse"; if bills are crammed through our legislature, creating new posts of patronage and increasing the salaries of those whose slouch service should rather call for a lower wage—you are to blame—"you are the man."

Your attitude condones, sanctions it. Even when a particularly outrageous piece of jobbery is brought to your attention and a righteous and public-spirited citizen—for there are some—says the man should be removed and punished, do you not often throw cold water on this patriotic enthusiasm by saying: "Oh, they all do it." By that wicked sentence you not only slander the worthy, but practically discourage them from doing their duty, so that an official of probity might well say, even if I am honest, I am credited with dishonesty. That cynical attitude of the public is the real cancer in our political service. You do not believe in an honest official, and you say so in your conversations, at your restaurants and clubs and around your home tables. You make men dishonest by your disbelief in the worthiness of human nature.

\*Abstract of an address by Dr. M. H. Harris, of Temple Israel of Harlem, Friday evening, September 20.

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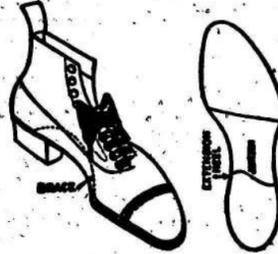
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Sometimes you are even wicked enough to justify venality. When an Assemblyman sells his vote or a police lieutenant collects bribes from houses of shame and gives his protection to dens of infamy for a price, have you not at times said, "Well, they cannot live on their salaries." Have you ever paused to think of the wickedness involved in that remark? Or has the modern conscience grown so flabby, that you do not realize its enormity? If you justify stealing directly from the public treasury, or indirectly, from the hard-earned taxes of the people, on the theory of a small income, where will it lead you? Will you tell the poor that because their wages are small, or because they are out of work, that the Eighth Commandment, in some instances, may be suspended? Apply such anarchic principle to its remorseless extreme, and what will become of society? Sometimes the attitude of the criminally apathetic public is thus voiced, "You cannot change it," or "It always was so," or "It is human nature." Among cannibals it is human nature to eat men and women. Any degrading habit can be defended as human nature. In 1912 human nature in London committed eighteen murders in a year. Human nature in New York committed thirty in the month of July.

These very defenses of corrupt and lawless conditions are all summarized in the nonchalant cynicism of the people, sometimes expressed without words, by a shrug of the shoulder. In that shrug the telegraphy of morals, the grafters and condonement for all their depredations.

It is the signal for the underworld to "go ahead." Their deeds are to a degree the registry of your moral standards.

Those who express themselves of the civil service and the civil servants in the phrase "it cannot be changed" are unfit for a republican government, a government by the people, since they shirk its responsibility. Alas, if it were only a matter of sins in the political world. But none of you are so ignorant of psychology to suppose you can draw a line between the political and industrial morals and imagine that a man who pilfers in the county clerk's office will be scrupulously correct in a bank. The taint filters through. The wife of a judge who unrighteously favors a corporation in which he is interested in his judicial decision is the type of woman who will smuggle lace in a toy handkerchief, and their son is the type of youth who will rob stamps from his firm.

We must reawaken reverence for law. We must turn back to the fundamental lessons of religion. Thou shalt not steal, commit murder, nor adultery. Follow not the multitude to do evil; take no bribes; remove not your neighbor's landmark. Do not defraud, deceive or lie one to another. Rather elementary principles these. Methought they need only be taught to the children in our Sunday schools. We must all go to school again. We must relearn the old lessons, that in our haste to be rich and in our letting down the disciplinary barriers against sensual and material gratification we have forgotten.

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**DANKOWITZ, ISAAC.**—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isaac Dankowitz, 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, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1912.  
 Dated New York, June 22, 1912.  
 ROSA DANKOWITZ, Executrix. CHARLES FOX, Executor.  
**GOLDSMITH, COHEN, COLE & WEISS,** Attorneys for Executrix, No. 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.  
**OSCAR ENGLANDER,** Attorney for Executrix, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

**WERTHEIMER, MAURICE.**—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maurice Wertheimer, 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 Eays, Hershfield & Wolf, No. 115 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24 day of December next.  
 Dated, New York, the 21st day of May, 1912.  
**FRANCES WERTHEIMER,** Executrix.  
**HAYS, HERSHFELD & WOLF,** Attorneys for Executrix, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

**OPENHEYM, AUGUSTUS W.**—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Augustus W. Openheim, 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 Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenhimer, 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24 day of December next.  
 Dated, New York, the 21st day of May, 1912.  
**TILLIE S. OPENHEYM, WILFRED A. OPENHEYM, ALBERT STERN, ROBERT B. HIRSCH,** Executors.  
**KURZMAN & FRANKENHIMER,** Attorneys for Executors, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

**TAUSSIG, EMIL.**—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 Emil Taussig, late of the County of New York, State of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, in the office of Stroock & Stroock, No. 50 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of January, 1912.  
 Dated New York, June 8, 1912.  
**FRANZ EISENBAUM,** Executor.  
**STROOCK & STROOCK,** Attorneys for Executors, 50 Broad Street, New York City.

**STRAUS, ISIDOR.**—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 Isidor Straus, 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, Messrs. Wise & Seligberg, at No. 15 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.  
 Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1912.  
**NATHAN STRAUS, JESSE H. STRAUS, PERRY S. STRAUS, HERBERT N. STRAUS,** Executors.  
**WISE & SELIGSBURG,** Attorneys for Executors, 15 William Street, New York City.

**The Teacher-to-Be**  
 rapid. Poor Rudnick was badly in need of money. He had not been able to give his mother anything for a long time, and though she wasn't particularly in need of his few dollars, her sensitive nature caused him much uneasiness. Yes, \$15 a week for some months to come would straighten him out a little.  
 But his joy was short-lived. His class proved to be most unruly. It consisted of two or three of the worst boys of each class in the school, grouped together to form a so-called "special" class. And poor Rudnick received rousing receptions.

"This time I'm going to the superintendent. I will tell him just what's in my mind," shouted Rudnick as a new list of eligibles came out, and he found his name as low on the list as ever. For months a hard fight had been going on concerning the legality of merging lists. Rudnick was one of the leaders in the fight. He wrote, spoke and petitioned, but all to no avail—at least, so he thought. And at last, thoroughly disgusted with affairs and firmly convinced that no desired improvement would ensue, he at least determined to give the superintendent "a piece of his mind."

And he did. He went at him might and main. But Rudnick's surprise was great when he found that the superintendent made no effort to restrain him, and his surprise was still greater when, having somewhat exhausted himself and come to pause the Big Man looked and smiled quite a sweet smile. "Finished, my dear Mr. Rudnick? You will find within the next few days that quite a large number of additional appointments will be made, and your name will appear on the list." Utterly bewildered Rudnick tried to stammer something, but the Big Man smiled once again and politely bowed him out.

And truly enough, within a week Rudnick received notification of his appointment. Soon after Aaronson made his appearance holding a similar note in his hand. And for the first time in a long, long time the two friends just rejoiced.

"Think of it! Ain't we lucky? To receive appointments just six days before the new equal pay law goes into effect. That means \$300, with an increase of \$105 per year, whereas the new law would start us at \$720 and we'd remain there for three years. Who says that we weren't born under a lucky star?"  
 "Say," says Aaronson, after they had been "jolly" themselves for some time. "Is anyone at home?"  
 "I am," says Rudnick, with a twinkle in his eye.

"Oh! Confound you! You know quite well what I mean. Is Bess home?"  
 "Yes, inside."  
 "The deuce!" thinks Rudnick after his friend had stepped into the next room. "Why should I be behind him? Let's try and look up Miss Simon."  
 That evening the Rudnick family was a happy one. All had smiles and "felt good"—all except Bessie.  
 "Halloa there, Bess! Who's

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**BLASKOFF, HENRY M.**—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry M. Blaskoff, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of November next.  
 Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1912.  
**PHILIP BLASKOFF, HENRY BLASKOFF, ISIDOR ROCKMAN,** Executors.  
**GOLDFOGLE, COHN & LIND,** Attorneys for Executors, 271 Broadway, New York City.

**ASIEL, LEOPOLD N.**—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Leopold N. Asiel, 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 Kurzman & Frankenhimer, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.  
 Dated, New York, the 20th day of March, 1912.  
**PAULINE ASIEL, ELIAS ASIEL,** Executors.  
**KURZMAN & FRANKENHIMER,** Attorneys for Executors, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

**GUTMANN, ISAAC.**—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isaac Gutmann, 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 Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.  
 Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1912.  
**BENJAMIN SCHLOSS, SAMUEL FRIEDMAN, LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN,** Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

**HERZOG, ROSA.**—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rosa Herzog, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Jacob Pawel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of March next.  
 Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1912.  
**ALEXANDER HERZOG, SOLOMON HERZOG, HENRY C. GLASER,** Executors.  
**JACOB PAWEL,** Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, New York City.

**BAMBERGER, LEVI.**—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Levi Bamberger, 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 Hoadly Lauterbach & Johnson, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October next.  
 Dated New York, the 10th day of April, 1912.  
**LOUIS E. BAMBERGER,** Executor.  
**HODDLY LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON,** Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York City.

**BAMBERGER, ABRAM 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 Abram E. Bamberger, 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 Hoadly Lauterbach & Johnson, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October next.  
 Dated New York, the 10th day of April, 1912.  
**LOUIS E. BAMBERGER,** Executor.  
**HODDLY LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON,** Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York City.

**LEWENTHAL, MORRIS.**—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Morris Lewenthal, 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 J. Lawrence Friedmann, his attorney, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of January next.  
 Dated New York, the fifteenth day of July, 1912.  
**MILLARD H. ELLISON,** Executor.  
**J. LAWRENCE FRIEDMANN,** Attorney for Executor, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

**SALINGER, JULIUS.**—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julius Salinger, 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. 25 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January next.  
 Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1912.  
**ARTHUR FUERER,** Executor.  
**ARTHUR FUERER,** Attorney for Executor, 257 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

**KOHN, HEZEKIAH.**—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 Hezekiah 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 Agmon Wolf, No. 203 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1912.  
 Dated New York, the 20th day of July, 1912.  
**AGMON WOLF, SOL KOHN,** Executors.  
**SIMON WOLF,** Attorney for Executors, 203 Broadway, New York City.

jiilted you now?" shouts her brother, provokingly.  
 "Now, then, funny—you always think yourself funny, don't you?"  
 "Whew! Funny as a funeral. Tell us, what made you blush so when Aaronson whispered in your ear?"

"Mamma, won't you tell him to stop?" cries poor Bessie, coloring up.  
 "Bah! Come and tell us. No secrets in the family.  
 "Mamma!"  
 "Well, if she won't I will. Says my friend Joe to my sister Bessie: 'Bessie, you are the dearest, sweetest—'"  
 "Mamma!"  
 "Loveliest girl there ever was."  
 "Mamma, do tell him to stop."  
 "I love you Bessie."  
 "Mamma, please."  
 "Will you be my wife?"  
 "Mamma! Mamma!"  
 "Tell us, wasn't that what he said?"

"Now, then, Issy, that'll do," shouts the mother, laughing.  
 "You ill-mannered brute!" cries Bessie, as she casts a look of anger at her brother and runs out of the room.

The next morning the mother confirmed Rudnick's forecastings.  
 "Eh, didn't I tell you?" cries Rudnick. "And now I have to tell you something." And Rudnick forthwith unbosomed himself.  
 "Miss Simon is a very nice girl, and her parents are very nice. No, I have no objection."  
 "God bless you, mother. You are always so sweet."  
 "But listen, Issy, you'll do 'em regularly and never pull faces? Tell me that you will."  
 "Yes, mother, always—always."

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**GOLDENBERG, 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 Goldenberg, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 205 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.  
 Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1912.  
**SAMUEL L. GOLDENBERG, BENEDICT S. WISE,** Executors.  
**IRVING S. OTTENBERG,** Attorney for Executors, 205 Broadway, New York City.

**The Jewish Press**

phic presentation of the dogmas of Judaism, followed by Bahya (1040, known as Rabenu Bahya) in his "Hobot ha-Lebabot," the Duties of the Heart, and Judah ha-Levi, poet and philosopher (1140) in his "Kusari," besides many minor lights of that time, their chief object and purpose was to defend Judaism from the attacks, and to counteract the dangerous influences, of the Karaites and the Mohammedan theologians. This polemic and apologetic spirit not only shines through the contents of their works, but is so stated by Saadyah and Bahya in their introduction, and by Judah ha-Levi in the opening passage of the Kusari which reads "I was asked what arguments and replies I had to offer to the philosophers, the theologians, the infidels and the Boethusians (a sect similar to that of the Sadducees) upon their attacks against Judaism." Even the magnum opus of Maimonides, the More Nebuchim, which, in the main, is a positive work, an exposition of metaphysical problems and of Scriptural forms and terms for the perplexed student, yet the last chapters of the first part of the book show that one of the objects of the book was to meet and refute the views and doctrines of the Karaites, the Mohammedan Mutakallemim (Medabrim) and other sects (the Mutazilah and the Ashariyah). In brief, the strongest impetus to the best literary production of our greatest thinkers throughout our diaspora was the necessity to repel the attacks and avert injury to the Jew and Judaism. It is not unreasonable to assert that if those great souls had an outlet to their Jewish passion and Jewish spirit through the print of a Jewish paper we might have been deprived of much of this precious heirloom which adorns and enriches our literature with philosophic depth and intellectual brilliancy. Surely many of the "Shaloh-u-Teshuboth." Queries and Replies, and most of the polemic epistles, of the Geonim, like the Igeret ha-Rambam, the epistles of Maimonides to his disciples and friends defending his views against the bitter attacks of his critics, would have come down to us in the columns of the Jewish press.

Printing was invented, the press came into use, and the Jew, always alert to the most effective means for his self-preservation, adopted journalism as a medium of defense against attacks from without, and as a counteractant to the spread of skepticism and rationalism within.

In the nineteenth century when the Ghetto began to crumble, when the Jew began coming in contact with the larger life of the world and the intellectual renaissance commenced to be everywhere felt, the Jewish press was made the medium for enlightening the Jew in the new aspect his age-old Judaism had to assume in order to remain a living force, known as the Reform Movement. To this movement were devoted, to mention only a few, in Germany, in the first half of the past century the "Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift fuer Juedische Theologie," by Abraham Geiger, the "Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums," by Ludwig Philippson, and in this country a few years later "The American Israelite," by Isaac M. Wise, the organizing genius among the reformers in America. Many other papers were edited by men equally as zealous and able in the cause of orthodoxy. Either was sincere and either exercised an immeasurable influence on contemporary Judaism.

It is not our purpose to give here the title and merit of all the Jewish papers, both of those that have passed away and those that are still existing. I only wished to show, and, to some extent, I believe, I have succeeded, that the Jewish press is a branch and offspring of the polemics

and apologetics of the Jewish genius of all ages begotten in the battle for Israel and for truth, that the historic basis of the Jewish press rests in the Jewish solicitude for the conservation of his racial identity and spiritual distinctiveness, which solicitude growing keener and more sensitive by the world's hostilities developed into a psychological characteristic of a unifying power defined as "the Jewish spirit," and that as long as the world will continue its hostilities against the Jew and Judaism, the Jewish press, in whatever form and language, professing devotion to the Jewish cause, must stand, in mission and function, as the expression, the exponent, and the guardian of the Jewish spirit, his consciousness, his distinctiveness, and his God-endowed heritage: to conserve it must be its purpose, to strengthen it its function. It follows that a Jewish paper by whatever title professing devotion to Jewish interest and claiming Jewish support which converts its function to the sole and sordid purpose of personal gain, is deceitful in name and false in claim.

It is, of course, understood that in order to meet popular demand the periodical press must, to some extent, be a newspaper, and in order to make the enterprise financially possible it has to be, to the same extent, an advertising medium. This, however, cannot excuse a Jewish paper for the lack of Jewish dignity in tone, for selling its editorial policy to the highest bidder, and, what is least excusable, the want of scruple in its business' conduct. Even its news items may, and should, be made to serve Jewish interest and deepen the Jewish spirit. Instead of filling the "Social News" with the vapid gossip and senseless tattle about people of whom we know aught only when they are married and buried, it should record and discuss events of value to the community, and take notice of the movements and activities of individuals and families identified with the needs and interest of the Jewish community, and representing the higher and wholesomer phase of Jewish life.

The power for good of the Jewish press is incalculable. The press is the ally of the pulpit in that it joins the pulpit in the promulgation of the high virtues of the Jew and the elevating teachings of Judaism. But its influence is more far-reaching than that of the pulpit as it reaches thousands of co-religionists out of town and in town, where the voice of the pulpit is never heard and its influence never felt. But when a Jewish paper prostitutes its columns to personal profit, when it descends to the level of party organ for gainful purposes when it traffics with the Jewish name and commercializes its Jewish influence, then it loses all respect and influence in the community and forfeits its place among the conserving agencies of the Jewish spirit and enhancing influences of the Jewish interest, and when, to blind the public it now and then gushes forth columns of pious unction and religious claptrap, the more intelligent readers detect the demagogue, and cast away such unctious as "Minchat Shay," an oblation of deceit.

But the community is largely to blame for the deficiency of some of the Jewish press. To make a periodical powerful and influential it must have the support of the people to whose interest it is devoted, which, I am not hesitating to state, is not the case, at least not on this coast. The Jewish press on this coast is not receiving the support it should receive; our merchants do not patronize it, and most of our families do not subscribe for it. On the other hand, complaint is persistently made that we have too many Jewish papers, that they are only private enterprises for private profit and that in general merit they are far from the standard to be regarded the mouthpiece of Jewish dignity, Jewish competence,

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and the Jewish spirit. I leave it to the audience to judge whether this complaint deserves a hearing. But if it does, if the complaint is grave enough to deserve investigation and the device of a remedy, then the task falls upon the Jewish Chautauqua, though the youngest among her sister organizations, because she has undertaken the propaganda of a wider and better Jewish education, and has already succeeded in enlisting the interest of the intelligence of every community in every section of the country.

In a paper on "The Church and Publicity" before "The Men and Religion Forward Movement," last April, Dr. Talcott Williams, dean of the new school of journalism at Columbia University, proposed the maintenance of a press agent by every denomination. I heartily endorse the proposition with one amendment—press organ in place of press agent. Let each community, or rather, each group of communities of the country properly support a press representative under the supervision of the Chautauqua of that section. Let us have an organ, a press agency that will ably represent us and valiantly defend us; that will lay bare deception, denounce chicanery and discourage narrow Ghetto notions; that will stimulate breadth of view, stir generosity of spirit and awaken Jewish self-respect; that will check the inroad of insane cult mysticism, the spread of sham-liberalism and the increase of shameful indifferentism in Judaism.

Only a paper of that quality, tone and character can be made to become a part of the enlightening reading matter of every Jewish family and a defining and spiritualizing influence on the environment of every Jewish home. Only such a paper can trace its origin to and claim descent from that high type of polemical and apologetical literature which preserved Judaism and sustained the Jewish spirit; others are, in the language of the prophet "Bonim Zorim," strange children. Only such press organs and press agents can make the Jewish press powerful—others will make it impotent.

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Editor HEBREW STANDARD:

I read with great interest in your issue of September 20 the editorial on "Give Us a Real Kehliah," and noted particularly what you said in reference to the treatment of our co-religionists in the municipal and national services.

I coincide with your views as to the activities (?) of the Kehliah. But what good can we expect from a Kehliah whose workers, aside from the Rev. Dr. Magnes, are in the main Socialistic supporters of a newspaper which enjoys poking fun at the Jewish holidays and Jewish Minhogin.

While I cannot contradict your statement as to the fear of dismissal of post-office employees when they absent themselves from their duties to observe our important holidays, my personal experience covering a period of more than twenty-five years in city and county offices is that little or no difficulty is encountered by the Jewish employee who desires to absent himself from those offices on the above occasions.

In the New York County Register's office, presided over by the Hon. Max S. Grifenhagen, the number of Jewish employees (thanks to their ability to secure high standing on civil service lists) has increased materially during late years. Never during Mr. Grifenhagen's administration has a single objection been made to the application of either Jew or Gentile for a leave of absence for the purpose of observing religious holidays; in fact, last year the Register caused all the Jewish employees to be assembled in his private office and told them that it gave him great pleasure to see so many of his employees anxious to observe their religion, but that when he did excuse them he expected every man of them to observe the holidays faithfully and to attend synagogue services.

I call your attention to the treatment of those of my faith in the Register's office simply to prove that not all government officials are harsh in their treatment of the Jewish employees.

Very truly yours,  
LAZARUS SHAPIRO.

Says Beer Makes for True Temperance.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Five hundred brewers from all over the United States

gathered at the Hotel Copley-Plaza today in the fifty-second annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association.

Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of New York, president of the association, welcomed the brewers. Speaking of the output of beer in the United States, Col. Ruppert said that it had grown from 9,600,897 barrels in 1874 to 31,817,836 in 1892, and to over 63,000,000 last year. After discussing the increased cost in the making of beer, the hops and the barley crops, Col. Ruppert said:

"It has been clearly shown that beer is the national beverage, and its use is increasing far faster than the population. The light beer made by American brewers appeals to the popular taste and is peculiarly adapted to a nation of moderate drinkers. We must, however, reiterate its good points again and again, after the manner of a successful advertiser, so that every one may at last understand that beer is, from the very nature of its composition and manufacture, hygienically clean and pure, besides possessing undoubted food value; a light, bright, sparkling, germ-proof and health-giving beverage, which contains only about 3 to 4 per cent. of alcohol, is deliciously palatable and without a rival in popular favor. The introduction of beer in America," says Mr. Henry Watterson, "has done more for temperance than all the temperance societies and all the prohibition laws combined."

"We are proud to agree with the eloquent and sagacious editor. And if it is true that beer has done so much for true temperance in this country, I ask, why shall we not reckon it as a genuine civilizing force?"

A special empaneled jury composed of the entire population of Greater New York and its environs, which has been deliberating on the unusual behavior of "Officer 666," charged with creating a laughing riot in and around the Gaiety Theatre, City and State of New York, Borough of Manhattan, have handed down a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to Judge Hilarity that "Officer 666" be allowed to remain on post duty and continue to excite the risibles of the good people of Gotham without let or hindrance.

For next week Messrs. Cohan and Harris will present at their Grand Opera

House, Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, Geo. M. Cohan's "The Little Millionaire." "The Little Millionaire" represents Geo. M. Cohan to his finger tips, and there is no musical farce with more action and life to it than this three-act play which had the distinction of running through an entire season at Geo. M. Cohan's Theatre last year. The action centres around Costigan, a wine tout, ably characterized by the inimitable Tom Lewis, and the title role is enacted by Charles King. Two of the scenes are especially beautiful, one depicting the Beaux Arts Cafe at Huntington, L. I., and the other the Astor Roof Garden at night.

### SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.

Ratschel Joseph, Plaintiff, against  
Ottile Block, Harry Wasserman, sometimes known as Henry Wasserman, Rebecca Wasserman, Lena Welkowitz, sometimes known as Lena Welkowitz, Katherine Vetter, Jennie Kostuk, The Jefferson Bank, Michael Seller, Hyman Mottufsky, Jacob Azowitinsky, Albert Weinberger, Ray Berkstein, Jacob Newman, Harry Fleischman, Max Gross, Samuel Raff, Benjamin Rosen, Joseph Zicherman, Moses Greenfield, Alexander Rosenberg, Jacob Grosenger, Max Keningsberg, Abraham Fuchs and "Samuel" Adler, said name "Samuel" being fictitious, real name of defendant being unknown to plaintiff, Defendants.

Supplemental Summons.  
Clerk's Number 20212, 1912.  
To the Above-Named Defendants:  
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 3d, 1912.  
SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Plaintiff's Attorney,  
Office and Postoffice Address: 238 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

To Ottile Block and Katherine Vetter, Defendants:  
The foregoing Supplemental Summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Francis K. Pendleton, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated September 24th, 1912, and filed with the Supplemental Complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on September 25th, 1912.

Dated September 24th, 1912.  
SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Plaintiff's Attorney,  
238 Broadway, New York City.

### PROF. J. AUERBACH'S CASINO and MELROSE DANCING ACADEMY



1315-1321 BOSTON ROAD.  
McKinley Square Theatre Building  
WE GUARANTEE TO TEACH Waltz, Two-Step and all Popular Dances in Five Private and Four Class Lessons, FOR \$5.00. Classes now forming. Books for Weddings, Banquets, Entertainments, etc., now open.

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65 DOWERY, New York.

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BOTTLEERS OF

### GEO. EHRET'S BEERS

ALSO MINERAL WATERS  
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Bet. 1st Ave. and Ave. A. NEW YORK.

ROSENSHINE, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Rosenshine, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Max D. Steuer, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of March next.  
Dated New York, the 13th day of September, 1912.  
ALBERT A. ROSENSHINE, Executor.  
MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

STRAUSE, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Strause, 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 Herbst, Jr., No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.  
Dated New York, the 19th day of August, 1912.  
HERMAN ANNIE STRAUSE, Executrix.  
HERMAN HERBST, JR., Attorney for Executrix, No. 220 Broadway, New York City.

WEINTRAUB, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jacob Weintraub, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Max D. Josephson, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of March next.  
Dated New York, the 5th day of September, 1912.  
FRED WEINTRAUB, ANNIE KOVNER, Executors.  
MAX D. JOSEPHSON, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

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## SOHMER & COMPANY, New York

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## THE STANDARD PIANO OF THE WORLD

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87-89 2D AVE., COR. 5TH ST. TEL. 5947 ORCHARD.  
520 W. 43D STREET, NEAR 10TH AVE. TEL. 3512 BRYANT.  
OPEN EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT.

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## 366 - 5th Ave.

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### 1429 Broadway

in the Metropolitan Opera House and the centre of the musical world

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Terms as easy as anywhere

Sol. Bloom inc.

DRESCHFELD, CHARLES N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles N. Dreschfeld, 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 Samuel D. Shwitzer, No. 509 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of February next.  
Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1912.  
MORRIS SCHIFF, BEN. STRAUSS, Executors.  
SAMUEL D. SHWITZER, Attorney for Executors, No. 509 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ASCHIM, FANNY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fanny Aschheim, 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 Strasbourger, Eschwege & Schallek, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.  
Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1912.  
DAVID ASCHIM, Administrator.  
STRASBOURGER, ESCHWEGE & SCHALLEK, Attorneys for Administrator, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRANK, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Frank, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 42 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.  
Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1912.  
MILTON S. GUTTERMAN, MOE C. LEVY, Executors.  
BENJAMIN TOWNSEND & GUTTERMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 42 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

HARRIS, HENRY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry R. Harris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of their attorney, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next.  
Dated, New York, the 11th day of June, 1912.  
WILLIAM HARRIS, IRENE W. HARRIS, Executors.  
MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, New York City.

# KRAKAUER PIANOS

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Player Pianos of other makes . . . . . \$300.00 Upwards

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BROOK: 120TH ST. AND OFFICE AVENUE.

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Service Co. Bet. 43rd and 44th Street (Putnam Building)

COACHES EXCLUSIVELY FOR HIRE.

Packard Motors in the World.

Telephone, Bryant 5322.



# CHILDREN'S PAGE.

## A Good Eye

Dear Children.

"Go forth and see," said the great Rabbi Joachim ben Zakkai to five of his most celebrated disciples, "what it is that leads to good, whereto a man should adhere." Rabbi Eliezer said "a good eye," Rabbi Joshua said "a good companion," Rabbi Jose said "a good neighbor," Rabbi Simeon said "a regard to ultimate consequences," Rabbi Elazar said "a good heart."

Yes, dear children, to you, too, I say "Go forth and see." It is true you are very young yet; you cannot yet go very far nor see very much; but you must remember that our great father Abraham recognized his Maker when he was only three years old. Looking up at the sky and seeing the sun shining and making the whole world bright and cheerful, Abraham thought, "surely this is the Almighty whom I must worship." And that day he addressed his prayers to the sun. In the evening, when the sun disappeared and the world was plunged in darkness, Abraham thought, "I must have been mistaken about that great light being the Creator; but who could have created this beautiful world?" And while he thought the moon appeared, surrounded by its myriads of stars. Abraham was greatly impressed. "Here is truly the Creator, with his host of servants, who illuminate the path," and he prayed to the moon that night. The night passed, and again the sun made its appearance. Then, thought Abraham, "neither of these created the heaven and the earth; they are but the servants of the great Creator." And when Abraham, the little lad, recognized this great truth he despised the idols that all the people were worshipping. Terach, Abraham's father, had an idol store; it was quite queer, he worshipped the idols and also sold them. One day he had to go somewhere. He went away leaving the store in charge of his little son, Abraham. A man came in and wished to buy an idol. "How old are you?" asked Abraham of the would-be customer. "About sixty years old," the man replied. "Woe to a man who is sixty years old yet wishes to bow to an idol who was just made to-day!" The man was ashamed of himself and went away without buying. A woman came in with an offering of fine flour for the idols. Abraham accepted the offering, and when she went away he took a stick and broke up all the idols except the largest one, in whose hand he placed the stick. When his father returned he asked: "Who did this to them?" "Why shall I hide it from thee?" cried Abraham. "A woman came to offer the idols some fine flour. One idol said, 'I will eat first,' the other said, 'no, I will eat first,' and while they were quarreling the biggest idol took a stick and broke them up."

"What do you mean by mocking at me?" cried the father angrily; "have they any sense?" "Let your ears hear what your lips are uttering," said Abraham, meaning "and still worship such things." Terach seized his son and brought him to Nimrod, who was then King. Nimrod, who was a fire-worshipper, tried to convert Abraham to his belief. "Let us worship fire," said the King. "Let us rather worship water, as it quenches fire," said Abraham. "Let us worship water, then," said Nimrod. "Had we not rather worship the clouds which carry the water?" said Abraham. "Yes," said Nimrod; "let us worship the clouds." "If that is the case let us worship the wind that scatters the clouds," suggested Abraham. "Very well; let us worship the wind," said Nimrod. "Let us rather worship man, who contains the wind," said Abraham. "You seek to fool me with words!" cried Nimrod angrily. "I worship nothing but fire, and I will throw you into it and let the One whom you worship save you from it." Abraham was cast into the fire and miraculously saved unscathed, for having gone forth into the great world and looking at everything with a good eye he recognized the Creator, who tried him and found him faithful.

This world is compared by our sages to a great home of hospitality, and all the people as the guests of a generous host. The guest who sees everything with a good eye says: "To how much trouble the kind host has put himself for my sake! How much meat he brought for me! How much wine he brought for me! How much cake he brought for me! And all his trouble he took for my sake!" The first essential, dear children, when you go forth to see the world is to look at everything with a good eye.

Julius' papa was reading aloud: "It takes more than five thousand elephants a year to make our pianos keys."

"Gracious! Isn't it wonderful," remarked Julius, "what some animals can be trained to do."

A woman sent her son to the grocery store for a number of articles. He came home minus the butter, and his mother scolded him. "Don't scold, mother," he said, "the butter is so greasy it slipped my mind."

"I know he's a darling, but I'm afraid it's no use—my husband does not like dogs."

"You buy him lady. You can easy get another husband, but you won't git another dog like him."

### CONUNDRUMS.

Why will scooping out a turnip be a noisy process? Because it makes it hollow.

Why is a deceptive woman like a seamstress? Because she is not what she seems (seems).

Why is an honest man like a carpenter? Because he is a plain dealer.

What fruit does a newly married couple most resemble? A green pear (pair).

What is the difference between a farmer and a seamstress? One gathers what he sows, the other sews what she gathers.

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J. WEIL, Principal.

**NEW YORK Day School, 174 Fulton St. LAWSCHOOL, Evening School, N. Y. City.** "Dwight Method" of instruction. Location near the courts and lawyers' offices. High Standards. Send for catalogue. **GEORGE CHASE, Dean.**

**MACK, JACOB W.**—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 W. Mack, 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 Maurice Marks, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1912.

**NATHAN BIJUR, JENNIE HEYMAN, MAURICE MARKS, Executors.**

## IDEAL HOME FOR JEWISH BOYS AND GIRLS.

Healthy suburban surroundings, spacious playgrounds, gymnasium, Hebrew lessons, foreign languages taught, home-like environments, dietary laws observed.

## MOELLER'S BOARDING SCHOOL

5203 15th Ave., cor. 52d St., Borough Park, Bklyn. Telephone 695 Boro Park.

**THORWARTH, GEORG.**—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs at law and next of kin of Georg Thorwarth, deceased, if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and can not, after due diligence, be ascertained, the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and the Attorney-General of the State of New York, the heirs and next of kin of Georg Thorwarth, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Moses Nast, 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, bearing date May 29, 1912, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Georg Thorwarth, 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 18th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, 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 said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, **HON. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER,** a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

**DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,** Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

**WETZLER, ANNA.**—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent, to the heirs and next of kin of Anna Wetzler, Hannah Epstein, Washington Wetzler, Lena Ascher, Lucille Wetzler and Lucien Knapp, an Executor named in the will of Anna Wetzler, deceased, the only heirs and next of kin of Anna Wetzler, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, **JOSEPH WETZLER,** of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have two certain instruments in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna Wetzler, 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 18th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, 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 said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, **HON. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER,** a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

**DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,** Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

**FIXMAN, LEWIS & SELIGSBERG,** Attorneys for Petitioner, 65 Liberty Street, New York City.

**COHEN, BERNED.**—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 Berned Cohen, also known as Bamed Cohen, Bernhard Cohen, Barnet Cohen and Bernard Cohen, 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 attorney, **ARNOLD LICHTIG, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York,** on or before the third day of February (1913) next.

Dated New York, the 23d day of July, 1912.

**MARK ROSENTHAL, Executor; SARAH ROSENTHAL, Executrix.**

**ARNOLD LICHTIG, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, No. 141 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.**

**SINGER, JOSEPH.**—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Singer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 128 West Twenty-second street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24 day of December next.

Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1912.

**JOHANNA SINGER AND SARAH SINGER, Executrices.**

**ROSENTHAL & STECKLER, Attorneys for Executrices, 135 Broadway, New York City.**

**HEINEMANN SIEGFRIED.**—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Siegfried Heinemann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, No. 52 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1912.

**JULIUS OFFENBACH, Executor.**

**M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Attorneys for Executor, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.**

**WOLFF, BARUCH.**—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 Baruch Wolff, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 73 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1912.

**ROSA WOLFF ZADOCK WOLFF KAUFMAN WOLFF BENJAMIN I. IGBLHEIMER, JEROME WOLFF, Executors.**

**STROUSE & STRAUSS, Attorneys for Executors, 261 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.**

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S. S. Cleveland (World Cruise) Oct. 10, 11 A. M.  
S. S. Cincinnati ..... November 2, 11 A. M.  
S. S. Moltke ..... November 12, 11 A. M.  
S. S. Cincinnati ..... December 10, 11 A. M.

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**CAHN, DAVID.**—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against David Cahn, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Straubourger, Eschwege & Schallek, No. 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 7th day of May, 1912.

**PAULINE CAHN, Executrix.**

**STRASBOURGER, ESCHWEGE & SCHALLEK, Attorneys for Executrix, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.**

**MENDEL, EMILIE.**—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Emilie Mendel, 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. 61 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October, 1912, next.

Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1912.

**HENRY M. PLATEAU, Executor.**

**WM. H. CHOROSH, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.**

**HARTMAN, CLARENCE.**—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 Clarence Hartman, 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, Stern, Barr & Tyler, 200 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1912.

**MAX HARTMAN, Administrator.**

**STERN, BARR & TYLER, Attorneys for Administrator, 200 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.**

**WEINMAN, 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 Weinman, 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, their attorneys at No. 87 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1912.

**FERTHA WEINMAN, RACHEL WEINMAN, Executrices.**

**ARNSTAM, 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 Arnstam, 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 Goldberg, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of December next.

Dated New York, May 1, 1912.

**SOPHIA ARNSTAM, Administratrix.**

**LAWRENCE GOLDBERG, Attorney for Administratrix, 203 Broadway, New York City.**

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SAMPLES SUBMITTED UPON  
REQUEST.

to invest the trust and sinking funds of the state, and together with the interest arising therefrom, any premiums received on the sale of said bonds, and interest accruing on deposits of money received from the sale of said bonds or from miscellaneous sources shall constitute a sinking fund which hereafter created. Said fund shall be used solely for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of this act.

§ 3. Moneys divided between state and county highways. The sum of twenty million dollars of the moneys hereby authorized to be raised shall be used solely for the construction and improvements of state highways as defined by section three of the highway law, and the sum of thirty million dollars of the aforesaid moneys shall be used solely for the construction and improvement of county highways as defined by section three of the highway law.

§ 4. Apportionment of moneys. The state commission of highways is hereby directed immediately after this law shall take effect, to equitably apportion among the counties containing the total amount of money authorized hereby. Said apportionment for each of said counties shall be computed on the following basis: On the population as fixed by the federal census of nineteen hundred and ten; on the aforesaid measured mileage of public highways outside of cities and villages as obtained pursuant to section sixty-nine of chapter thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, and on the total area; and the sum of one-third of each of these three factors thus obtained for each of said counties shall constitute such equitable apportionment.

§ 5. Routes of state highways. The routes of the state highways to be constructed and improved hereunder are those specifically set forth and described in section one hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

§ 6. Routes of county highways. The routes of the state highways to be constructed and improved hereunder are such as shall be determined by the state commission of highways with the approval of the boards of supervisors of the respective counties, and as hereinafter prescribed by the highway law.

§ 7. Control of construction. The work of construction and improvement of the aforesaid highways shall be under the management, supervision and control of the state commission of highways, and the provisions of articles six and seven of chapter thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, known as the highway law and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, so far as they may be applicable and not inconsistent herewith, shall apply to and govern the work authorized by this act. The maps, plans, routes, specifications, resolutions and orders heretofore prepared or adopted for use in the improvement and construction of state and county highways shall be applicable to the work authorized under this act.

§ 8. Surplus. Any surplus arising from the sale of bonds over and above the cost of the work herein provided for shall be applied to the sinking fund for the payment of said bonds.

§ 9. Submission of law to people. This law shall not take effect until it shall at a general election have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of all the votes cast for the purpose of such election; and the same shall be submitted to the people of this state at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred and twelve. The ballots to be furnished for the use of the voters upon the submission of this law shall be in the form prescribed by the election law, and the proposition to be submitted shall be printed thereon in substantially the following form, namely: "Shall chapter (here insert the number of the chapter) of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, entitled 'An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed fifty million dollars for the purpose of constructing and improving state and county highways, and providing for a submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the next general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and twelve,' be approved?"

State of New York, ss.  
I, the Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the original law on file in this office, and of the whole thereof, and of the whole of said original law.  
Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-second day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve.  
EDWARD LAZANSKY,  
Secretary of State.

Office of the Secretary of State, ss.  
I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript thereof, and of the whole of said original law.  
Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-second day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve.  
EDWARD LAZANSKY,  
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 885  
AN ACT making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed fifty million dollars for the purpose of constructing and improving state and county highways, and providing for a submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and twelve.  
Enacted by the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.  
The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Bonds authorized. There shall be issued in any manner, and at the times hereinafter recited, bonds of the state in an amount not to exceed fifty million dollars, which bonds shall be sold by the State and the proceeds thereof paid into the State treasury, and so much thereof as shall be necessary expended for the purpose of constructing and improving the state and county highways as defined in the highway law. Said bonds when issued shall be exempt from taxation.

§ 2. Sale; interest; tax to pay sinking fund. The comptroller is hereby directed to cause to be prepared the bonds of the state to an amount not to exceed fifty million dollars, which bonds shall bear interest at the rate of not to exceed four per centum per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually in the city of New York. Said bonds shall be issued for a term of fifty years from the date of their issue, and shall be sold at the respective dates of issue, and shall be sold for not less than the face value of the bonds, and the duty of selling said bonds shall be charged with the duty of selling said bonds to the highest bidder after advertising for a period of twenty consecutive days, Sundays excepted, in at least two daily newspapers printed in the city of New York, and one in the city of Albany. Advertisements shall contain a provision to the effect that the comptroller, in his discretion, may reject any or all bids made in pursuance of said advertisements, and, in the event of such rejection, the comptroller is authorized to re-advertise for bids in the form and manner above described as many times as he may deem necessary to effect a satisfactory sale. Said bonds shall be sold in such lots and at such times as may be required for the purpose of making partial or final payments on work contracted for in accordance with the provisions of this act, and other payments lawfully to be made under the provisions thereof. There is hereby imposed a direct annual tax to pay and sufficient to pay the interest on each bond issued under this act as it falls due, and to pay and sufficient to pay and discharge the principal of each of such bonds within fifty years from the date thereof. The rate of such annual tax shall be five one-thousandths of a mill on each dollar of valuation of real and personal property in this state subject to taxation, for each and every one million dollars, or fraction thereof, in par value of said bonds issued under this act, and outstanding or to be outstanding during the fiscal year during which the amount to be made under this act is levied, as herein provided, shall be assessed, levied and collected in the manner prescribed by law, and shall be paid by the several county treasurers into the treasury of the state. The proceeds of such tax shall be invested by the comptroller in tax certificates in which he is authorized by law

to invest the trust and sinking funds of the state, and together with the interest arising therefrom, any premiums received on the sale of said bonds, and interest accruing on deposits of money received from the sale of said bonds or from miscellaneous sources shall constitute a sinking fund which hereafter created. Said fund shall be used solely for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of this act.

§ 3. Moneys divided between state and county highways. The sum of twenty million dollars of the moneys hereby authorized to be raised shall be used solely for the construction and improvements of state highways as defined by section three of the highway law, and the sum of thirty million dollars of the aforesaid moneys shall be used solely for the construction and improvement of county highways as defined by section three of the highway law.

§ 4. Apportionment of moneys. The state commission of highways is hereby directed immediately after this law shall take effect, to equitably apportion among the counties containing the total amount of money authorized hereby. Said apportionment for each of said counties shall be computed on the following basis: On the population as fixed by the federal census of nineteen hundred and ten; on the aforesaid measured mileage of public highways outside of cities and villages as obtained pursuant to section sixty-nine of chapter thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, and on the total area; and the sum of one-third of each of these three factors thus obtained for each of said counties shall constitute such equitable apportionment.

§ 5. Routes of state highways. The routes of the state highways to be constructed and improved hereunder are those specifically set forth and described in section one hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

§ 6. Routes of county highways. The routes of the state highways to be constructed and improved hereunder are such as shall be determined by the state commission of highways with the approval of the boards of supervisors of the respective counties, and as hereinafter prescribed by the highway law.

§ 7. Control of construction. The work of construction and improvement of the aforesaid highways shall be under the management, supervision and control of the state commission of highways, and the provisions of articles six and seven of chapter thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, known as the highway law and the acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, so far as they may be applicable and not inconsistent herewith, shall apply to and govern the work authorized by this act. The maps, plans, routes, specifications, resolutions and orders heretofore prepared or adopted for use in the improvement and construction of state and county highways shall be applicable to the work authorized under this act.

erty has been appropriated for such work, public place, highway or street as is needed therefor, the remainder may be sold or leased. § 2. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one of article fourteen of the constitution be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, in Senate, March 21, 1912.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, T. F. CONWAY, President.

State of New York, in Assembly, March 29, 1912.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly, E. A. MERRITT, JR., Speaker.

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

\*So in original.

**EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW.**

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, JULY 22, 1912.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and twelve. EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.  
Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to article one of the constitution, relating to laws for the security and protection of the lives, health or safety of employees.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That article one of the constitution be amended by adding at the end a new section, to be section nineteen, to read as follows: § 19. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to limit the power of the legislature to enact laws for the protection of the lives, health, or safety of employees; or for the payment, either by employers, or by employers and employees or otherwise, either directly or through a state or other system of insurance or otherwise, of compensation for injuries to employees or for death of employees resulting from such injuries without regard to fault as a cause thereof, except where the injury is occasioned by the willful intention of the injured employee to bring about the injury or death of himself or of another, or where the injury results solely from the intoxication of the injured employee while on duty; or for the determination, settlement and award of such compensation, or to provide that the amount of such compensation for death shall not exceed a fixed or determinable sum; provided that all moneys paid by an employer to his employees or their legal representatives, by reason of the enactment of any of the laws herein authorized, shall be held to be a proper charge in the cost of operating the business of the employer. § 2. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, in Assembly, March 28, 1912.—This resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly, E. A. MERRITT, JR., Speaker.  
State of New York, in Senate, March 29, 1912.—This resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, ROBERT F. WAGNER, Temporary President.

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

EDWARD LAZANSKY,  
Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE.  
"Shall chapter two hundred and ninety-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, entitled 'An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed fifty million dollars for the purpose of constructing and improving state and county highways, and providing for a submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the next general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and twelve,' be approved?"

**EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW.**

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, JULY 22, 1912.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the state of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and twelve. EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.  
Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section seven of article one of the constitution, relative to taking private property for public use.

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

The legislature may authorize cities to take more land and property than is needed for actual construction in the laying out, widening, extending or relocating public places, highways or streets, and may also authorize cities to take additional land and property as authorized to be taken shall be no more than sufficient to form suitable building sites abutting on such public places, highways or streets. After the work of such widening and

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

State of New York, in Assembly, March 29, 1912.—This resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, ROBERT F. WAGNER, Temporary President.

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

EDWARD LAZANSKY,  
Secretary of State.

government and restricting the power of the legislature to the enactment of general laws in reference thereto.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That article twelve of the constitution be amended so as to read as follows: Article XII. Organization of cities and villages. § 1. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuse in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations [;], by the passage of general laws applicable alike to all cities or to all incorporated villages, and the legislature shall not pass any special or local bill affecting the municipal government of a city or incorporated village. Nor shall the legislature provide for the filling of any municipal office now existing, or hereafter to be created, other than by an election by the electors within such municipality, or by appointment by a duly elected officer of such municipality. The people of every city and incorporated village shall have the power to organize their own municipal government and to administer the same for municipal purposes, subject only to such general laws as the legislature may enact. But every existing law affecting the municipal government of a city or incorporated village shall remain in full force and effect until a bill to amend or repeal such law shall have been submitted to the people of the city or incorporated village affected by such law, at a general election, and shall have been voted for by a majority of the qualified electors of such city or incorporated village voting at such election. And the legislature shall pass a general law providing for the organization of their municipal government by the people of all cities and incorporated villages, and for the preparation and adoption by the municipal authorities of cities or incorporated villages of bills for new municipal laws, and bills for the amending or repeal of such existing laws, and for the submission of such bills to the people of the cities or villages to be affected thereby, at general elections, for the approval or disapproval of the electors thereof. And the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the state or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the state, or by any contractor or subcontractor performing work, labor or services for the state, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof. Classification of cities [; general and special city laws; special city laws; how passed by Legislature and accepted by cities]. § 2. All cities are classified according to the latest state enumeration, as from time to time made, as follows: The first class includes all cities having a population of one hundred and seventy-five thousand or more; the second class, all cities having a population of fifty thousand and less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand; the third class, all other cities. [Laws relating to the property, affairs or government of cities, and the several departments thereof, are divided into general and special city laws; general city laws are those which relate to all cities of the first class, and special city laws are those which relate to a class of cities, or to less than all the cities of a class. Special city laws shall not be passed except in conformity with the provisions of this section. After any bill for a special city law, relating to a city, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, the house in which it originated shall immediately transmit a certified copy thereof to the mayor of such city, and within fifteen days thereafter the mayor shall return such bill to the house from which it was sent, or if the session of the Legislature at which such bill was passed has terminated, to the Governor, with the mayor's certificate thereon, stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same. In every city of the first class, the mayor, and in every other city, the mayor and the legislative body thereof concurrently, shall act for such city as to such bills; but the Legislature may provide for the concurrence of the legislative body in cities of the first class, and the Legislature shall provide for a public notice and opportunity for a public hearing concerning any such bill in every city to which it relates, before its action thereon. Such a bill, if it relates to more than one city, shall be transmitted to the mayor of each city to which it relates, and shall not be deemed accepted unless accepted as herein provided, by every such city. Whenever any such bill is accepted as herein provided; it shall be subject as are other bills, to the action of the Governor. Whenever, during the session at which it was passed, any such bill is returned without the acceptance of the city or cities to which it relates, or within such fifteen days is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the legislature, and it shall then be subject as are other bills, to the action of the Governor. In every special city law which has been accepted by the city or cities to which it relates, the title shall be followed by the words "accepted by the city, or cities," as the case may be; in every such law which is passed without such acceptance, by the words "passed without the acceptance of the city," or "cities," as the case may be. Election of city officers, when to be held; extension and abridgment of terms. § 3. All elections of city officers, including supervisors and judicial officers of inferior local courts, elected in any city or part of a city, and of county officers elected in the counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, except to fill vacancies, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year, and the term of every such officer shall expire at the end of an odd-numbered year. The terms of office of all such officers elected before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, whose successors have not then been elected, which under existing laws would expire with an even-numbered year, or in an odd-numbered year and before the end thereof, are extended to and including the last day of December next following the time when such terms would otherwise expire; and the terms of office of all such officers, which under existing law would expire in an even-numbered year, and before the end thereof, are abridged so as to expire at the end of the preceding year. This section shall not apply [to any city of the third class, or] to elections of any judicial officer, except judges and justices of inferior local courts.

State of New York, in Senate, March 29, 1912.—This resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, E. A. MERRITT, JR., Speaker.

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

EDWARD LAZANSKY,  
Secretary of State.

State of New York, in Assembly, March 29, 1912.—This resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, ROBERT F. WAGNER, Temporary President.

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

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

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, JULY 22, 1912.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the state of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article seven of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and twelve. EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.  
Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section seven, article seven, of the constitution, in relation to storage reservoirs and hydraulic developments in the forest preserve.

Resolved (if the assembly concur), That section seven of article seven of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Forest preserve, Section 7. The lands of the state, now owned or hereafter acquired [;] constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the same be sold, removed or destroyed. But the legislature may by general laws provide for the use of not exceeding three per centum of such lands for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supply, for the canals of the state and to regulate the flow of streams. Such reservoirs shall be constructed, owned and controlled by the state, but such work shall not be undertaken until after the boundaries and high flow lines thereof shall have been accurately surveyed and fixed, and after public notice, hearing and determination that such lands are required for such public use. The expense of any such improvements shall be apportioned on the public and private property and municipalities benefited to the extent of the benefits received. Any such reservoir shall always be operated by the state and the legislature shall provide for a charge upon the property and municipalities benefited for a reasonable return to the state upon the value of the rights and property of the state used and the services of the state rendered, which shall be fixed for terms of not exceeding ten years, and shall be readjustable at the end of each term. Unsanitary conditions shall not be created or continued by any such public works. A violation of any of the provisions of this section may be restrained at the suit of the people or with consent of the supreme court in appellate division, on notice to the attorney-general at the suit of any citizen. § 2. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators and in conformity with section one of article fourteen of the constitution be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, in Senate, June 15, 1911.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, T. F. CONWAY, President.

State of New York, in Assembly, July 10, 1911.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly, DANIEL D. FRISBIE, Speaker.

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

EDWARD LAZANSKY,  
Secretary of State.

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

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

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, JULY 22, 1912.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the state of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section fourteen of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and twelve. EDWARD LAZANSKY, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.  
Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section fourteen of article six of the constitution, in relation to the county courts.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section fourteen of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 14. The existing county courts are continued, and the judges thereof now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms. In the county of Kings there shall be [two] four county judges. The number of county judges in any county may also be increased, from time to time, by the legislature, to such number that the total number of county judges in any one county shall not exceed one for every two hundred thousand, or major fraction thereof, of the population of such county. [and the additional county judge shall be chosen at the next general election.] The additional county judges in the county of Kings shall be chosen at the general election held in the first odd-numbered year after the adoption of this amendment. The additional county judges whose offices may be created by the legislature shall be chosen at the general election held in the first odd-numbered year after the creation of such office. [The successors of the several] All county judges, including successors to existing judges, shall be chosen by the electors of the counties for the term of six years from and including the first day of January following their election. County courts shall have

State of New York, in Senate, July 19, 1911.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, P. F. CONWAY, President.

State of New York, in Assembly, July 21, 1911.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly, DANIEL D. FRISBIE, Speaker.

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

EDWARD LAZANSKY,  
Secretary of State.

government and restricting the power of the legislature to the enactment of general laws in reference thereto.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That article twelve of the constitution be amended so as to read as follows: Article XII. Organization of cities and villages. § 1. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuse in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations [;], by the passage of general laws applicable alike to all cities or to all incorporated villages, and the legislature shall not pass any special or local bill affecting the municipal government of a city or incorporated village. Nor shall the legislature provide for the filling of any municipal office now existing, or hereafter to be created, other than by an election by the electors within such municipality, or by appointment by a duly elected officer of such municipality. The people of every city and incorporated village shall have the power to organize their own municipal government and to administer the same for municipal purposes, subject only to such general laws as the legislature may enact. But every existing law affecting the municipal government of a city or incorporated village shall remain in full force and effect until a bill to amend or repeal such law shall have been submitted to the people of the city or incorporated village affected by such law, at a general election, and shall have been voted for by a majority of the qualified electors of such city or incorporated village voting at such election. And the legislature shall pass a general law providing for the organization of their municipal government by the people of all cities and incorporated villages, and for the preparation and adoption by the municipal authorities of cities or incorporated villages of bills for new municipal laws, and bills for the amending or repeal of such existing laws, and for the submission of such bills to the people of the cities or villages to be affected thereby, at general elections, for the approval or disapproval of the electors thereof. And the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the state or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the state, or by any contractor or subcontractor performing work, labor or services for the state, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof. Classification of cities [; general and special city laws; special city laws; how passed by Legislature and accepted by cities]. § 2. All cities are classified according to the latest state enumeration, as from time to time made, as follows: The first class includes all cities having a population of one hundred and seventy-five thousand or more; the second class, all cities having a population of fifty thousand and less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand; the third class, all other cities. [Laws relating to the property, affairs or government of cities, and the several departments thereof, are divided into general and special city laws; general city laws are those which relate to all cities of the first class, and special city laws are those which relate to a class of cities, or to less than all the cities of a class. Special city laws shall not be passed except in conformity with the provisions of this section. After any bill for a special city law, relating to a city, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, the house in which it originated shall immediately transmit a certified copy thereof to the mayor of such city, and within fifteen days thereafter the mayor shall return such bill to the house from which it was sent, or if the session of the Legislature at which such bill was passed has terminated, to the Governor, with the mayor's certificate thereon, stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same. In every city of the first class, the mayor, and in every other city, the mayor and the legislative body thereof concurrently, shall act for such city as to such bills; but the Legislature may provide for the concurrence of the legislative body in cities of the first class, and the Legislature shall provide for a public notice and opportunity for a public hearing concerning any such bill in every city to which it relates, before its action thereon. Such a bill, if it relates to more than one city, shall be transmitted to the mayor of each city to which it relates, and shall not be deemed accepted unless accepted as herein provided, by every such city. Whenever any such bill is accepted as herein provided; it shall be subject as are other bills, to the action of the Governor. Whenever, during the session at which it was passed, any such bill is returned without the acceptance of the city or cities to which it relates, or within such fifteen days is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the legislature, and it shall then be subject as are other bills, to the action of the Governor. In every special city law which has been accepted by the city or cities to which it relates, the title shall be followed by the words "accepted by the city, or cities," as the case may be; in every such law which is passed without such acceptance, by the words "passed without the acceptance of the city," or "cities," as the case may be. Election of city officers, when to be held; extension and abridgment of terms. § 3. All elections of city officers, including supervisors and judicial officers of inferior local courts, elected in any city or part of a city, and of county officers elected in the counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, except to fill vacancies, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an odd-numbered year, and the term of every such officer shall expire at the end of an odd-numbered year. The terms of office of all such officers elected before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, whose successors have not then been elected, which under existing laws would expire with an even-numbered year, or in an odd-numbered year and before the end thereof, are extended to and including the last day of December next following the time when such terms would otherwise expire; and the terms of office of all such officers, which under existing law would expire in an even-numbered year, and before the end thereof, are abridged so as to expire at the end of the preceding year. This section shall not apply [to any city of the third class, or] to elections of any judicial officer, except judges and justices of inferior local courts.

State of New York, in Senate, March 29, 1912.—This resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, E. A. MERRITT, JR., Speaker.

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

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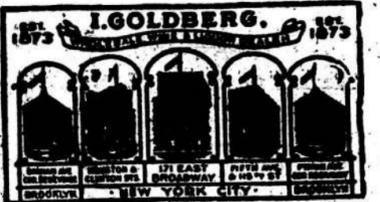
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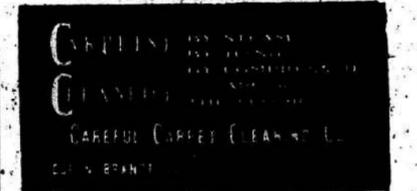
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