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THE CHAMPION OF THE CZAR

By I. KAUFMAN

The Congregation *Anshei Yareslow* was composed not, as the name implied, entirely of men of Yareslow. Only two or three of the members were Yareslower. However, all of them came from Galicia, near the Russian border. One Reb Yussel, to be sure, had emigrated to New York from Odessa, and he had been born in a village near Warsaw, which is in Russian Poland. But he had spent twenty years, with a pack on his back, traveling through Yaverow, Yanow, Nemerow, and as far as the suburbs of Cracow in the west. He spoke with a Galician accent. So that he was as good as a true Galician; and the *Anshei Yareslow* thus formed a uniform whole.

When the war broke out in Europe, the congregation as one man ignored the operations in the west, and turned their attention to the Russian frontiers; as one man they awaited the downfall of the Czar. After the evening prayers they gathered together in their little synagogue on Pitt street, presumably to study the Talmud, actually to do only a little studying, but much arguing about the war—though, as a matter of fact, it could hardly be called arguing where all were on the same side. Even Reb Yussel who, being not yet naturalized, was a subject of the Czar, hoped and expected to see Francis Joseph come out victorious over the great Slav. But he had left a wife and three children behind him in Russian Poland. And in his heart of hearts he cared little who won and who lost; but it grieved him that his eldest son should have to draw the sword to kill, or perhaps—might God prevent!—to be killed.

For that reason Reb Yussel remained silent during the nightly discussions that went on in the synagogue of the Congregation *Anshei Yareslow*. It was in the wild time of the first Russian campaign in Austria. Rumors, conflicting, unconfirmed, of victories and defeats, made up the bulk of the war news. The Yiddish newspapers eagerly seized upon everything unfavorable to the Czar, and daily headlined complete annihiliation to his troops. And the men of the Congregation *Anshei Yareslow* gloated as they read.

"Nu," said Reb Leibish one evening when the prayers after sundown were over—Reb Leibish was tall and cadaverous and had a scraggly black beard—*"Nu,"* he said, "Nicholas is winning!" The remark was made not to give information, but in an ironical tone of voice, and to start the ball of talk rolling.

"Win!" said Reb Frayim—he with the full, brown beard and the twinkle in the eye—"Win! He will win a good cholera!"

And the one they called Reb Lezer began the real discussion of the night. "In Lodz," he said, "they so mauled the Russian that there did not remain a trace of him."

"Eh, said Reb Frayim, "but they did beat those Cossacks!"

"And," put in Reb Leibish, "in Allenstein they took captive seventy thousand of them. Seventy thousand!"

"Ah," said Reb Chayim, slowly, "the Russian has, indeed, many many men." Chayim was president of the Congregation, and from his height he could afford to speak in a manner generously of the foe.

"Yes," said Leibish, "he has many. But it is horse—not man." And he touched his forehead with his forefinger to signify that the Russian head lacked brain.

Yussel sat listening through all this. He did not feel in the mood to talk. But Leibish had long battled with shadows, and was eager to prove his prowess on a real opponent. Suddenly he remembered there was a Russian in their midst.

"Yussel," he said, "they are whipping your Czar so, that the sparks fly."

"Nu," agreed Yussel, shrugging his shoulders deprecatingly.

"Long before the Day of Atonement," continued Leibish, "he will be a dead sin-offering."

"He is an enemy to Israel," admitted Yussel, "and it will be well when he is conquered."

But this was side-stepping which neither Leibish nor the rest of the congregation would allow.

"Even his son," some one called out, "he has sent to battle for the Russian." And though this was said in a joke, henceforth they considered Reb Yussel the champion of the Czar.

"Eh! eh! eh!" said Leibish some two days later, with mock pity in his voice, as he slowly drew out of his pocket that afternoon's "extra" edition of the *Tageblatt*. "A hundred and twenty thousand Russians killed! A hundred and twenty thousand! Bad! Very bad! eh, Yussel?"

Yussel was now taking the part that had been, against his will, assigned to him. "Well," he said, "it is not altogether as you think. First of all, the Czar has conquered all your Galicia—he has taken Lemberg, and——"

"What is he talking about!" There was a cry of protest from the members of the congregation, and Reb Chayim hastened to explain.

"Lemberg is in a valley with hills on all sides. By whichever way you go into Lemberg you go down. By the Janow road you go down; by the Cracow road you go down; everywhere you go down. Before a foe could get within ten miles of Lemberg, there would be blood pouring in the air."

"The *Forward* says," insisted Yussel, "that they took Lemberg."

"It cannot be," said Reb Chayim.

"The *Forward* is altogether an anti-Semite,' said Reb Frayim. "He hates Jews."

"Because he tells the truth?" asked Yussel.

"Why, then," inquired Leibish, "does not the *Tageblatt* say that Lemberg is taken?"

This Yussel could not answer. But some three days later he came in,

DR. ABRAHAM YAHUDA.

Some six months ago Dr. Abraham S. Yahuda was appointed professor of rabbinics at the Central University of Madrid. He was inducted into office with splendid ceremonies and was received in special audience by Alfonso XIII., King of Spain. Dr. Yahuda is the first professing Jew to receive a position of honor in the Iberian peninsula since the expulsion of 1492. He was educated in Germany, although a British subject, and for a time was an instructor at the Jewish seminary of Berlin.

bringing a copy of the *Tageblatt;* and in it the loss of the Galician capital was grudgingly confirmed.

"It cannot be," said Reb Chayim.

"It is not true," said Leibish. "They are bribed to write it. But it is not true."

"Well," asked Yussel, "how will you know what is true?"

"Wait," said Reb Chayim, "wait until letters come from home. You have a wife near Lemberg, and I a brother—we will hear."

"Well," said Yussel.

But there was a long wait; for the mail was delayed and no word came from relatives in Europe; and the *Tageblatt* meanwhile daily conquered Russia, and nightly Leibish ridiculed Yussel for imagining that the Czar could put foot into Lemberg.

"*Nu,*" he would remark, as an aside, during the first pause in the study of the Talmud, "eighty-six generals the Germans have captured in Russia. But Russian generals—what are they worth?"

Then, as Yussel remained silent, he would add: "And they have taken Lemberg! Ha! ha!"

"Well, we will hear from home," answered Yussel. "Soon we will get letters from home."

Finally the letters came. Because of the long delay, the mail had piled up; and now in the same day almost everybody got at least one letter, and many got three and four. In the synagogue that night extracts from these were read and reread. And the fact became undeniable: the Russian pig had gotten into Lemberg. There was gloom for a while, until some one suggested that he would be driven out again. Then there was joy—of course he would be driven out. There is no greater optimist than your destitute Galician Jew.

But where was Reb Yussel? He had not appeared for the evening prayers, and he was not here now to gloat over the Austrians' defeat.

"He has surely heard from his wife and son," said Leibish; "he will be here soon."

"Let us," suggested Chayim, "when he comes, treat him to a pitcher of beer."

"Yes," said Leibish, "we must; and let us drink together—to the sorrow of the Czar."

So they all contributed small coins; and were prepared, when Yussel should arrive, to send for a tin pail of beer, and drink. Half an hour later he came. He seemed weary, and there was not the expected gleam of joy in his eye.

"I will bet," said Leibish, "that he has not heard."

"Did you get a letter?" asked Chayim.

"Yes," said Yussel.

"From your wife?"

"Yes."

"And from the son?"

Yussel fumbled in his inside coat pocket. He drew out a folded newspaper and dropped it on the floor. He drew out a letter with a foreign postmark, and said, "News of the son." And the seal on it was blackened and the border of the envelope was black.

And the men who were gathered there forgot Lemberg, and forgot the beer, and remained still.

The Big Sisters and Their Fight Against Immorality.

By MARION L. COHEN-POLAK,
Philadelphia, Pa.

For two years I had been working as a volunteer with the Personal Service Bureau of the Council of Jewish Women, handling 90 per cent. of immoral girls or those that had been so and a scattering of those very close to the line. A very slight number we knew to be good, but just weak or foolish. During one month I made more than 200 visits to the homes of girls needing supervision and in my investigations I came to the conclusion that the whole problem was being handled from the wrong end. I could not see the use of working ten times as hard to try to cure an immoral girl when by the use of one-tenth of the effort required the girl could probably have been prevented from becoming immoral.

As an encouragement to anyone wishing to start the same proposition in another city, which I sincerely hope will be done, I wish to state that I received nothing but discouragement from social service workers and others interested in such problems.

We were told we needed large amounts of money; that we needed technically trained workers; that unpaid workers were never reliable; that we were overlapping work that "was going to be done," but we listened to no one. We had information that there was no organization in Philadelphia with either money enough to pay to have our plans carried out by paid workers or with volunteers enough to carry the plan through. We consulted with business men to get our plans down to a working business basis. We had to have a large number of persons financially interested in the work and a large number ready to do the actual work without pay. We found that the objection to most social service organizations was the petty graft of buying tickets, being asked for donations, begging on the floor of the organization for funds for different purposes, all tending to keep persons of moderate circumstances, and yet with time enough to give some to the community, out of the work.

We made up our minds that this class of persons were absolutely necessary to make any plan like ours successful if we expected to do the work on a large scale and still not need much money. We formed a social organization called the Big Sisters. We charged them $1.50 a year and the younger members 15 cents a month as dues, with the absolute guarantee that no one would ever be allowed, in the name of the organization, to beg from them, directly or indirectly. We asked those who could afford to give us their services for the work to state how much time they could spare and when. We asked the synagogues to grant us the use of their assembly buildings to meet in, and met in all of the prominent ones to show the community that we were not congregational and still a religious organization. This secured the friendship of members of all of them. We explained our purpose to the rabbis and had them address us the first time we met in their rooms. We used publicity to explain what we intended to do. We made a strong fight against all sorts of opposition for membership and our business-like pledges secured us the very persons we wanted—the workers, not the ones who wanted to see their names in print. At our meetings we secured the services of professional talent free, had lecturers speak on subjects of interest to the workers and made the social part of the work successful. I was elected president of the Big Sisters and after officers were elected the Social Service Committee was appointed and given authority by the association to devote to their work a certain part of all dues paid into the association. We secured the services of the younger married set, near enough to the age of the girls to be handled to understand their point of view and yet experienced enough to be able to advise a younger girl how to act.

Then we selected from our midst certain girls about eighteen years old and through them formed the Junior Clubs in their own neighborhoods. They invited girls about the ages wanted to join a younger club of the Big Sisters. The girls were then addressed by me on the purpose of the work and assisted in forming a program for their work and play. After getting each club started a member of the Social Service Committee (one of the younger married set) was designated to act as the "advisory member of the Big Sisters to assist the president of the club." The president of each club was the organizer, who was also a member of the Big Sisters. So we had two members of the association connected with each club. We talked frankly to the girls, explained that when we said Big Sisters we meant it and that we were always ready to talk over anything with them that they considered worth while in absolute confidence. We also started our talks on social hygiene, made arrangements for them to have dances under our supervision and generally superintended their work, although we tried to make it all look like play.

One case after another has already developed in these clubs, none of immortality, but the sort of things that lead to it. In some cases the persons were forcing a girl to meet the boys on the corner by refusing permission to have them come to the house. Another had never had any Jewish friends and the club made several for her. Lonely girls found something better than mischief to take their time off their hands. The enthusiasm of helping other girls go right by showing an example put them into the social service class, and they felt they were really "little Big Sisters." We have three of these clubs already started and the experiment has proved that this method of reaching the girls from fourteen to eighteen years of age is the correct one. One central place might do good, but places of meeting for fifteen to twenty of them right in their neighborhoods is the better method, besides it lets them get home in proper time. They start at 8 o'clock and must leave a few minutes to 10.

We visit the girls' parents whenever it seems advisable and make them feel we are not interfering with their charges, but only acting as a friend to them. In several places we have changed conditions about a home that has decidedly improved the atmosphere.

This is the work we have accomplished thus far and we are three months old. We have more than two hundred paying members and twelve working members on the Social Service Committee taking the proper training necessary to allow them to handle the work intelligently. We have, through membership in the Big Sisters themselves, acted as friends for girls needing companionship, but over the age of the Juniors. These we have introduced to members of the association. We are always on the lookout for the lonely girl and we see she is not lonely long in the Big Sisters. We are making arrangements to open up a community center in one of the public schools, though our plans for that are not fully matured enough for publication. We are going, by lectures and other methods, to make the older folks realize the necessity for American ideas being carried out in their homes; the rights of the girls to use their homes as American girls do, to entertain their friends; to explain that their objection to a girl having a number of friends is European, not American, and to try to help them see the American point of view and then help them put the proper plans into operation. We are proud of our organization because it was founded by the solid middle class; because it is founded on good, honest business principles; because we are helping persons help themselves; because we are creating social service workers who will always have the feeling that doing good for others is worth while, and we hope within a year to have one hundred clubs of fifteen girls each on an average, radiating such an influence for good in the community that it will be far-reaching in our fight for morality.—*Jewish Charities.*

A Labor Week of Five Days.

The Mizrachi has inaugurated a campaign for the better observance of the Sabbath. As a first step a conference was held last week at the Hotel McAlpin, New York city, for the purpose of discussing bringing into line the large masses of Jewish workmen and women. It has been suggested that the forty-eight or fifty hours of work a week shall be divided over five days and thus make unnecessary labor on the Sabbath. A committee of prominent men and women is being formed.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

(Exclusive Correspondence to the HEBREW STANDARD)

Lord Reading First Jew to Be Made Viscount—Some Early Historical Examples of Other Jewish Honors—Other Jews Honored in Birthday List—Lord Kitchener and Palestine—Russian Jews and the British Army — Manchester Jews in the Forces—Dr. Hockman and His Experience as a Trooper.

London, June 9, 1916.

The conferment of a viscounty on Lord Reading raises him to the highest rank ever attained by an English Jew. Previously none had ever risen above a barony, etc, The first English Jew to be raised to the peerage was the late Lord Rothschild, whose father, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, was the first Jew to gain election to the House of Commons. Sir George Jessel was the first Jew to be sworn of the Privy Council, to enter a British Government (as Solicitor-General), or to be appointed a judge (Master of the Rolls). Lord Pirbright was the first Jew to hold a non-legal office in the government, and Herbert Samuel the first to enter the Cabinet. Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid was the first Jew to receive a baronetcy. His son, Sir Francis Goldsmid, was the first Jewish Queen's Counsel, and had previously been the first Jew to be called to the bar. The first Jew to receive the honor of knighthood lived much earlier, for this honor was conferred on Solomon Medina by Queen Anne. Still earlier, shortly after the Restoration, Charles II. knighted Augustine Coronel, who had, however, previously adopted Christianity. Later in life misfortune overtook him, and he reverted to his earlier faith, retaining, presumably, his knighthood.

Lord Reading advances yet another step on his brilliant career by the dignity of a viscounty bestowed on him by his Majesty. The rapidity of his promotion and the uniformity of his success form one of the romances of the English bar. Prior to 1910 he was known as a successful barrister, with a seat in Parliament, but in March of that year he was appointed Solicitor-General, and a few months later succeeded to the senior office of Attorney-General. In 1912 he joined the Cabinet, and the following year, on the retirement of the late Lord Alverstone, became Lord Chief Justice of England. Honors followed rapidly on each other. He was knighted in 1910, became K. C. V. O. and a member of the Privy Council in 1911, and was created Baron Reading of Erleigh in 1914. He was made a G. C. B. in 1915. He has rendered valuable service to the government at the treasury since the outbreak of war, and was largely responsible for the successful placing of the English loan in America last year.

Quite a number of other Jews figure in the birthday honors list. Among them is the knighthood conferred upon Alexander W. Prince, the dignity of Privy Councillor granted to Sir Harry S. Samuel, M. P. A Privy Councillorship is an ornamental dignity not carrying with it much in the way of emolument or executive power, but still only given as a sign of esteem for national service. In addition, note must be taken of the military honors conferred in the birthday list. Colonel Leverson become a companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; Captain E. H. S. Beddington becomes brevet-major. One Jew receives the military cross; two Jews receive the D. C. M., and three the military medal, and another, Major Jacob Waley Cohen, the D. S. O. The community here heartily congratulates Mrs. Nathaniel Cohen on the distinction thus gained by her son.

* * *

The late Lord Kitchener's first chance of adventure arose owing to a vacancy on the staff of the Palestine Exploration Society. Kitchener was offered the post in 1874, and at once accepted it. He remained in the Holy Land until the year 1878, engaged first as assistant to Lieutenant Conder, R. E., in mapping 1,600 square miles of Judah and Philistia, and then in sole charge, during the year 1877, surveying that part of Western Palestine which still remained unmapped. The work was done with the thoroughness which distinguished Kitchener's methods in his subsequent career. He rejoined Conder in London in January, 1878, and by the following September the scheme of the society was carried through, and a map of Western Palestine, on a scale of one inch to a mile, was satisfactorily completed. The work entailed considerable hardship, and even danger. Kitchener suffered from sunstroke and fever. He and his surveying parties were frequently attacked by bands of marauders, and on one of these occasions both Conder and Kitchener barely escaped with their lives. On another occasion Kitchener pluckily rescued his comrade from drowning. His survey work in Palestine led directly to his nomination for similar work in Cyprus, where he began the map of the island, which was eventually published in 1885.

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The British Army Council have had under consideration for some time proposals for allowing friendly aliens domiciled in this country to join the British army, and instructions to this effect are shortly to be issued. In this way an opportunity will be afforded them of showing their appreciation of their new home by doing something to help in the war.

A friendly alien will in a few days be able to apply to his local recuriting officer, and, provided that satisfactory evidence of his good faith is forthcoming, he will be enlisted and posted to one or other of the various branches of the British army.

As Russian subjects of the Jewish faith form the greater portion of the aliens living here who might wish to join the British army, a special, but quite simple, procedure is to be adopted in their case. They have only to apply to the recruiting officer in their district, who will be instructed to communicate with the Jewish War Services Committee at Newcourt, St. Swithin's lane, E. C. This committee has been authorized by the army council to make recommendations respecting these applications, and, with the organization at its disposal, decisions will be quickly obtained. By this new step an anomaly will be obviated, which now exists in the East End of London and in other places, where there are to be found men who have younger brothers in the army, but are themselves ineligible because they were born in Russia before their parents came to his country.

The War Office, recognizing that an allen who renders good service in the army should receive some acknowledgment, has arranged with the treasury that if, after the war, such a man should desire to be naturalized, he will not be required to pay any naturalization fees. Instructions were to be posted to the various recruiting officers on June 8, so that they would be able to answer questions and deal with applications on and after June 10.

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Private Joe Cowan, a Manchester Jew, who won the D. C. M. for gallantry, was on June 4 presented with the medal at a large gathering of Jews in the Manchester Jewish Working Men's Club.

Colonel James, in making the presentation, said that the Jews had established an extremely fine record in this war.

Captain Neville Laski, who has just recovered from severe wounds sustained at the front, made a spirited appeal for more men of his race to join the army, in recognition of all that England had done for the Jews. His own experience of the army was that in it there were no distinctions of race or creed. Each man, whatever his rank and race, was taken at his working value. There a Jew who was ashamed to own that he was a Jew would be treated with the utmost contempt.

* * *

The Chief Rabbi has been continuing his pastoral tour. He has been conducting services, lecturing before the Jewish literary and debating societies, visiting schools and meetng eminent Jews. In various towns also he has examined the pupils of the Hebrew classes, and generally he has been doing wonderfully good work in tightening up some of the looser bonds of union.

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Dr. Hockman, about whose ministerial resignation there was so much excitement a few months ago, is now a fully qualified trooper in the British army. He has written a letter to the press, which is an interesting and jolly document from every point of view. One interesting extract may be given which incidentally shows the influence of the personality of Dr. Hockman:

"The police sergeant of our squadron called a man to book for addressing me as 'Mr.' Hockman. This is a bad habit which some of our men have not yet overcome It persists with a certain tendency to drop swearing when speaking to me. Swearing is the order of the day. Trooper A, on my right, would have a vile adjective before every word when he spoke to Trooper B, on my left, as we sought repose on our bed boards; but the adjectives disappeared when either spoke to me. A sergenat once apologized to me for swearing at me! Which all goes to show that soldiering is far from brutalizing."

A little later on in his letter Dr. Hockman adds some reasoned views about the moral force which induces men to volunteer for military service. This is what he says:

"It has surprised me much to find that our men have hardly any idea of the spiritual values involved in this war They seem to have volunteered under the influence of crowd psychology. 'I don't believe in patriotism' is not an uncommon phrase; but a search for an idealism transcending patriotism proves barren of result; so I am constrained to look lower for their motive of enlistment. Perhaps they thought it was 'the thing to do.' Is this the spirit of the sportsman? Perhaps so. England owes a great deal to this spirit, and I am not sure but that its vagaries, born of healthy instincts, give us better leading, intuitively, than would be given by a reasoned idealism learned by rote at the bidding of bureaucratic professors. All this, however, may be the result of our training; for 'it is not our business to think.'"

The hope is expressed right and left here that after the war Dr. Hockman will return to the profession he left to join the army.

President Poincaire at a Synagogue.

The attendance of President Poincare at a synagogue memorial service in Paris is an event which should not pass without a word of comment. The incident is no doubt intended to mark the splendid loyalty which the Jews of France have shown their country in its dark hour of trial, and, as such, it will gratify our French co-religionists and set a seal upon the complete harmony which community of suffering and sacrifice has established between all creeds and parties in the republic. In the United States the presence of a President in a synagogue is no new occurrence. But this, we believe, is the first time that the French President has done the Jewish citizens a similar honor. We fervently hope that it means that racial ill-will between the citizens of France has now been buried forever, beyond recall.—London (Eng.) *Jewish Chronicle.*

Mail from War Zones Arrives.

The Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America has arranged a complete mail service from Poland, Courland and Lithuania to the United States, with a small army of letter carriers, as a result of the arrangements completed by Isidore Hershfeld before he returned to America two weeks ago. About 50,000 letters have already reached the society, and information has been received that large numbers are held up by the British and French censors. Steps are being taken to expedite the forwarding of this immense quantity of mail, so that the relatives of the residents of the occupied provinces may have some word from those who need their help.

To deliver this large number of letters which the society has already received, and which, according to the promise made by Mr. Hershfeld, must be delivered without cost to those for whom they are intended, is not an easy undertaking. The letters must be carefully sorted and envelopes must be addressed. A special staff of clerks has been engaged and extra quarters rented. Those letters which are intended for New York or for those cities in which the society has branches (Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco and Seattle) are being delivered by the employes of the society. Those for other cities are being mailed with a circular letter, instructing the addressees how to send an answer with the best possible chance of having the answer delivered.

Thousands of the letters are being sent to Polish persons, as the society makes no distinction as to the race or creed of the sender or receiver of the letter. These letters are a cry for immediate financial help. The acknowledgment from those who have received such letters indicate that an immense amount of money is being sent abroad for the aid of the war-stricken residents of the occupied provinces.

Austrian Government to Aid Stricken Jews.

The Austrian war press bureau (under date of March 22) announces:

The Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Archduke Friedrich recently received at headquarters a delegation of the Austrian Central Committee for the Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Jewish Population of Poland, occupied by the Austrians. The members of the delegation described to the Commander-in-Chief the condition of the Jewish population in Poland and pointed to the necessity of taking measures for the improvement of cultural and political conditions.

Archduke Friedrich, having attentively listened to the members of the delegation, told them that, notwithstanding the necessity, in accordance with the regulations of The Hague conventions, to rule the occupied region according to Russian laws, the Austro-Hungarian military authorities had announced on March 7, 1915, that they would strictly adhere to the principle of equality regarding all religious denominations recognized in Austro-Hungarian government. In the warring countries, and, also, in some neutral countries, there had been some protests regarding the violation by the Austro-Hungarian military authorities and referred them to paragraph 43 of the statute, concerning the ruling of an occupied region, accepted by The Hague Conference, which gives to the authorities in case of "absolute necessity," the right to deviate from strict compliance with the laws or the occupied territory. The application of extraordinary laws, whether it be with regard to individual persons or to religious demoninations and nationalities, was considered by the Austro-Hungarian military authorities absolutely impossible.

After the audience with the Commander-in-Chief, the members of the delegation had a long talk with the high officers of the temporary military government of Poland who promised to render their assistance to the Jewish Committee in their task to protect the right of the Jewish population and to improve its cultural and political conditions. EVREISKAYA NIEDELYA, April 3 (16), 1916. (From Den)

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN THE JEWISH WORLD

A new B'nai B'rith lodge, known as Illinois No. 794, has been instituted at East St. Louis, Ill.

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The Hebrew Free Loan Society, of New York, reports a donation of $10,000 by Mr. Adolph Lewisohn.

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Boston is to have another weekly Jewish paper when the *Jewish Leader* makes its bow next month.

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Dr. Harry Lowenberg, of Philadelphia, has been elected treasurer of the American Medical Association.

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At the conference of Charities and Corrections recently held in Walla Walla, Wash., Dr. David Levine, of Spokane, was elected second vice president.

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Municipal Judge Joseph Sabath, of Chicago, Ill., is slated by the Democrats for the Superior Court vacancy created by the death of the late Richard E. Burke.

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Der Weg, the Yiddish daily which has been published for the past nine months at Montreal, Canada, has suspended publication, owing to lack of financial support.

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At the annual convention of the Indiana Retail Dry Goods Association, held at Indianapolis last week, Mr. Milton E. Herz, of Terre Haute, was elected secretary-treasurer.

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Among those appointed to membership on the Illinois State Republican Committee are Messrs. Adolph Marks, Walter A. Rosenfield, H. H. Kohn, Abel Davis and Max Levitan.

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The members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Kansas City, Mo., are close to the half-way mark in their campaign to collect $100,000 for a community house.

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At the convention of the Order B'nai Zion, held in Baltimore, Md., last week, a fund was started to help Mendel Beilis, the martyr, who is reported to be in distress in Palestine.

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To fittingly celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation from the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati, Rev. Dr. Charles A. Rubenstein, of Baltimore, Md., has been presented with an automobile by some of his friends.

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Morris Loewenstein, of Urbana, Ill., the oldest merchant of Champaign county, committed suicide last week. Grief over the death of his wife undermined his reason. Mr. Loewenstein had been in business in Urbana continuously since 1864.

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The magnificent new synagogue erected for the Congregation Kehilath Jacob, of Chicago, Ill., will be dedicated on Sunday, July 2. In connection with the synagogue there is a modern Talmud Torah and a spacious assembly hall for public lectures, etc.

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Rabbi Albert B. Yudelson, of the South Side Hebrew Congregation, Chicago, Ill., will shortly resign his pulpit. Rabbi Yudelson is also a physician, and he finds the demands upon his time in his medical practice so large that he cannot in justice to himself follow both professions.

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Rabbi Montague N. A. Cohen, who has been minister at San Diego, Cal., for a number of years, will come East this fall, having accepted a call from Temple Beth Israel, of Hazleton, Pa. Rabbi Cohen is a native of England, and is a prolific contributor to the Western Jewish press.

* * *

Mr. Elias Berla, of Newark, N. J., who died last week, was for many years actively identified with Jewish charities, and for more than thirty years was president of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun. For over fifty years he was connected with the management of the German Hospital.

* * *

The Jews who a few years ago were assisted by a number of co-religionists to take up land in the Shepparton district of Victoria, Australia, are making steady progress. They bear a very good name in the district for industry, sobriety and frugality, and the excellence of their reputation is fully confirmed by the government's representative at Shepparton.

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Temple Judea, of Chicago, Ill., will erect a community center and synagogue on the plot recently purchased on Independence boulevard, south of Twelfth street, having a ninety-foot frontage and a depth of 200 feet. Work will be started on the community center at once, and the building will be ready for the holidays. The synagogue will most likely be completed by October 15.

* * *

Lieut.-Commander Louis M. Josephthal, of the First Battalion, New York Naval Militia, has been presented with a twenty-five-year service decoration. Mr. Josephthal has also received the brevet commission of commander, the first man in the United States to be so honored in the naval militia. Commander Josephthal, who is aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Whitman, served in the same capacity on the staffs of Governors Sulzer and Glynn.

At present 103 societies are affiliated with the Mizrachi, having a total membership of about 12,000.

* * *

Arrangements have just been concluded which will mean the immediate erection of a synagogue in Oskaloosa, Iowa.

* * *

Congregation Sons of Abraham, Lafayette, Ind., laid the cornerstone for a new synagogue on Sunday, June 18.

* * *

Dartmouth College has conferred an honorary degree on Mr. A. Lincoln Filene, the Boston (Mass.) department store owner.

* * *

Mr. I. W. Hellman, Jr., has been appointed treasurer of the executive commitee of citizens in charge of the preparedness parade to be held in San Francisco, Cal., on July 4.

* * *

Mr. Ab. A. Roback, of Montreal, who has been announced as the winner of the Parker Traveling Fellowship at Harvard University, was at one time editor of the *Canadian Jewish Chronicle*.

* * *

The Mt. Sinai Dispensary, of Boston, Mass., which recently closed its doors owing to lack of financial support, has presented its furniture, appliances, drugs, etc., to the Beth Israel Hospital.

* * *

Mr. Joseph Barondess has announced his retirement from the New York Kehillah and the American Jewish Committee, as he is not in sympathy with the action these bodies took concerning the proposed Jewish congress.

* * *

Mr. Louis Wiley, publisher of the New York *Times*, has had the honorary degree of master of arts conferred upon him by the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Wiley at one time published the *Jewish Tidings* at Rochester.

* * *

Among the Baltimoreans who have accepted appointments as honorary vice-presidents of the Maryland branch of the League to Enforce Peace, are Rev. Dr. William Rosenau, Prof. Jacob H. Hollander and Mr. Julius Levy.

* * *

The schools of the Alliance Israelite, at Fez, were visited last month by General Lyautey, the French resident-general. He assured the representatives of the Jewish community, by whom he was received, of his good-will and of the Protectorate's solicitude for the Jews.

* * *

At the annual commencement exercises of the Loyola University, the honorary degree of Master of Science was conferred on Dr. Philip Asher, of New Orleans, La. Dr. Asher is the dean of the Loyola College of Pharmacy and is recognized as one of the leading scientists in the city and State.

* * *

Daniel Bernstein, of Philadelphia, Pa., who has distinguished himself in mathematics and science at the Southern High School, has been appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Young Bernstein, who is nineteen years of age, was the winner of a scholarship at the University of Pennsylvania.

* * *

In May, 1916, the receipts of the Jewish National Fund amounted to 76,179 francs. The following countries participated: Austria, 23,380 francs; Russia, 9,218 francs; Germany, 9,097 francs; North America, 8,739 francs; Hungary, 8,723 francs; Roumania, 4,231 francs; Canada, 3,089 francs; Holland, 2,475 francs; South Slavonic lands, 1,657 francs; England, 1,541 francs; Egypt 1,118 francs; Italy, 872 francs; France and Tunis, 846 francs; Switzerland, 686 francs, and Belgium, 507 francs.

* * *

The Grace Aguilar House, under the auspices of the Philadelphia section of the Council of Jewish Women, has recently passed a resolution to this effect, offering to all sections of the Council of Jewish Women the opportunity to enter such girls as may require discipline, industrial training and education, from the age of twelve to eighteen years, providing there does not exist in such cities a similar Jewish or non-sectarian institution, doing similar work. The cost for maintaining each applicant to be $250 per year, for which the section applying is responsible.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The summer session has begun at the association with the opening of Surprise Lake Camp, at Cold Springs, on the Hudson. The camp expects to accommodate this year over 300 boys and young men every week. During the past two months the committee have extended the mess hall so as to receive a larger number of boys. The camp season opened on Friday, June 23, and a large enrollment has already been made for the Fourth of July holiday. There will be a special celebration and athletic games at the camp on that day.

A novel departure this year is the institution of a Hikers' Camp, on Judge Lehman's estate, at Portchester, N. Y. Tents and camp equipment for twenty boys have been installed there, to receive the Boy Scouts and the Boys' Clubs of the association, who hike there from the city. Judge Lehman has donated the full equipment for the camp.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Prof. Deutsch on the Kosher Law.

Editor HEBREW STANDARD:

Sir: "I am for peace, but when I speak, they call for war." Not that I have any objection to the tone in which your editorial in your issue of June 23 criticizes my remark on the Kosher law, in the *H. U. C. Monthly* of June, but I shall be obliged if you give me the privilege of presenting my views briefly before your readers.

I wish them to understand that my object was not to make converts for reform or to ridicule the dietary laws, but to guard the honor of Israel which is dead to all parties in Judaism, regardless of their particular religious station. Let your readers be assured that I condemn fraud, whether it consists in selling spurious mining stock, or passing shoddy as woolen goods, or fake curios as genuine, or trefah meat as kosher. There could be no difference of opinion on this point between two honest people, be they Jews or gentiles. I, as a Jew, also appreciate the serious import which the dietary laws have for an observant Jew. The only thing I desire is that the courts and the police be not troubled with these questions.

For this purpose I have shown conclusively that in all times and in various places, prominent rabbis have differed on the application of the principles of dietary laws to individual cases. I further pointed out that a little over a year ago two factions of New York rabbis, led by Reb Welwele Margolies and Reb Shoollem Elchonon Joffe, charged each other mutually with wilfully allowing trefah meat, especially chicken, to be sold as kosher. Under the existing law the rival rabbis and butchers might have brought suit in court against each other. The same condition existed in Chicago, a few years ago between the butchers under the supervision of Rabbi Ridwaz, who since died in Safed, and Rabbi Olbum, and within the last two years between the Mazzoh baker, under the supervision of the Chicago and the Cincinnati rabbis respectively. I can see no way by which the court can form an opinion, whether the one or the other rabbi is right, and therefore see great scandal ahead.

On the other hand I cannot see why one particular rabbi or the convention of orthodox rabbis, cannot copyright a trade mark, and declare, We caution our followers not to use any article requiring sanction as to ritual permissibility, whether meat, milk, butter, cheese, olive oil, sardines, soap, cleaning powder, Mazzos, candy, cloth, including lining and buttons, unless it bears our registered trade mark. We warn all observant Jews against the frequency of fraud perpetrated by unauthorized people. I am sure all dealers in such articles would willingly bear the expense of "ads" in the Jewish press and would pay to the convention of orthodox rabbis a good royalty if they could agree on that point.

In Chicago it was frankly stated even by orthodox people that the Mazzoh controversy was inspired by purely mercenary motives. In New York similar insinuations were made. I am not concerned whether these charges were true or not; the fact remains that such controversies are a disgrace to the whole Jewish community, and should be resented by reformer and orthodox alike.

Respectfully yours,
GOTTHARD DEUTSCH.
Cincinnati, June 26, 1916.

An Oriental View of American Affairs

Editor HEBREW STANDARD:

As a constant reader of the American Jewish press, I desire to avail myself of the hospitality of your esteemed journal in tendering my heartfelt congratulations to some of the leaders of the American Reform Rabbinate for their courage in commending the Zionist movement, notwithstanding their quondam uncompromising hostility toward it.

Dr. Maurice H. Harris, of New York, wrote an appreciation of Zionism, and it is indeed gratifying to observe the new spirit of harmony that is coming over our erstwhile opponents, which augurs well for the future of Israel throughout the world.

Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, at one time a most bitter and fanatic opponent of Jewish nationalism, is today full of warm appreciation, zeal and ardor of the Zionists and Zionism. In an address delivered on March 26 last, on "Americanism Waning," this celebrated preacher pays the following tribute to the Zionists: "I honor the Zionist who, though his people have been deprived of their Palestine Fatherland nearly 1,900 years long, still loves it dearly, still hopes to see it resettled by such of his people as are suffering from persecution in other lands." Again, in an address delivered on November 28 last, entitled, "The Hyphenless Jew," Dr. Krauskopf came out with the following bold statement: "If there are Jews in our country who are dreaming of re-establishing in Zion an Israelitish Commonwealth, it is not because they regard that land as having prior claim on their affections to this, but because of a wish to establish in the land that seems the most legitimate to them a legally and internationally guaranteed place of refuge for the millions of their persecuted brethren in Russia, Roumania, and other benighted lands." The most ardent disciple of Herzl could not have reaffirmed Zionism in plainer and more concise language than does our non-Zionist friend, Dr. Krauskopf.

Nor is he less envied by his dear colleague, Dr. J. Leonard Levy, of Pittsburgh. In an address delivered by this celebrated preacher on December 19 last on "The Jews and the Messiah," Dr. Levy referred to the address of Prof. Kallen, of the University of Wisconsin on Zionism, whose audience, according to Dr. Levy, "were regaled by a learned and delightful feast of reason and flow of soul." After giving a brief resume of his address, Dr. Levy says, "Surely we need not be so opposed to an ideal which animates the mind and soul of millions of our co-religionists as to refuse, for argument's sake, to admit this."

And now comes Dr. Leon Harrison, of St. Louis, administering a severe rebuke to his colleagues in the Reform ministry for their unreasonable antagonism to Zionism. In an address delivered on the "Leadership of Isaac M. Wise" and published in the *American Israelite* of April 6 last, Dr. Harrison says: "The synagogue should be a home for every Jewish idealism. I am not in sympathy, therefore, with fanatical opposition to Zionism. Zionism is also Jewish idealism, its dominant factor, the race-consciousness being one of the two-fold strains.

Curiously enough this particular expression of views was expunged by the editor of the *Israelite*, whose bitter denunciation of everything Zionistic, did not, happily, prevent some of the prominent leaders of American Reformed Jewry to join the movement en bloc. It has been said that if the founder of that journal, Isaac M. Wise, were still with us today he would have been an active worker in the vineyard of Zionism. Everyone knows that the late Dr. Wise was a bitter opponent of Theodor Herzl, so much so, that he denounced him as a "charlatan and a highway robber." (Vide Jewish Encyclopaedia, article Zionism.) And yet it is only fair to say that there would have been ample reason and justification for Dr. Wise to withdraw his serious allegations against Herzl and make the amende honorable. If he could thus change his mind about his quondam opponent, is it not fair to infer that he would have equally changed his attitude towards Zionism? Be that as it may, it is indeed a sign of the times that his disciples are today setting aside their preconceived notions and coming out as ardent exponents and champions of Zionism, the only "ism" that is destined to save Israel, in the memorable words of the late Rabbi Bernard Felsenthal, from "total extinction and annihilation."

N. E. B. EZRA.
Shanghai, China, June 2, 1916.

Jewish Societies and Trefah Banquets

A thing that is becoming very common nowadays is the holding of banquets in hotels by societies whose membership is of the Jewish persuasion. We see Jewish lodges, Y. M. H. A.'s, Menorah societies, Zionist clubs, and general organizations openly and shamelessly running these affairs. Shall nothing be done about it? Can't we arouse any latent spark of feeling in these individuals? Can't we appeal to their pride (if they have any), to their self-respect, to their Jewish conscience, to their sense of the fitness of things? Can't we do more than just appeal?

It may be of interest to you to learn that one of the older Harvard classes has not held its last two annual reunion dinners, preferring to send the money to the Belgians. Might I be permitted to suggest to our errant brethren who insist on making these public exhibitions of themselves that our stricken co-religionists in Europe stand in infinitely more need of aid than even the Belgians?

These trefah banquets are disgusting—positively nauseating. They are indecent; they are thoroughly disgraceful and un-Jewish. Let us hope that they will speedily be no more.

JACOB HELLER.
Dorchester, Mass., 25 Sivan, 5676.

A Warning to Jewish Parents.

Editor HEBREW STANDARD:

With the advent of summer we respectfully desire to call the attention of the Jewish public to the efforts being made by missionaries to send Jewish children to country homes for vacations.

During their stay in the country as the guests of the missionaries the children coming from Jewish homes must offer Christian prayers and sing Christian hymns, and, in several instances of which we have learned, must attend chapel services.

We would advise all parents to acquaint themselves with the character of those who offer free vacations, for many a Jewish child's first lesson in another faith is received far away from the protecting influence of the home.

We would ask the editors of the various Jewish publications to warn the parents of the summer activities of the missionaries and also the principals of the Talmud Torahs, the Jewish settlement heads, etc., to inform their charges of the baneful effects which may follow the spending of a vacation in a cottage maintained by missionaries.

PAULINE ROTHBERG,
Chairman Propaganda Committee, the Builders of Israel.

An Anniversary.

Editor HEBREW STANDARD:

Owing to the horrible bloodshed in Europe at the present time very few people will remember that on the 21st inst. two years had elapsed since the genial woman and friend of mankind, Baroness von Suttner, passed away.

On November 18, 1891, *Die Neue Freie Presse* published in its columns an article which attracted the attention of the whole civilized world, and as a result the first international peace congress was called.

Baroness von Suttner set a world-wide example by promulgating the peace movement, not only in printed from, which has found its highest expression in the unforgettable book, "Die Waffen nieder," but she preached for and defended the peace movement against its opponents on every occasion. Taking into consideration that the baroness was a woman of high social standing, she attracted the labor classes by appearing in person and addressing workingmen's gatherings.

As a recognition of her work on behalf of the international peace congress she was awarded the Nobel prize.

When, in July, 1914, all the European countries were on the brink of war, her book, "Disarm," was printed in English and widely circulated, although without effect.

We Jews mourn the loss of this great friend of our people, who was an intimate associate of the great leader, Theodore Herzl.

Very truly yours,
MORRIS OESHINSKY.
128 Second avenue, New York.

ENGAGEMENTS.

BAUMANN — COHEN.—Mrs. Hannah Cohen, of 326 West Fifty-first street, announces the engagement of her daughter Bertha to Mr. William H. Bauman, of Jersey City, N. J.

BOBIER — LEVINE.—Mrs. R. Levine, 100 West 117th street, announces the engagement of her daughter Tillie to Mr. Gustave Bobier.

GREENSTEIN — ABRAMSON. — Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Abramson, of 1864 Seventh avenue, announce the betrothal of their daughter Fannye to Mr. Louis Greenstein, of Brooklyn.

LAMKAY — TAHL—LANG—TAHL.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Tahl, of 121 St. Nicholas avenue, New York, wish to announce the engagements of their daughters Helene to Mr. Louis William Lamkay, and Gertrude to Mr. Harry Edward Lang.

LEDERMAN — LOWENBAUM. — Mrs. Fannie Lowenbaum, of 127 West 141st street, announces the engagement of her daughter Florence to Mr. Henry S. Lederman, of Chicago, Ill.

LEIBHOLZ — NEUHOFF.—Mr. Henry Neuhoff announces the engagement of his daughter Belle to Mr. Harry Leibholz, of 400 West 160th street.

LIPSITZ—WEISS.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weiss, of 1770 Madison avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Ida to Mr. Benjamin Lipsitz.

LIVINGSTON — ROSENZWEIG.— Mr. and Mrs. L. Rosenzweig, of 173 East Ninety-fifth street, announce the engagement of their daughter Sylvia May to Lester C. Livingston, of Youngstown, Ohio.

ROSENBAUM — SHALEY. — Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Shaley announce the betrothal of their daughter Phyllis to Dr. H. L. Rosenbaum of Brooklyn. At home Sunday evening, July 2, 195 Lenox avenue.

SILBERBERG — DANKOWITZ. — Mr. and Mrs. L. Dankowitz, of 309 East Fifty-seventh street, announce the engagement of their daughter Eva to Mr. Arthur Silberberg

SLATER—HOLZMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Holzman, of 297 East Tenth street, announce the engagement of their daughter Mamie to Mr. Aaron D Slater.

SONN — DAVIDSON. — Mr. and Mrs. Leo Davidson announce the engagement of their daughter Charlotte F. to Mr. Alfred W. Sonn.

SPITZ—BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Bernstein, of 242 East 124th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to William Spitz.

WOLLMAN — OESTREICHER. — Mr. Benjamin Oestreicher, of 322 East Seventy-ninth street, announces the engagement of his daughter Beckye to Mr. Edward Wollman.

MARRIAGES.

AARONSON—SIEGEL.—On Sunday, June 18, 1916, Miss Sadye Siegel to Mr. Irving Aaronson, by Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel.

BISCOW—WEYE.—On June 25, at the home of the bride's mother, Benjamin Biscow to Henrietta Weye, of 482 Quincy street, Brooklyn. Dr. Max Raisin officiated.

DANGLO—MORRIS.—On June 25, at the Ellsmere, 80 West 126th street, Manhattan, Abraham Danglo to Ida Morris, of 1200 Hoe avenue, Bronx. Rev. Dr. Max Raisin officiated, assisted by Rev. Richardson.

DE VRIES — STEINFELD. — Mrs. B. Steinfeld announces the marriage of her daughter Marie to Mr. Jack De Vries on June 24, 1916.

FEIGENBAUM — FEIGER. — Mr. and Mrs. Morris Feiger announce the marriage of their daughter Bertha to Mr. Isador Feigenbaum on Saturday, June 24, 1916. Rev. S. Seidman performed the ceremony.

FURMAN — STORFER, FURMAN — ROTHSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Furman, of 547 West 147th street, announce the marriage of their daughters Rose Sylvia to Mr. Benson Storfer, and Belle B. to Mr. Raphael L. Rothstein, Sunday, July 2, 1916, at 5 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock p. m., respectively, Congregation Ohab Zedek, 18 West 116th street, New York city. Rev. Dr. Solomon will officiate.

GEIER—GROSS.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gross, of 210 East Fifth street, announce the marriage of their daughter Ida to Mr. H. Geier at the Chosan Sepher Synagogue, Clinton street, Rabbis Klein and Asonoff officiating.

GOLDBERG — WEITZER. — On Sunday, June 18, by Rev. Dr. E. Lissman, Rose Weitzer to Sidney Goldberg.

HUEBSHMAN — COHN.—Mrs. Minnie Cohn announces the marriage of her daughter Sylvia to Mr. Henry M. Huebshman on June 24.

KIEVAL—TASELMAN.—Mrs. Harris Taselman, of 68 West 114th street, announces the marriage of her daughter Sadie to Alvin Theodore Kieval, on Sunday afternoon, June 25, 1916, at the home of the bride. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

KRASNER — GREENFEDER. — On Sunday, June 25, 1916, Miss Nancy Greenfeder to Mr. Samuel Krasner, by Rabbi Samuel Buchler.

LAVINE—AARONOWITZ. — On Sunday, June 18, 1916, by Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel, Miss Jennie Aaronowitz to Mr. Charles Lavine.

LEONARD—COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cohen, of 421 Fifty-third street, Brooklyn, announce the marriage of their daughter Pearl to Mr. Joseph Leonard, on Sunday, June 25, 1916, at the home of the officiating minister, 175 East Seventy-ninth street. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman officiated.

LEVY—GOTTLIEB. — On Sunday, June 18, 1916, Miss Gertrude Gottlieb to Mr. Jacob Levy. Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel performed the ceremony.

LUBCHANSKY—FRANKEL. — Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Frankel, of 47 Fort Washington avenue, announce the marriage of their daughter Mildred Cora to Morris Lubchansky, of New London, Conn., on Tuesday evening, June 27, 1916, at the Hotel Bon Ray. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman officiated.

MICHAELIS—LOEB.—On Sunday evening, June 18, 1916, by the Rev. Dr. A. Anspacher, Miss Pauline C. Loeb, daughter of Mrs. Maurice Loeb, of 450 West 149th street, to Mr. Louis Michaelis ,of New York.

NUSSBAUM—SCHLOSSBACH. — Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Schlossbach, of Asbury Park, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter Elsbeth Spencer to Samuel Nussbaum, of Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, June 25, 1916, at 175 East Seventy-ninth street, the home of the officiating minister. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman officiated.

PROBSTEIN — COOPER. — Miss Rae Probstein to Irving M. Cooper, on Sunday, June 25.

ROSEN—COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Cohen announce the marriage of their daughter Sarah to Mr. Isidore Rosen on Monday, June 26, 1916. Rev. S. Seidman performed the ceremony.

SEGAL — JACOBSON. — Mr. and Mrs. Israel Jacobson announce the marriage of their daughter Helen to Mr. Hyman R. Segal.

SEROTA—COHEN.—On Sunday, June 25, 1916, Miss Eva Cohen to Mr. Max Serota. Rabbi Samuel Buchler officiated.

SILVER — SCHWARTZ. — Tuesday, June 20, 1916, Lillian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Schwartz, of 432 East Fifty-first street, to Mr. Maxwell Silver.

SOLOMON — REFFES.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Reffes announce the marriage of their daughter Sadie to Mr. Morris Solomon on Sunday, June 25, 1916. Rev. S Seldman officiated.

STANGER—EDELSON.—Mr. and Mrs. George Edelson announce the marriage of their daughter Irene to Mr. Max Stanger on Sunday, June 18, 1916. Rev. S. Seldman officiated.

VINCETT—COHEN. — On Sunday, June 18, 1916, Miss Hattie Cohen to Mr. Mark Vincentt. Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel officiated.

WARSHAUER—RIESS.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riess, of 1989 Washington avenue, Bronx, announce the marriage of their daughter, Anna E. to Alexander Warshauer, on Sunday, June 25, 1916, at the Seventy-second Street Temple. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony, assisted by Cantor S. Baum.

BIRTHS.

HERLITZER.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. I. Herlitzer (nee Dora Margulies), a daughter, on June 21, 1916.

MOSKOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Moskowitz, of 544 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son on Thursday, June 15, 1916.

IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

AHAWATH CHESED (Brooklyn).—Rabbi Samuel Buchler will preach his concluding sermon for this season Sabbath morning. Subject, "Ceremonies as Common Law."

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE (East Broadway).—Rabbi Moses Eckstein, of Hoboken, N. J., will be the speaker at the services this evening.

SHAARI ZEDEK (West 118th street) —Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel preaches Sabbath morning on "The Religious Atmosphere Hovering Over Our Country Homes."

C. C. N. Y. Menorah Society.

The academic year just come to a close has witnessed a great stride forward in the development of the College of the City of New York Menorah activities and in the establishment of the society as a potent element in collegiate activities. The true meaning of the Menorah has been brought to the attention of the student-body in such a manner that the former indifference has almost entirely given way to an active interest—or, at least, to a warm sympathy—for the Menorah idea.

The past year has been the banner year as far as actual Menorah work accomplished is concerned. While the lectures and the forums were conducted along practically the same lines as hitherto, it was the study circles which constituted by far the most important and most distinctive of C. C. N. Y. Menorah activities. It is only within the past year that the idea of the study circles was developed, and they have proven so successful that almost every other Menorah Society in the country has followed our example and adopted the study circle as the chief activity of the society.

At the College of the City of New York every Menorah member is expected to attend at least one hour a week at a study circle. In the study circles a group of not more than ten members comes together once a week for one hour, and discusses or studies some subject which that group has chosen. The circles are conducted by the members themselves with one of their number as leader. During the year fourteen circles were conducted weekly in this way.

In connection with the study circles the Menorah Library has proved of inestimable value to the members, since it enabled them to get the material for the study circles without recourse to the public libraries. During the year the library has been enlarged to almost double its former size, and consists now of several hundred volumes, including books on all aspects of Judaism. These books may be borrowed for a period of two weeks, subject to renewal by all Menorah members.

Through the generosity of Hon. Abram I. Elkus the society has been enabled to offer the sum of $100 for the best essay on any phase of Jewish life. The results of the competition are shortly to be announced.

The new administration is preparing plans to continue and further develop the splendid work accomplished during the past year.

Sisterhood Opens Public Playground.

On Monday afternoon, June 26, the Sisterhood of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue opened a public playground at the corner of Essex and Broome streets, for the use of the neighborhood. The property has been loaned to the Sisterhood by the Police Department, and the playground has been equipped by Mr. Henry S. Hendricks, president of the Junior League of the Sisterhood.

At this meeting Mr. Peterson, of the Police Department, and six sergeants of the district attended the meeting and spoke on the use of the playground work.

The Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool, the Hon. N. Taylor Phillips, Mr. Mayer M. Swaab, Jr., and Mrs. Mortimer M. Menken, president of the Sisterhood, also made addresses.

The equipment was purchased and put in place through the efforts of the chairman of the Sisterhood's House Committee, Miss M. Rosina Samuel and Mrs. J. Levy, resident workers of the Neighborhood House, 86 Orchard street.

Mr. J. de A. Benyunes, the chairman of Religious Work, led the children of the Sisterhood's Talmud Torah schools for religious and patriotic songs. Each one carried a flag, and there was dancing by groups from the Neighborhood House. The playground will be supervised daily by a corps of trained college boys and girls after school hours.

Zionist Council of Greater New York.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Zionist Council of Greater New York was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Morris Rothenberg, president of the council, on Monday, June 26. Mr. Isaac Carmel was elected secretary of the council.

Mr. Carmel was the organizer of the Order Sons of Zion, and he was very successful in his work for this organization. He possesses executive ability and he is also a good speaker, and it is the hope of the present council that he will be able to establish Zionist organizations in all corners of this great and vast Jewish community.

Where Reform Fails.

For the ensuing three months I expect to be preached to and not to be preaching myself. This expectation may, perhaps, be a little too sanguine, in view of the kind hospitality and the patient forebearing which the Atlantic City Temple manifests in its dealings with visiting summer rabbis. The pulpit of this congregation is placed generously at the disposal of the preachers from other parts of the land. The chance to display eloquence and erudition is open to every rabbinical summer guest. As the Central Conference of American Rabbis is scheduled to hold its session in the nearby resort, Wildwood, the likelihood is great that there will be no dearth of rabbinical illumination in this region in the near future.

Were I one of the directors of this congregation I should institute a Min'hah service in addition to the evening and morning services now conducted every Sabbath. This would increase the opportunity for profiting by the presence of the great preachers. The attendance at the services here, as a rule, are very good. But it is not the "native" who furnish the larger contingent. Most of the worshippers are transients. As the number of visitors is as yet not considerable, last Sabbath the vacant pews outnumbered by far the rows of such as were occupied.

Be it recorded here that conservative Judaism is considerably in evidence hereabouts. More than a score of hotels and boarding houses display over their portals the reassuring legend that the food therein provided is kosher. Butcher shops with similar devices and advertising over door and on window are not scarce. Ocular evidence abounds, then, here that Western impiety is not as flagrant in this region as it is in its own Godforsaken haunts. How far this tendency to be loyal to the habits and views and the gastronomy of the fathers goes it is not possible for a stray observer to determine. But there is sufficient ground for the suspicion that as many other boisterous professions, so this ostensible adherence to traditional law is not very strenuously supported and borne out by action. If word were the ultimate test indeed liberal Judaism, as we understand it at home, could not claim recognition in this latitude.

I repeat what I believe I recorded last year as the sum of my observations. Reform as here taught and understood has naught in common with our interpretation of Judaism and its historical content. Under the usurped designation reform or liberal, views are advanced that are purloined from our neighbors' theology. Small wonder that the thinking few reject this caricature, and have for the movement, which seemingly stands for it, only contempt. This fact more than any other explains why conservative Judaism so called is in such high favor with the prominent leaders of seaside Jewry.—EMIL G. HIRSCH, *in Reform Advocate.*

Edmund Burke Feldman, son of the late Professor Ephraim Feldman, of the Hebrew Union College, has made a most enviable record for himself in the scientific department of the University of Cincinnati. He had the highest average, covering the entire course of four years in the engineering college, and was winner of the Dean Schneider prize for the best essay in the engineering department. Upon his graduation on June 10 he was offered a fellowship in engineering, valued at $500, by Dean Schneider. He was elected to membership in Tau Beta Pi, the honorary engineering fraternity.

Judge Brandeis.

The warmest congratulations will be tendered by Jews to their co-religionsist, the Hon. Louis D. Brandeis, who has now definitely attained the splendid distinction of judge of the United States Supreme Court. At the same time the appointment will cause a very natural feeling of pride among our people, and a feeling of even increased regard for the great State which has set yet another impressive example in the realm of human rights and civic equality. We do not forget that Mr Brandeis has reached his present position in spite of some inevitable opposition. Nor can we be quite oblivious of the fact that he has achieved this signal honor without in the least shedding his Jewish sympathies. On the contrary, he is at this very moment in charge of the Zionist movement in the United States, having taken it under his care at a moment when the world-war, with its cross-currents, threatened the Jewish Nationalist endeavors with shipwreck. The significance of this remarkable spectacle—the leader of Jewish Nationalism sitting in the Supreme Court of the United States—will not be lost upon Jews the world over, and requires no emphasizing. And all we need do here is to pay our tribute of admiration to the republic—and not least to President Wilson, by whose nomination the Judge holds his high office. We should be less than human did we fail to remember that in the two great English-speaking States at this moment one Jew has a seat in the Supreme Court of the United States, while another occupies the post of Lord Chief Justice. Everybody who cares for the cause of human progress will draw the only possible conclusion from that splendid fact—and not least in its relation to the great struggle between two civilizations which still bends the world in strife and sorrow.—London (Eng.) *Jewish Chronicle.*

Former Reichstag Deputy Dr. Arthur Mahler died in Vienna on April 22. The deceased was instructor in classic archaeology at the German University of Prague. In 1907 he was elected a member of the Reichstag as a Jewish Nationalist, and received the support of the Zionists and also of the Ruthenians. During recent years Dr. Mahler lived in Vienna and contributed largely to the local press on political questions.

THE HEBREW STANDARD
America's Leading Jewish Family Paper

[illegible]

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[illegible] Shingareff's speech in the Russian Duma early last March gave an [illegible] picture of unfortunate Russian conditions existing at that time. These may best be described by stating that the general maladministration of government, the positive [illegible] made by the army commissariat in short, all the numerous evils in political and social life which have made Russia a byword for graft and venality, have been foisted without just cause or reason upon the Russian Jews. We do not imagine that M. Shingareff's burning words had any immediate effect; for this the trouble to which he referred is too deep-seated. But he was completely justified in calling attention to the matter; only by a broad and thoroughgoing publicity can any improvement be produced.

THE PRESIDENTIAL RESIGNATION

W[illegible]

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible] claiming fellowship in the House of Israel.

* * *

[illegible] Judge Sulzberger's [illegible] address to the graduating class at the recent commencement exercises of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America is deservedly receiving a great deal of publicity. Perhaps this fact is due to the idea [illegible] advanced on behalf of the Yiddish dialect which so many Jews now frown upon or affect to despise. Yet we do not understand Judge Sulzberger to have wished these new rabbis [illegible] and deliberately to seek to arrest the inevitable decline of Yiddish among the young generation of our people born and nurtured in our soil, to whom English is their mother-tongue. His plea for the Yiddish was forceful and direct, and he wisely pointed out its uses in staying the loss of religious [illegible] which oftentimes supervenes upon the transfer of Jews from their strongly Jewish environment in Russia to their less emphatic Jewish environment in America. The young rabbis have a new spiritual mission to achieve, and they must acquit themselves creditably of the task devolving upon them by all the useful and appropriate means at their command. In this view then Yiddish has an unusual importance and Mr. Sulzberger properly stressed this aspect of the problem. And we may refer to the attention of every rabbi of all who exercise ministerial functions from the East to the West and from the North to the South in this broad country of ours, the concluding words of this admirable discourse. They should be pondered, and pondered carefully, by all to whom Judaism and the Jewish name are dear. They read as follows:

> Look neither to the right nor to the left, but follow the true path without tremor and without swerving.
>
> [illegible] to see that the new generation will remain true to our ancient inheritance. In doing so, you must never forget that the world in which it lives is larger and wider than that of its immediate forebears; that petty local aims must be replaced by the nobler and freer views of our prophets and rabbis, and that the highest ideals of American citizenship are entirely consistent with the exercise of a man of religious duties. Indeed, it is our glory that the zeal for religious liberty was the main source of the aspirations and travails which laid the foundations of the Republic.

HIDDEN POSSIBILITIES

[illegible]

[illegible]

D[illegible]

[illegible] treasures [illegible] toward sweet living paths [illegible]

[illegible] the promise [illegible] implanted in the human race? What is all this [illegible] struggle for civilization—for human betterment—extending over ages and worlds, but the tenacious attempt on the part of man of drawing forth the hidden possibilities of the world he lives in, and of his own nature that is constantly developing under the insistent pressure of world-forces? If the primitive man were resuscitated in our midst, would he recognize in our achievements the materialization of his own vague yearnings? Would he feel that all we have accomplished lay slumbering once within his own bosom? And would he join with us in the hope that still greater things are yet to surge upward from deep-lying sources?

Man's hope is eternal because his possibilities are endless. Our journey is long and weary, but we walk over hidden treasures. You ask, How are we to bring to light all these slumbering riches? The answer is, By faith alone—by faith in the higher things of life, by faith in the overflowing abundance and unfailing generosity of life, by faith in the artist hands of the God of life. Can we not feel that the fingers of God are constantly upon us—as if we were an instrument of divine harmonies—calling forth ever new notes out of the resonant chords of our heart? Guided by faith in God, we can perhaps do a great deal to promote actively our higher development; but is this not the biggest thing we can do, so to educate our natures that the Master-Musician may have His way with us, so to educate our natures that we may feel the thrilling touch of the mysterious Hand of God, so to educate our natures that we may reward the swaying of the bow with the singing of the strings?

Life's great law is that nothing worth while lies on the surface. We may dig for the treasure, but gently God does most of the digging for us, bringing into our lives numerous surprises. The day comes, perhaps in our mid-career, or at the end of our course, when we are granted the blessedness of a true retrospection. It is then that with larger wisdom we own that these divine surprises have exceeded our just expectations. Much more has been brought to light than we dared hope for: the men we met, the experiences we underwent, the self-revelations of our own spirit—all the ineffable depth and daring of existence—are just too wonderful for paltry words.

JOEL BLAU.

ARE YOU DOING YOUR DUTY?

An open letter from Mr. Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, of the funds for Jewish War Sufferers, to all the Jews of America.

We, the Jews of America, are the only ones to whom the millions of our unhappy co-religionists in the war zone can stretch forth their hands, and beg for pity, and help in order to obtain bread; their previous cries were heard, and their present, and future needs are serious problems with which we are confronted.

The Joint Distribution Committee, consisting of the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee, and the People's Relief Committee, represents American Jewry of all classes and walks in life, orthodox and reform, capitalists and laboring classes.

As chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, which is the clearing house of the three committees, I take pleasure in expressing my sincerest appreciation to each of these committees, and to every individual contributor through whose efforts to swell the fund for Jewish War Sufferers, we have been able to alleviate in part the awful calamities of our co-religionists in the war zone.

Up to this time the contributions have been generous, yet I grieve to report that the donations from all the three committees during the past few months have fallen off considerably, although the demands from the crying suppliants abroad are becoming more pressing and the necessity daily grows greater and more urgent.

A most gruesome communication has just come into the hands of the Joint Distribution Committee from Dr. S. Nathanson, of Warsaw. Over 17,000 children of tender age, under fourteen years, are naked and barefoot, without a rag on their backs, suffering appalling hunger and thirst, and other almost inconceivable privations. They look to us for help.

Similar sad conditions exist in every portion of the war zone, and we in America must not and dare not permit our generous donations to cease while the great catastrophe still rages over our afflicted co-religionists.

May I beg most earnestly that all the Chevras and societies throughout our country, who have collected money for the war sufferers, kindly send their money to the respective committees, or to the Joint Distribution Committee, at its central office, 52 William street, where it will immediately be sent through a commission of American citizens to the needy ones abroad. The contributing society or individual may, if it is so desired, suggest a particular place for distribution of its donation, and the committee will be very glad indeed to follow all instructions.

The time has come, in my judgment, when the Joint Distribution Committee must be able to know well in advance what funds will be placed at its disposal, so that it can systematically arrange for distribution of relief moneys abroad. The best plan thus far suggested and adopted at our last meeting is that of Mr. Morris Engelman—that every city throughout the nation should be required to raise a certain specified sum each month. Every one would thus be able to undertake a task of such proportion as its financial condition may warrant. In order to avoid every possibility of duplication, a uniform receipt will be issued by the three committees, indorsed by the Joint Distribution Committee. This will still leave it open to every one to forward his contribution to any particular committee he chooses. But as the Joint Distribution Committee will be a clearing house for all such receipts, every one will know that his money has reached the central office and that his contribution has been properly recorded, thus leaving no suspicion of our having evaded a self-imposed moral obligation.

In this manner duplication of appeals and expenses will be avoided.

In order to give the general public an idea of the great work accomplished by the Joint Distribution Committee, it is proper to state that in Russia for general relief funds, there are 349 points of distribution; in Poland, within German occupation, there are over 300 committees; in Palestine local committees chosen by our three committees here in America are distributing funds under the supervision of the United States consuls; in Tunis, Morocco, Algiers, Turkey other than Palestine, Switzerland, everywhere where our people are suffering because of the war, we are in constant communication with prominent local Jews who are co-operating with the United States consuls wherever possible to ameliorate the plight of the war victims.

In Russia.—There has been forwarded thus far to Russia the sum of $1,538,315.06 in the way of general relief and direct remittances. Of the latter there have thus far been sent 6,838, each of which represents the amount forwarded by some one in this country for the relief of designated relative or friend in the war zone. Each person who receives such a remittance is required to sign a receipt, which is returned to us at our Remittance Bureau in room 705, 52 William street, where the remitter is notified to call and look at the receipt of his payee. At the time of this writing, a new batch of over 200 receipts has just came in, making in round numbers about 2,200 receipts in our possession, showing that almost one-third of the remittances have actually reached the hands for which they were intended. We have every reason to believe that in Russia, as well as in other portions of the war zone, more payments than those for which we have received the payees' receipts have been effected, but until we receive the payees' signatures showing that the designated money has been delivered, we do not notify the remitters in this country that payment has been effected.

In Poland within German Hands.—There has been sent thus far to occupied territories in Germany the sum of $1,337,999.52 in the way of general relief and of direct remittances. Of the latter, 4,576 have thus far gone forward, for which we have secured up to the present writing over 2,500 receipts signed by the payees, showing that more than half of the remittances have thus far reached the hands for which they were intended.

In Austro-Hungary and Galicia and the occupied territory within Austrian hands there has been thus far sent forward the sum of $922,519.34 in the way of general relief and direct remittances.

In Palestine.—There has been sent thus far to Palestine the sum of $375,722.72 in the way of general relief and direct remittances, of which latter number we have 1,103, for which we have thus far received 236 receipts, showing that about one-fifth of the payments have actually been effected.

In Greece and Turkey other than Palestine there was sent thus far the sum of $124,510 in the way of general relief and direct remittances, of which the latter amount to sixteen in number.

In addition to the relief which was afforded in the above fashion—that is, by means of money collected for the general fund and forwarded to the various sections of the war zone in the installments designated—and in addition to the relief afforded by transmitting on behalf of individuals in this country such sums as they have for the amelioration of their relatives and friends, the Joint Distribution Committee is rendering invaluable service in locating for people in this country their relatives, many of whom were driven from their original places of residence, and who could not have been located by the anxious inquirers here without the excellent machinery of the Joint Distribution Committee.

In addition to locating refugees and others in the war zone, the Joint Distribution Committee has also made searches throughout the country on behalf of people abroad who send to the Joint Distribution Committee only the vaguest details—all they have in their possession—concerning the names, occupations and possible addresses of people in this country to whom they can turn for succor.

It is our intention, after the war is over and normal conditions again prevail, to publish a book containing a detailed account of our work, in which will appear the names of those who have made this work possible.

Very truly yours,
FELIX M. WARBURG,
Chairman Joint Distribution Committee.

Dr. Friedenwald's Rejoinder.

Baltimore, Md., June 25, 1916.

Louis Marshall, Esq., President and Dr. Cyrus Adler, Chairman, Executive Committee, the American Jewish Committee.

Gentlemen: I have received your reply to my letter of resignation from the American Jewish Committee. It is useless to discuss now just what was said at the "Conference of Presidents" concerning the relation between a meeting held at my home and the formation of the American Jewish Committee. It is likewise needless to explain to you that the demands of my profession are such as make my attendance on meetings out of town difficult and at times impossible. That I have, however, made earnest endeavors to prevent a breach is well known to you. Your insinuations on that score are most unfair. I shall make no denial of statements which you attribute to me, but which you do not find in my letter of resignation, nor shall I follow you in the use of invectives which I abhor even when indulged in by officers of the American Jewish Committee.

You have explained at length the recent service of the committee in securing planks in the party platforms, expressing the hope of obtaining equal rights for all after the war is over. You have, however, failed to indicate that the sole power to which you owe this influence is that of the great body of American Jews; in spite of this, however, the committee has deliberately closed its ears to popular demands.

You cannot have seriously meant that "you and your new-found associates . . . seem to have fallen into the strange error of supposing that the people on whose behalf we are concerned in the present crisis live in the United States." We know but too well that "it is the people who suffer in the war zone and who live in lands of oppression whom we desire to rescue." I am surprised that you should have made such a statement. Entertaining such views, however, explains your attitude.

You reiterate again that "your new-found associates, some of whom have but recently discovered that they were Jews," etc. It should be below the dignity of the officers of the American Jewish Committee, to speak in this disparaging manner of the one to whom this refers. As Jews interested in the welfare of our people, we should rejoice that at the zenith of a life of service to the people of the United States, he has placed himself, his wisdom, his idealism, his wonderful power, in the service of his people.

You may desire comfort from the fact that "never has a whisper been heard that they (the people who suffer in the war zone and who live in lands of oppression) repudiate or even criticize the American Jewish Committee or its work." Is it not possible that they do not know that an American Jewish Committee exists? But they do know that they have millions of brothers and sisters in these United States. To *them* they look for sympathy and help, to *them* their cries of despair have gone out. It is they who form the "overwhelming masses—the unorganized masses which have so long been silent." And it is this same body of American Jews which has been trying to answer, trying to aid. The American Jewish Committee refused to permit them to participate in its councils. The leaders of the American Jewish Committee looked with contempt upon their efforts to find expression in meetings and in conferences, when they should have welcomed with joy the participation of a large part of American Jewry in the solution of the gravest problem that the Jewish people has faced.

I am unwilling to believe that "a majority of the members of the American Jewish Committee" will subscribe to the charge you make against me of "an ignoble shirking of individual and communal duty and a betrayal of Judaism and of common humanity." But I am ready to place my cause before a higher tribunal, the Jewish people of this country.

In conclusion I must reject the insinuation, twice made in your letter, of a design to destroy the American Jewish Committee. Had I had this desire I should have regarded any effort as needless. For no action could have been more effective in destroying the influence of the American Jewish Committee than that of its leaders in their insistent rejection of popular support.

Very truly yours,
HARRY FRIEDENWALD.

An Open Letter to the Conference in Session Assembled at Wildwood, N. J., Anent the Harmonization of Civil and Religious Marriage Laws.

The report of Dr. Simon, to be presented at this year's conference with a view to harmonizing civil and religious marriage laws, will of a certainty effect a schism in Israel if the intimation in his last year's paper—for they cannot be styled recommendations—are carried into effect. Much as his paper last year—so his report this year—appears to be an individual effort, not representing the committee on civil and religious marriage laws, in so far as Dr. Simon's name does not appear in the list of names under the caption of committeemen. Thus his opinions cannot represent the view of the conference. Should his views of last year be incorporated in his this year's report, it would mean a break with the Holiness Code, Leviticus, chapter 18, for almost 3,000 years Israel's particular pride. This Holiness Code is admitted by the very best critics to be the quintessence of priestly work. It was the result of long meditation, and has never been challenged or altered in Israel's long history. No conference, however radical, has ever set it aside. Neither the Breslau conference in 1846 nor the synod at Leipzig in 1869, nor that of Augsburg in 1871 have in the remotest deviated from it. All stood by it. Israel's last pride as a religion would be gone with the alteration of the Holiness Code. This section was so much thought of that it was always read on a Yom Kippur afternoon as a caution for sex discipline and as a token of Israel's protest against unschooled forms of living. Throughout its long history the code has stood as a remarkable monument to Israel's ideals of purity.

On page 381 of the Conference Year Book, 1915, Dr. Simon intimates that the law preventing a brother-in-law from marrying a sister-in-law, whether she has or has not a child, should be abrogated. Dr. Simon misses the real point, which he may find in Dr. Mielziner's book on "Marriage and Divorce," a classic and a standard work. Dr. Simon bases his point on Dr. Kohler's, who dubiously leans toward the abrogation of this law, on the score that the Levirate marriage was allowed. However, on page 57, Dr. Mielziner explicity says in his book that Haliza was to be preferred, "because it was considered doubtful whether he who marries his brother's widow with other than the purest motives is not actually committing incest." In fine, Jewish sentiment now, as in Talmudic times, is against the Levirate marriage, and Haliza was really a protest against marriage.

Thus Judaism in spirit was wholly against any infringement of the Levitical law prohibiting the marriage of a brother-in-law to a sister-in-law, whether she has or has not any children.

The other changes with reference to this code which Dr. Simon contemplates making are no less subversive of Israel's religious spirit and that splendid system that has given us vitality for many centuries. This code has stood as a bond of unity in the household of Israel. With conditions as they beset the household of Israel now, with the slow but sure process of assimilation going on, it would be nothing short of suicidal to weaken these laws. Then, for whom shall these changes be made? They who break with these laws are less than one in a hundred thousand. And shall the laws in the whole household of Israel be changed for the sake of one or two exceptions.

So this is a word of caution to Dr. Simon, who, for the sake of one or two, would set aside moral standards that have served millions of Jews and that still continue as a bond of unity between Jews in every land, whatever their shade of religious opinion.

* *

Congress Executive Declines A. J. C. Invitation.

A meeting of the Executive Organization Committee for an American Jewish Congress was held in the offices of Mr. Nathan Straus, Aeolian Hall Building, on Thursday, June 22, the first session being held in the afternoon and the second in the evening. Justice Louis D. Brandeis presided, and among those present were members from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Newark, Washington, Chicago and Madison, Wis.

The secretary presented a report of the recent activities of the organization and of correspondence carried on with various affiliated and unaffiliated organizations. A communication was presented from the American Jewish Committee and other organizations which had called a conference for July 16 to consider the question of Jewish rights and of the holding of a congress. After a lengthy discussion, in which most of the members took part, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the invitation of the American Jewish Committee and other organizations to this body to attend a conference to be held at the Hotel Astor on July 16 be declined.

2. That it is the sense of this meeting that no organization affiliated with the congress organization be officially represented at the said conference.

3. That it is the sense of this body that we regret the action of any organizations that have already voted to send delegates to the conference, and we hope that such organizations will rescind their decisions.

4. That the American Jewish Committee and other organizations be notified further, in answer to their invitation, that a committee of three has been appointed by this organization, which will be ready to attend their conference, if invited, to lay before the delegates there assembled the views of this organization.

Rabbi Rosenthal Re-elected.

At the June meeting of Washington Heights Congregation (508-510 West 161st street), Rabbi Moses Rosenthal was re-elected unanimously with an increase in salary. This is the fourth year of the rabbi's work in this community, and since his call to the position considerable progress has been made.

An Unusual Rabbi.

Rabbi Joel Blau, of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, will not take a vacation during the ensuing summer, and will deliver a sermon every Sabbath morning. The congregation is now holding services at Leslie Hall, in New York city.

In view of the fact that the majority of rabbis recreate during the summer months, and that many of the synagogues are closed or else hold only brief perfunctory formal services, the action of Rabbi Blau may be regarded as unusual.

We conceive that Rabbi Blau takes his course from choice. Thus viewing it, the subject becomes interesting, insofar as it applies to the wisdom of the self-denial implied by thus refusing a vacation.

The conception of vacation to men of the ministry is that the relaxation better fits them for thinking and for doing.

Frankly, this theory might with equal justice fit to any man or woman in any field of labor.

We would be the last to deny any man, least of all a rabbi, the rest or recreation that he doubtless has deserved in many instances.

The only question that could be raised is whether a rabbi should have an extended vacation of all summer if his congregation needs his services.

In mercantile life the question is no problem, for either others perform the duties of the temporary absentee or the worker does not go.

The rabbi, as a rule, expects his summer rest. The voluntary devotion to his post throughout the summer by Rabbi Blau is therefore worthy of comment. We do not think he will have many imitators. From the *Modern View*, St. Louis, Mo.

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Darioles of Poultry or Game.

Six oz. minced game or poultry, 1 gill brown sauce, 1 tablespoonful breadcrumbs, 1 egg, chopped tongue, truffles and mushroom, salt and pepper, brown sauce, a little wine and red currant jelly. Well grease 8 small dariole moulds, and sprinkle 4 with the chopped tongue, and 4 with the truffles or mushroom. Mix the other ingredients well together, season it, and fill the lined moulds. Cover with greased paper and steam for 15 to 20 minutes. Serve with brown sauce, flavored with red currant jelly and a little wine.

Egg Plants with Anchovies.

Remove the stems from some aubergines, split them in halves and cut the inside of each half in 4 or 5 places lengthways; season these spaces with pepper, salt, chopped shallot and parsley. Steep some neat fillets of anchovy in olive oil, then place one in each incision, brush the aubergines over with oil, sprinkle the top with browned breadcrumbs, and place them on a greased tin in the oven for about 20 minutes. Place on a hot dish and garnish with parsley.

Cauliflower a la Varenne.

Trim a cauliflower and place it in salt and water for 1 hour; then put it in a saucepan of cold water with a pinch of salt, bring it to the boil, rinse the cauliflower and put it again in boiling water seasoned with salt to boil till tender. Cut it in pieces, place it in the center of a hot dish, pour parsley sauce over and garnish with braised carrots or a macedoine of vegetables, placing the cut up stalks of the cauliflower in the center.

Boiled Green Peas.

Shell the peas just before they are required; put them into a saucepan with just enough boiling water to cover them, a sprig of mint, a little salt, and 1 teaspoonful sugar; boil them till tender (about 15 to 20 minutes) with the lid off the saucepan; when done, drain, add a little pepper and a small piece of clarified dripping, and serve at once.

White Cabbage Salad.

One firm hard white cabbage, oil, vinegar, salt, pepper. Remove the outer leaves of the cabbage, wash it thoroughly and shred it finely with a sharp knife. Mix with it a proper proportion of oil, vinegar, salt and pepper, turn it over a few times till well mixed, and serve. Red cabbage salad is made in the same way.

Stewed Leeks.

Trim, peel and clean the leeks, cutting off most of the green part, and lay them in water for about 1 hour; cook them in boiling water and a little salt for 20 to 30 minutes; drain from the water, and dish them up, covering them with white sauce, well flavored with salt and cayenne.

Stewed Globe Artichokes.

Cut the artichokes into quarters, scrape out the inside and trim the leaves about half. Fry the pieces in oil with a shallot chopped fine, until it is all a light brown, season with pepper and salt. Add bones or pieces of cold meat and enough good stock to cover, and let them stew till tender. Take out the pieces of artichoke and strain the sauce over them in the dish. The sauce should be thick and dark brown. Take the lid off the stew-pan some time before serving to let it boil down, otherwise the sauce will be thin and watery.

Roast Goose, Apple Sauce.

One goose, sage and onions, clarified fat, brown sauce, apple sauce. Have a goose trussed for roasting, stuff it with sage and onions, and fasten it up with a skewer or string; rub it well over with clarified fat, wrap it in a greased paper and put it to roast or bake for ¾ hour or more, according to size. Place it on a hot dish, remove the paper, skewers and strings, and serve with some thin brown sauce and compote of apples or apple sauce.

Much of the flavor of really good coffee is lost to the housewife through purchasing in quantities and then having it get stale on her. This can be obviated by using Ernst's Special Coffee, put up by F. Ernst & Son, Section N., No. 3 (Fulton street side) Washington Market, which is also on sale at their branch establishment, 792 Westchester avenue, Bronx. They roast their coffees fresh every hour, and thus enable the purchaser to take a limited quantity and overcome the risk of it getting stale. "Ernst's Special" is sold at the nominal price of 19 cents per pound or five pounds for 90 cents; the sellers warrant it to be the equal of most coffees sold elsewhere for 30 cents. Their teas usually sold at 60 cents are retailed at 35 cents per pound, or three pounds for $1, and while these prices may seem ridiculously low, yet a trial will convince you of the excellence of the teas and coffee sold by Messrs. F. Ernst & Son.—Adv.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

To keep an open pail of paint fresh stir it well to dissolve all the oil, then fill up the pail with water. When the paint is again needed for use pour off the water.

Imitation frosted glass is made by dissolving in a little hot water as much epsom salts as it will absorb. Paint the glass with the water while it is warm.

To remove slight scratches from plate glass, clean first the injured surface by rubbing it with a pad of cotton wool. Then cover the pad with a layer of cotton velvet, well charged with a fine rouge, and this when rubbed over the surface, will not only remove the scratches, but will also add a new luster to the glass.

Salt, slightly moistened, will remove stains left in the bottom of teacups, but as the salt will scratch a delicate china, in this case it is wiser to use powdered whiting, which is equally efficacious.

If the housekeeper is unable to obtain a regular brush for cleaning polished floors, a substitute can be made by covering an ordinary broom with a soft muslin bag. For sweeping rooms that are covered with matting, dampen the bag.

When cleaning oilcloth, put two tablespoonfuls of turpentine into the bucket of water, and the result will be that the oilcloth will look much brighter.

When any basket chairs require cleaning, scrub them well with a coarse brush and water that is strongly saturated with salt. Then dry with soft cloth. Salt not only cleans wicker-work, but prevents it from turning yellow. Straw matting may be most successfully cleaned in the same way.

When washing greasy dishes, etc., use a few drops of ammonia in the water instead of soda.

Boot polish which has become dry can be successfully softened with a few drops of turpentine.

Salmon Souffle.

Beat one egg. Add one cupful of milk, the contents of a small can of salmon, one and one-fourth cupfuls of cracker crumbs, and pepper and salt to taste. Mix thoroughly and turn into a casserole. Drop three or four small pieces of butter on top. Bake about fifteen minutes in a moderate oven.

Boiled Endive.

Parboil sharply in salted water for 20 minutes, then drain, rinse, dry, chop, and stew or simmer for 20 to 30 minutes in stock.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. H. Speigel, of 9 Livingston place is stopping at Arverne, L. I.

* * *

Mr. David Meyers, of 59 East Ninety-third street, is at Long Branch, N. J.

* * *

Mr. L. Spectorsky and family, of 55 West 110th street, are at Arverne, L. I.

* * *

Rabbi M. S. Margolis and family, of 1225 Madison avenue, are at Belmar, N. J.

* * *

Mr. Ph. Epstein and family, of 201 West 120th street, are at Arverne, L. I.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hecht, of 166 East Ninety-fifth street, are at Tannersville, N. Y.

* * *

Mrs. Sol L. Kaye and daughter will spend the summer at the Sagamore, Long Lake, N. Y.

* * *

Mr. Jacob Meadow and family, of 325 West Ninety-third street, are at Sea Cliff, L. I.

* * *

Mr. Paul Hellinger and family, of 57 East Ninetieth street, are at Far Rockaway, L. I.

* * *

Mr. J. Lichtenfels and family, of 411 East 140th street, will spend the summer at Skowhegan, Me.

* * *

Mr. Abr. Levy and family, of 557 Fifth street, Brooklyn, are at Cottage Place, Long Branch, N. J.

* * *

Mrs. Theresa Dworetsky, of 559 West 141st street, is spending the summer at Bradley Beach, N. J.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob D. Cohen and family are summering at 7 North Wavecrest avenue, Arverne, L. I.

* * *

Mr. William C. Rittenberg, of 5 West Ninety-first street, will spend the summer at Far Rockaway, L. I.

* * *

Mr. A. C. Zinke and family, of 129 West Ninety-seventh street, are at Far Rockaway, L. I., for the summer.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Glass, of 161 West Eighty-sixth street, will spend the summer at Eisenberg's, Wave Crest, L. I.

* * *

Mrs. Burnstine and family, of 655 West 160th street, are at the Scarboro Hotel, Long Branch, N. J.

* * *

Mr. Herman Frank, of 2 West 120th street, is at the Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Aschheim, of 51 East Eighty-sixth street, are at Eisenberg's, Wave Crest Manor, for the summer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. Hurewitz and family, of 2 West Eighty-eighth street, have left the city to spend the summer at Edgemere, L. I.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fischel and Rabbi and Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein will spend the summer at 381 Saires avenue, Long Branch, N. J.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. David Berg and family, of 128 East Seventy-ninth street, are occupying their cottage at Westwood avenue, Long Branch, N. J.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Clark, of 16 East Ninety-third street, will spend the summer at their cottage, Beach Seventy-fourth street, Arverne, L. I., and will have for guests for the entire season their children, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Nathan and son.

* * *

Last Sabbath Master Henry Felenstein was Bar-Mitzvah at the Ohab Zedek Synagogue, and in honor of the event his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Felenstein, gave a family dinner at their residence, No. 70 Lenox avenue. The affair was catered by Mr. H. B. Grossman. On Sunday afternoon there was a reception which was largely attended.

* * *

On Tuesday, June 27, 1916, Miss Florence Michelman was married to Mr. Irving L. Koden at the Vienna, Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson officiating. The bride was attended by Mrs. Abner S. Werblin, as matron of honor, and the Misses Sylvia Michelman and Helen Crystal as flower girls. Mr. Abner S. Werblin was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Koden left for a Western trip, and on their return will reside in New York city.

* * *

Among those registered for the season at Wolfson's, Arverne, L. I., are: Mr. and Mrs. I. Ozdoba and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Zeltz and family, Messrs. S. Lisk and brother, their mother and the Misses Lisk; Mr. and Mrs. L. Finkelstein and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bayer and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nowalk and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Geviz and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pomeranz and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ph. Rothenberg and family, Mrs. M. Bayer and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dykes, Mr. and Mrs. B. Githman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Samuels and family, Mr. and Mrs. N. Ginsburg and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Menos.

Unfair Stamp Legislation Vetoed in Massachusetts.

Thousands of women who are collectors of trading stamps and coupons, as well as merchants who are interested in the subject of premium advertising, both pro and con, will find food for thought in the action of the Legislature of that State in sustaining the Governor's veto of a bill which had for its purpose the elimination by excessive taxation of co-operative profit-sharing in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This action coming as it does at this time when premium giving is under "fire," is a pertinent indication of how inspired legislation directed toward the disintegration of premium-advertising is to be regarded in the future.

After this bill had been passed and was put up to the Governor for his signature, the attention of the Legislature was called to the fact that the bill created a preferential class. The Governor made this very clear in his message, as follows:

"While the reason is not apparent to me for permitting the issue and redemption of stamps by the same party and prohibiting the issue by one party and redemption by another, and while on first thought such a discrimination would appear to be in favor of the large trader and against the small one. Yet due deference to the action of the Legislature and to the investigations which preceded the passage of the act would lead me to waive doubts I might have upon that aspect of the subject in favor of the bill. It appears, however, to create a preferential class which should never be created without a very strong reason. The objection which constrains me to withhold my approval from the bill rests upon constitutional grounds."

The message explained that the State courts of Massachusetts have always upheld the legality of trading stamps and similar instruments. The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, holding certain anti-trading stamp legislation of certain States to be valid under the Federal Constitution, does not, he says, imply that these or other laws are necessarily valid under the individual State constitutions. The Supreme Court of each State has always been accepted as the final interpreter of its own Constitution.

It was pointed out that article 1 of the bill of Rights of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is quite different from the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and expresses the belief that the freedom of trade guaranteed by the bill of rights is quite obviously curtailed by the restrictions of the measure presented for approval.

The absolute fairness of this ruling is significant in that the proposed legislation was branded as obviously discriminative and while it is well within the province of the State to pass laws regulating any business, these laws must subscribe to the spirit and intent of the Constitution of that State.

Pauline Frederick, in the screen version of E. Phillip Oppenheim's novel, "The World's Great Snare," is the current feature at the Strand Theatre for the week of June 25. The Oppenheim story is one of the Wild West in the days of the gold fever, and is replete with thrilling scenes and dramatic incidents. A Max Figman comedy, called "Microbes," a scenic picture and a Mutt and Jeff comedy are also shown. The musical program for the week, aside from the overture and incidental music, includes Bruce Weyman, baritone, and Miss Autumn Hall, violinist.

Stewed Asparagus.

One bundle asparagus, white sauce, salt, pepper, and a grate of nutmeg. Clean the asparagus, scrape the stalks carefully, and remove all stringly fibres. Cut them into short lengths and put them into a stew-pan with sufficient thin white sauce over them to cover the pieces. Cook very slowly until tender; season with salt, pepper and a grate of nutmeg. Stir them gently occasionally to prevent them from burning. Serve hot.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

SUMMER RESORTS

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

Roumanian Jews Confer With B'nai B'rith Head.

At the request of Mr. Adolph Kraus, president of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, a committee of the American League of Roumanian Jews met him last Friday morning at the Hotel Astor, when Mr. Kraus informed them that he has received some important documents concerning conditions of the Jews in Roumania and suggestions for various plans of action in their behalf. For obvious reasons the documents cannot be published at present. In a letter, one of the leading Jews in Roumania states that organizations have been formed in France, Germany, Switzerland, and other countries, with the object of securing the emancipation of the Roumania Jews, and he urges that the Roumanian Jews in America do the same thing.

The American League of Roumanian Jews, which was recently organized for this purpose, will take up the question of bringing to the attention of the American public the condition of the Jews in Roumania, in the hope of enlisting their sympathy and interest in their behalf. The gravity of the situation is such that an immediate unification of all Roumanian elements and forces throughout this country becomes imperative.

The members of the committee present were: Dr. P. A. Siegelstein, Messrs. Louis Diamant, D. M. Hermalin, Charles I. Fleck, Leo Wolfson, Nathaniel Feldman, Edward Herbert, Herbert Salter and Leon Schwartz.

Annual Meeting of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, at Denver, Colo.

Sunday afternoon, June 18, was made memorable at the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives by the dedication of the William S. Friedman Building. Officers and trustees of the hospital from many States were present, as well as Jewish citizens of Denver and Christian representatives.

President Samuel Grabfelder, in the name of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, dedicated the original building of the hospital, to be known as the William S. Friedman Building, in honor of the distinguished services of Rabbi William S. Friedman during the past twenty-five years.

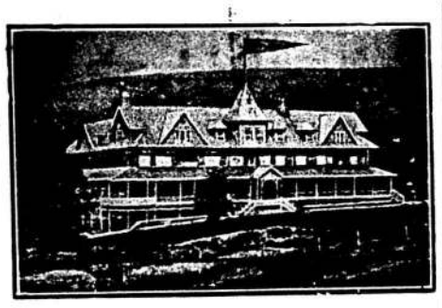
The annual meeting of the hospital was held on Monday, June 19, in the Joseph E. Shoenberg Memorial Building of the hospital. There was a large attendance at the meeting. Among those present were:

Lucius L. Solomons, of San Francisco, first vice-president of the Executive Committee of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith; Karl Votsburg, of St. Louis, president of District No. 2, Independent Order B'nai B'rith; Messrs. Sidney G. Kusworm, of Dayton, Ohio; Alfred A. Benisch, of Cleveland, Ohio, representatives of the B'nai B'rith.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Samuel Grabfelder, president, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Walter Freiberg, first vice-president, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. Dr. William S. Friedman, second vice-president, Denver, Colo.; David May, third vice-president, St. Louis, Mo.; Harmon August, fourth vice-president, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. S. Pisko, secretary, Denver, Colo.; Ben Altheimer, treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.

SUMMER RESORTS

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS



Jewish National Fund Bureau for America.

The following monies were received by the Jewish National Fund Bureau for America, 44 East Twenty-third street, New York, N. Y., during the period of June 1, 1915, to June 1, 1916:

For National Fund Collections	$35,802.69
For National Fund Boxes.....	8,715.05
For Golden Book.....	3,810.57
For Tree Donations.....	3,181.26
For National Fund Stamps...	3,009.94
For Dunam Land.....	300.51
For Voluntary Tax.....	281.18
For Yemonite Housing Fund.	125.00
For Co-operative Colonization Fund	86.30
For National Fund Telegrams	8.90
Total	$55,321.41

Young Judaeans of New York City Hold Annual Convention.

The Young Judaea clubs and district councils of New York city, at their annual convention, held on Sunday last at the Hebrew Technical Institute, decided upon a local Young Judaea organization. Previously this work was conducted by the national body. Sunday's deliberation resulted in a Young Judaea organization of New York, similar to State bodies existing in New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New York State. A constitution was drafted, to be presented to the national convention at Long Branch for ratification, and an executive committee of twenty was elected to be in charge of all local activity.

The convention opened with a leaders' session on Saturday evening, June 24, at the Central Jewish Institute, 125 East Eighty-fifth street. Two hundred leaders and prospective leaders were in attendance. Mr. Isaac Rosengarten, the president of the New York Leaders' Association, presided. Addresses were delivered by Dr. David de Sola Pool, the president, and by Mr. David Schneeberg, the executive secretary of Young Judaea. The aims and work of Young Judaea were explained and plans discussed for the coming year. Besides entertainng numbers, the evening's program included sociability and dancing. The business sessions of the convention opened on Sunday morning at the Hebrew Technical Institute, Ninth street and Stuyvesant place. Three sessions were held—morning, afternoon and evening—and were presided over by Mr. David Schneeberg. One hundred and fifty-eight delegates were in attendance, representing clubs from every section of the city. Reports were rendered by the district councils from Bronx, upper Manhattan, lower Manhattan, lower West Side, Williamsburg, Brownsville, Borough Park and Bath Beach. The reports showed the rapid growth of the movement during the year. There are now in New York city a total membership of 150 clubs affiliated with the national organization, totaling a membership of 2,500, ranging in age from thirteen to twenty-one years.

In addition, the councils reported a large number of other groups, conducting Young Judaea work under the supervision of district councils that have not as yet secured certificates of affiliation. Other reports were rendered bearing upon the formation of junior congregations, the formation of a senior league for older Young Judaea clubs, the formation of an athletic league to spread physical training among the members. One of the most important results of the year was the formation of Young Judaea centers in a number of congregations and other institutions throughout the city. This plan will be continued, with the hope of establishing similar centers at every congregation, Hebrew school and Jewish institution in the city.

The principal feature of the afternoon session was a declamation contest, in which each of the local councils entered one contestant. It proved a very interesting and exciting contest, and the judges arrived at their decision only after a prolonged discussion. Mr. Harry G. Fromberg, chairman of the board of judges, announced that Miss Sarah Jaffee, representing lower Manhattan, was awarded the first prize for a recitation in Hebrew, entitled "The Cup." A second prize was awarded to Miss Leah Vidaver, of the Bronx, for a recitation taken from the play of "Bath Zion," Esther Anapolsky, of Harlem, being awarded the third prize for a recitation, entitled "Israel." Mr. Morris Rothenberg presented the greetings of the Zionist Council of Greater New York and Rabbi Mayer Berlin that of Mizrachi. Greetings were also read from various leaders of the Zionist movement.

At the session held in the evening several important resolutions were adopted bearing upon Young Judaea's efforts in behalf of the Palestine Emergency Fund. It was decided that Young Judaea of New York pledge $5,000 to be colleced immediately in answer to an urgent call from the Provisional Zionist Committee. It was further decided that a special Emergency Fund Committee be appointed to continue these efforts during the coming year and that a recommendation be made to the National Convention at Long Branch that a similar committee be appointed at the convention to further such efforts throughout the country.

Another resolution was adopted after considerable discussion that the delegates to the Long Branch Convention be instructed that the minimum age of delegates be lowered from 16 to 13 years.

Following the adoption of the constitution, addresses were rendered by Mr. Sylvan Kohn, the president of the New Jersey State Organization, and Mr. Robert Kesselman, representing the Provisional Zionist Committee. The nomination committee then represented its report with the following recommendations: Borough Park, George Cohen; Bath Beach, Mrs. Kesselman; Brownsville, Eisenberg, Max Cohen, Frank Cohen; Williamsburg, Borowsky, Gribetz, Ehrlich; Lower Manhattan, Artz, Leon, Dr. Bril; Bronx, Benjamin Weiss, Miss Benjamin and Mr. Benjamin; Harlem, Mr. Zipper, Zetkin, Miss Hannah Levy. The names as recommended by the committee were unanimously elected. The meeting adjourned at 10:30, with the singing of "Hatikvah" and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

B'nai B'rith Has Executive Session.

The Executive Committee of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith concluded on Friday, June 23, a two-days' session held at the New York B'nai B'rith Headquarters, 2307 Broadway. There were present: President Adolf Kraus, of Chicago; Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C.; Lucius L. Solomons, of San Francisco; Jacob Furth, of St. Louis; Charles Hartman, of New York; Jacob Singer, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. E. N. Calisch, of Richmond, Va.; Philip Stein, of Chicago, and the executive secretary, A. B. Seelenfreund. The committee decided that the order would not participate in either the projected conference or congress to be held by various Jewish bodies, for the reason that as an international organization it would be unwise in the spirit of its constitution to commit the European membership to the action of an assemblage composed exclusively of American Jews. The important Jewish problems arising out of the oppression of the Jewish people in Russia and Roumania accentuated by the war conditions, received the earnest consideration of the committee, and resulted in the adoption of a plan which it is hoped will answer the call of all humane people for the granting of equal rights to Jews in the countries where they are now grievously oppressed. The plan is embodied in the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and will be promptly carried into execution:

"Resolved, That in furtherance of the organic principles set forth in its constitution and of its settled policy as heretofore consistently maintained, to secure full and equal rights for our co-religionists wherever denied or abridged, the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith appoint a commission of two or more to visit European countries and place before the representatives of the various governments the claims of the Jewish people of the world for equal and political rights;

"That said commissioners seek such co-operation abroad as in their judgment may be helpful to their mission, and likewise take such other course as may be found advisable in the premises;

"That they report progress from time to time to the Executive Committee, and that said committee adopt and carry into effect such further and additional measures as may be necessary to attain the end desired;

"Resolved, further, That we invite the co-operation of all other Jewish organizations, and of all Jews, individually, in support of the action hereby determined upon."

In addition to sums heretofore appropriated, the committee ordered $5,000 for Roumanian relief.

Hon. Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador of the United States to Turkey, and member of the order, was unanimously elected a member-at-large of the Executive Committee and accepted the office.

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Mrs. F. Babchin, of the Babchin House, Lakewood, N. J., takes pleasure to inform her many friends and patrons that for the summer season she will be located at 207 LARKIN STREET (FORMERLY OCEAN AVENUE), ARVERNE, L. I., Gaston Avenue Station.

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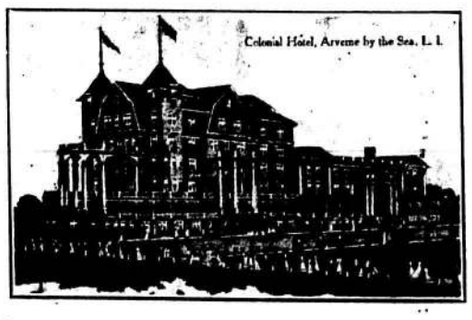

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Among the Jewish prisoners in Germany it is said that many are sincerely pious, and it is said that they risked "seventy-two hours' arrest" for using lights for Habdallah. Perhaps the most manifestation of this religious zeal is the small wooden synagogue which has been erected in the camp. It is only fifteen by twenty feet, and cost but £53. Two columns, which form part of the architectural features of the building, were composed of pineapple tins, and the chandeliers were made of sardine tins and match boxes. This is surely the strangest synagogue that has reared its timid head in the diaspora.—*The Jewish World.*

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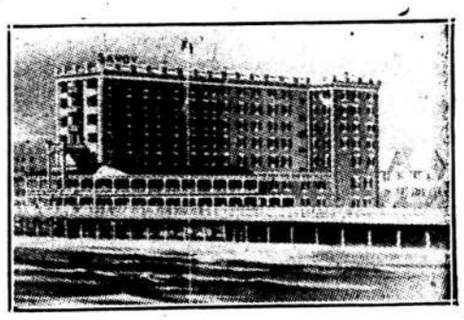

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Contains everything to contribute to the comfort and convenience of its guests. A homelike atmosphere is one of our chief attractions. Excellent cuisine; strictly Kosher. Reasonable rates. Dancing and concert music. Special rates for June.

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SUMMER RESORTS

Demonstration for Jewish Rights.

The demonstration and mass meeting which was held at Carnegie Hall on June 21 proved to be a very remarkable meeting, which attracted an overflowing audience of Jews and Jewesses enthusiastic for the Congress movement. Tremendous applause greeted the many distinguished speakers who addressed the gathering, and great impetus was thus given to the calling of an American Jewish Congress by the Jewish democracy of the land

Mr. Nathan Straus, who presided, said, in part: "It is claimed that this is not the right time to come forward, that we might do more harm than good. Was there ever a right time for us? Have not the governments in Russia, Roumania and Poland always done their worst for our people? Even the bravery and heroism which they have again showa in the war has not softened the hearts of their oppressors. While fathers and husbands fight and fall for their Fatherland, women and children at home meet with the worst treatment. They are denied any of the help which is given to the women and children of other faith. And worse than that, they are driven away penniless, often sick, without knowing which way to turn for home and shelter. What worse could happen to them if their governments are made to realize that across the ocean there stands a body of Jews ready to take up the cause of these poor, persecuted ro-religionists to enforce recognition of their equal rights?

"It is cowardly to be afraid. Our people have been cringing too long, always afraid- afraid of consequences. What could be worse than the treatment they have received for centuries, and for the last fifty years worse than ever?

"May this meeting be a voice going forth from our whole people, convincing, united, asking and determined to get what our actions and our cause may justify."

Dr. Harry Friedenwald, of Baltimore, Md., whose recent resignation from the American Jewish Committee created a stir, was a speaker, and said, in part:

"The masses have now found a means of voicing their hopes and their desires. The methods that have been adopted are so fair and so just and admit of such universal acceptance that there is no ground why all cannot enter, why all views cannot find expression and why wisdom and prudence of the highest kind cannot prevail. All parties should welcome and rejoice that we have given the people the means to become a part, to take part in the discussion, and the solution of the great and difficult problem. All should be happy to witness the splendid evidence of participation of the people in every Jewish community throughout the land and in the numerous conferences that have been held. If anything had been needed to convince our opponents that they had been mistaken in their estimate of the people, surely these conferences should have given them proof. The earnestness of the discussion, the clearness of their understanding, the familiarity with the questions, the care and the moderation in expression and the good judgment displayed in the resolutions which they adopted should convert even many who had had the lowest estimate of the ability of the masses to take up the problem of the Jewish people. (Applause.) If I were asked the reason for their wise, judicious and temperate care of the problem which they have taken upon themselves I would find no difficulty in furnishing the answer. It is because the people are in such close touch, are so near to our brthren who are suffering, who are going through the great trial of Israel. They feel keenly the suffering of their brethren that no one need warn them to be careful—it is their own, it is their very brthren and sisters, their mothers and their fathers, their own nearest and dearest, about whom they are concerned.

"My friends, when all our Jews in this land realize this, then there will no longer be disunion, but real and true union of all Israel. Let us, my friends, do our part in arousing American Israel to a recognition of its duties."

Judge Hugo Pam, speaking on the Philadelphia conference, said:

"What was represented at this conference? On the one side we had about thirty central and national organizations. We had on the other side, with us also, eighty-three different city congress associations. We had a total of 367 delegates, representing over 4,000 different branches—totaling over one and a half million people—represented in that Philadelphia conference. One million five hundred thousand human souls, that beat with hopes high for the relief of the condition of the Jew abroad—not after the close of the war, but now, and immediately!

"On the other side, who was not there? Unfortunately the men who had been a factor, and who are a factor—men who, I believe, have been actuated by motives of the highest and most noble, who felt they were doing their duty by the Jews by taking the action that they did. But unfortunately they did not read the handwriting on the wall; they did not realize that the people who have come over here since 1882 has grown up, have gotten out of their swaddling clothes that they, under the American institutions, have grown so that they know what democracy was, because in them was implanted from tradition what democracy was. And they didn't realize that these people *had a right* to be there. (Applause.) So, practically, we had them absent.

"Why were they absent? They feared. They feared we there gathered together might be rash in our utterances, we might adopt fanatic resolutions, we might, prehaps, show to the world at large that we were not fit for government. And yet this great country of ours men who have been here for years - has given us the right to vote and the right to prepare for voting, to participate in the great affairs of this nation. Let me say to you, there was no fanaticism, no rash utterances."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Max Heller and Mr. Joseph Barondess also delivered addresses.

Want Column

A GRADUATE TRAINED NURSE with best doctors' references, having nicely situated home with garden, has room for a few invalids or aged couples. Good care and home comforts. Strictly כשר MRS. REBECCA KRAUTER. 1477 Vyse ave. (Freeman St. Station) near 172d st.

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A middle-aged clergyman, for the past eighteen years engaged in Greater New York as social worker and teacher, a qualified pedagogue, possessing a fine baritone voice, musical, graduate Mohel, and best of references as to character and ability, desires a position with a conservative congregation or society in need of his services. Address "Clergyman," care Hebrew Standard.

I WANT TO BE A BAL TEPHILLAH and preacher on the coming Yomim Naroim in a German-American congregation or society. Those who might need my services will please apply to Rev. J. S., in care of The Hebrew Standard office.

WOULD LIKE TO RENT, all or in part, to couple or small family, elegant seven-room modern stucco cottage; all improvements; beautiful grounds; telephone, electric lights; one block from ocean; one block from railroad station; very reasonable. Address 114 COTTAGE PLACE, Long Branch, N. J.

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A PREACHER, also qualified to act as cantor and teacher, seeks position in conservative congregation, beginning with September. Address "H," care of the HEBREW STANDARD.

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WANTED—A married couple, between the ages of 40-50, to superintend the Brooklyn Hebrew Home for the Aged, Howard and Bumont avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y. Apply Sunday and Monday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock.

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Professor Frankfurter also Resigns from American Jewish Committee.

Prof. Felix Frankfurter, of the Law School of Harvard University, has sent the following letter to Mr. Louis Marshall, president of the American Jewish Committee:

Cambridge, Mass.
June 23, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Marshall:

Dr. Friedenwald's letter of resignation and your answer thereto reveal a radical difference of attitude, a real clash of ideas, if not of ideals, toward Jewish problems, to the solution of which both the American Jewish Committee and Dr. Friedenwald are wholeheartedly devoted. These letters breathe certain underlying spirits, defined hopes none the less definite because inarticulate. Dr. Friedenwald has reached the conviction that disinterested devotion on the part of a few, even if resulting in certain concessions at home or abroad, does not answer to the needs of the days ahead; that the great problem is to mould an opinion of the Jews throughout the land, particularly the great masses of more recent immigration, so that the wisdom and the sacrifice of all Jewry may be embodied in action. Democracy is not a political fetish, but a ruling faith that the Jews in America must think their own thoughts, make their collective personal sacrifice, express their own will, choose their own leaders, if the Jews in America are ever to reach self-respect that entitles them to be heard and the weight that will give them a hearing here and abroad.

So conceiving the issue, and finding myself in thorough accord with Dr. Friedenwald, there is no choice left but to resign from the American Jewish Committee. I realize that I have been a delinquent member, that I have had but paper participation with the committee since my election to it. That default, however, in no wise relieves me from acting on the grave issues of the present. The least that one can do is to give utterance to one's opinion. I regret to be compelled to say the American Jewish Committee does not represent mine.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) FELIX FRANKFURTER.

Young Women's Hebrew Association.

A special Friday evening service will be held on Friday evening, July 7, to which the members of the National Education Association will be invited. The services will start promptly at 8.30 o'clock.

The association is making arrangements to accommodate in its dormitory several of the women students from out of town, who have registered for the summer social service course of the Jewish Chautauqua Society.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association's country house at White Plains will open on July 2 and will accommodate 17 young women throughout the summer months.

MISCELLANEOUS

A Pity 'Tis True.

Looking over the volumes of *The Jewish Advocate* for 1908 and 1909 one notes not only constant news about the New York Kehillah, but a distinct enthusiasm even in the headlines for that cause. Of late years the Kehillah has disappeared from the news columns. It has been neither praised nor blamed. Sunday week its annual convention took place. There were only two hundred delegates present and these did not represent as many institutions, or organizations. There are more than 200 synagogues in New York City, about four thousand Jewish societies, clubs, etc. The Kehillah has not won their allegiance. It is weaker than a year ago, weaker than it was seven years ago, and the organization support which Mr. Samuel Dorf and Judge Leon Sanders temporarily brought it is discounted, and understood by those who observe the ways of New York Jewish politics.

What a pity! For the Kehillah is a good idea and could be made a better one. Success in New York City would have led to effort and success elsewhere, and rational Jewish organizations would have developed quickly in this country. But the Jewish public is naturally slow to learn the value of organization and slower still to pay for it. To overcome such defects there is need of great patience. The Kehillah leaders lacked this. They disagreed with Euclid, who denied that there is "a royal road to mathematics." They tried a short cut They acted in good faith. The name exists, but the Kehillah is not what it was intended to be—a fundamental factor in the life of the Jews of New York City.—*Jewish Advocate.*

The great interest taken in war relief by our brethren, without regard to the place of their origin, is shown by the number of collections that are being made at many gatherings. At the Bar Mitzvah party of William Contente, 5 West 107th street, last Sunday evening, the majority of the guests were from countries bordering on the Levant. Rev. A. H. Nieto was present and made an appeal which met with a generous response. The sum of $20.25 was contributed, for which amount proclamation certificates of the Central Relief Committee were purchased and presented to Master Contente in the name of his relatives and friends as a souvenir of his Bar Mitzvah.

To Buy Palestine from Turkey Before It is Too Late.

By I. N. Prenovich.

Time and again I have expressed my views in the Hebrew Standard to the effect that the European Powers are only waiting for an opportunity, such as is usually at hand in time of war, to cripple Turkey and to deprive her of much valuable territory, including Palestine. The Turkish leaders seem at last to understand the dangerous position of the Turkish Empire during the present war, and it is unquestionably due to this understanding that they are willing, as we were informed by a prominent Zionist, to enter into negotiations with us in the matter of making Palestine a free Jewish country. Turkey wants a Jewish Palestine, because she hopes by that to save the Turkish Empire, or as much of it as can yet be saved, from sure destruction. We Jews want a Jewish republic in Palestine, in order to solve, once forever, the much perplexed Jewish question. In other words, we want Palestine in order to prevent the various royalties and all the other ancient aristocrats from using millions of our brethren for the purpose of satisfying their cravings for a beastly enjoyment of life.

The recent catastrophe of our poor brethren in Russia, for instance, would have been utterly impossible if the Jews had been in possession of Palestine before the great war started. Let us get our ancient fatherland back at present, and thus prevent a repetition of similar catastrophies in the future.

What were the main causes of the great anti-Jewish excesses in Russia during the last two or three decades? I often heard that those very high in authority, who are above the law and who are mainly responsible for all Jewish troubles in the Russian Empire, are not so much anti-Jewish as pro-German. That millions of Jewish subjects of the Czar are sacrificed not so much because the inquisition makers cannot live without Jewish blood, but for the purpose of creating continuous disturbances in Russia, and thus making the latter less dangerous to the German fatherland in time of war.

I believe that the above opinion is correct, and it seems to me that the diabolic orders issued at the beginning of the war by the Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolajevich (he is believed to be the real ruler of Russia), in reference to the Russian Jewish subjects, more especially those of his orders which have been dealing with the Jewish soldiers of the Russian armies, prove the correctness of the said opinion without a shadow of doubt.

Imagine the powerful and numerous Russian armies arrayed in long battle lines against an equally powerful and numerous enemy, suddenly dumfounded by orders, issued by the Grand Duke Nicolas Nicolajevich himself ,to the effect that millions of Russian Jewish subjects should be driven out of the war zone, without even designating a safe place where the unfortunate should be driven to! And close upon this came the other order of the Grand Duke, making it the business of all officers of the Russian armies to consider the several hundred thousand Jewish soldiers under their respective commands as unloyal to the Czar, and to keep a steady watch over them!

The falling of Warsaw and Kovno plainly show not only to what extent the Russian armies, especially the better and more honest element of the same, became demoralized and heart-broken by the above-mentioned orders of the Duke, but also the purpose the said alleged great Russian patriot and the alleged defender of his country evidently had in mind when he issued the orders in question.

Maybe this disclosure gives us also a hint why the Czar is made to send his millions-strong armies to the Caucasus front, where they can accomplish relatively little, instead of employing the said armies for the purpose of driving out the invaders of Russia!

Turning now our attention to France, the country so much advanced in civilization and so full of democratic principles, and where the Jews are usually believed to enjoy the same rights and privileges other Frenchmen are entitled to, we find that even there—even in France—is the position of our brethren by far not normal. The Dreyfus affair is not very old, and gives us all the necessary information on the subject.

What was the Dreyfus affair in a nutshell? Prominent Frenchmen, even Cabinet Ministers, tolerated a traitor of France, an Esterhazy, in the general staff, from where he could do incalculable harm to France, for the purpose of slandering and harming the French Jewish citizens! Or can any person capable of thinking and remembering the details of the much celebrated affair ever doubt that the French Minister of War Mercier, and the many other prominent French patriots of his kind, who were so eager to find Dreyfus guilty of treason, knew at the time all about Esterhazy, Colonel Henry and the other conspirators in the general staff, and all about the doings of those real traitors of France?

I went to a rather great length in the above description in order to show to the reader that the Germanic countries, which are unquestionably the main herds of anti-Semitism, are not the only countries where our brethren are much persecuted and abused. I also want to show that civilization and progress cannot materially improve our condition anywhere, in spite of the claims to that effect by our many would-be friends.

Of course, make the United States and England an exception. (The foreign-born anti-Semitic brutes who do not want Jews in our armies have no solid standing in this country.) Unfortunately, however, the said two countries make practically the only exception in the case.

It seems to me that I have given above sufficient hints, especially for our wealthy brethren, to understand that a free Jewish Palestine is the only sure means for solving the Jewish question in Europe; that all other hopes we may cherish to improve the conditions of our brothers and sisters—for instance, in Russia—may possibly be realized to a certain degree, but will surely not do us much good, and that the only way to come into possession of our ancient fatherland is to buy it from Turkey before the said territory should become the property of the Czar of Russia or of any other European ruler.

As to the idea that a free Jewish Palestine should ever become dangerous to this beloved country of ours, I think that the said idea is too much void of commonsense to be taken seriously into consideration. All we need and all we want is Palestine, a country like Switzerland, under the protection of all great Powers, especially the United States, and our hopes are that this generous, great country will lend us a helping hand in the redemption of the Holy Land.

FIBEL, LOUIS H.—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 againt Louis H. Fibel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Samuel H. Guggenheimer, their place of transacting business, No. 50 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.

Dated, New York, the 1st day of June, 1916.

VICTORIA FIBEL AND FLORENCE VICTORIA SEARLE, Executrices.

SAMUEL H. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executrices, 50 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MANOWITCH, JENNIE 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 Jennie M. Manowitch, 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, Cohen Brothers, No. 64 Wall street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of December next.

Dated, New York, the 24th day of May, 1916.

ISIDOR MANOWITCH, SOLOMON MANOWITCH, Executors.

COHEN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 64 Wall street, New York City.

KATZ, MORRIS.—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 Morris Katz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Louis Gans, her place of transacting business, No. 19 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of December next.

Dated, New York, the 16th day of June, 1916.

SADIE KATZ, Executrix.

LOUIS GANS, Attorney for Executrix, 19 Cedar Street, New York City.

SAPHIR, SAMUEL.—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 S[illegible] Saphir, also known as Sam Safion, late o[illegible] County of New York, deceased, to pre[illegible] the same with vouchers thereof to the [illegible]d, at place of transacting business, at [illegible]e of his attorney, Alice Serber Petluck, No. [illegible] Delancey street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1916.

Morris Safion, executor.

ALICE SERBER PETLUCK, Attorney for Executor, 55 Delancey street, New York City.

LEHMANN, EMMELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Emmeline Lehmann, 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. 99 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1916.

ANNIE GOLDMAN, Executrix.

CHARLES BRANDT, JR., Attorney for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

KAHN, NATHAN.—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 Nathan Kahn, 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 Hirsch, Scheuerman & Limburg, No. 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of December next.

Dated, New York, the 8th day of June, 1916.

ELLA KAHN, Executrix.

HIRSCH, SCHEUERMAN & LIMBURG, Attorneys for Executrix, 160 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

ROSENTHAL, ABRAHAM.—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 Abraham Rosenthal, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Philip Wolinsky, No. 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.

Dated, New York, the 12th day of June, 1916.

ISSAK KRESCHES, CHARLES PERMAN, DAVID ROSENZWEIG, Executors.

PHILIP WOLINSKY, Attorney for Executors, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ABRAHAMS, JENNIE.—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 Jennie Abrahams, 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, Cohen Brothers, No. 64 Wall street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of December next.

Dated, New York, the 24th day of May, 1916.

HARRY ABRAHAMS, HERMAN LEVY, Executors.

COHEN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 64 Wall street, New York City.

LESSER, 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 Lesser, 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 Bertram N. Manne, No. 44 Court street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.

Dated, New York, the 2d day of June, 1916.

MORRIS FEINBERG, EMANUEL HOLLANDER, Executors.

BERTRAM N. MANNE, Attorney for Executors, 44 Court street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

ETLER, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby Sarah Etler, late of the County of New York, given to all persons having claims against deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.

Dated, New York, the 1st day of June, 1916.

SAMUEL ETLER, Executor.

MORRIS & SAMUEL MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 220 Broadway, New York City.

KAHN, HILDA.—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 Hilda Kahn, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribed, at place of transacting business, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated, New York, the 17th day of June, 1916.

LEO J. KAHN, SAMUEL KAHN, Executors.

EMANUEL JACOBUS, Attorney for Executors, 74 Broadway, New York City.

Synagogue and School Extension Office Opens Religious Day School.

The Synagogue and School Extension Department, New York office, is preparing to open a new Jewish religious day school in a densely populated district in the Bronx, where comparatively few schools are maintained. The school will have its home in the old Tremont Presbyterian Church, on Washington avenue, which has been leased for the purpose. Sessions will be held daily, except Saturday, with two shifts of pupils, each receiving instruction three times weekly. The subjects taught will be Hebrew, Jewish history and religion. On Saturdays devotional services will be held. It is also planned to make the building a social center for the children and young people of the neighborhood.

The Department of Synagogue and School Extension, which organized the school, is the propaganda department of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which has its headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is composed of 200 reform congregations throughout the country.

During the past three months the New York office, which is located at 18 East Forty-first street, has been occupied with various preliminary activities. The first task was to study the problem with special reference to the Bronx, where the immediate activities will be carried on. A survey was made of the number and distribution of Jewish children of school age in the Bronx. This was followed by a survey of the existing religious schools, their location and the number of pupils attending them. The results of this investigation showed a total of 51,000 Jewish children of school age. The investigators visited a total of seventy-seven religious schools, having a combined registration of approximately 6,000 pupils. This represents only 11 per cent. of the total number of children of school age. While without doubt many children receive private religious instruction at home, the surveys made make plain the fact that a large number are altogether unprovided for. To reach as many as possible of this number is the larger task which has now been undertaken.

The school will be opened early in July. Rabbi Jacob D. Schwarz, who is in charge of the New York office, will be the superintendent.

If you wish to effect a saving of at least 12½ to 15 per cent. on your auto tires it will be well to consult Messrs. Dolkart and Salkin, of 247 West Forty-ninth street, whose card appears on this page. Messrs. Dolkart and Salkin specialize in tires and tubes, both new and used, and their stock is complete as to variety and sizes. They also do vulcanizing of every description.—*Adv.*

Halls, Catering Establishments and Restaurants

Graduation Exercises at the Educational Alliance.

The graduation exercises of the School of Religious Work of the Educational Alliance were held in the Straus Auditorium on Monday, June 26, 1916, at 8.15 p. m. Among the speakers of the evening were Mr. Samuel Strauss, chairman of the Committee on Religious Work; Prof. Israel Friedlaender, Rabbi Jacob B. Grossman, and Mr. Samuel B. Hamburger, who presented the diplomas to the graduates.

Mr. Samuel Strauss urged strongly the necessity for a true Americanism fostered by staunch adherence to Judaism and loyalty to the faith of our fathers. He protested that he had not deserted the Zionist flag, but had carefully furled it and laid it away to save it again when the great national crisis will have resolved itself; for he said that now is the time to practice one of the greatest tenets of our faith—self control; self-sacrifice in a cause at a critical moment.

Prof. Israel Friedlaender, a director of the institution, commented on the remarks of Mr. Strauss, stating that there had been lack of understanding of the point of view of Mr. Strauss' message, and a failure to appreciate the spirit in which it was presented. Addressing himself to the graduates, he stated that all the discussion on Americanism was apart from their normal interests, inasmuch as they, the graduated, educated in American institutions were normally Americans. Their Americanism was so much a natural part of their lives that it was not a conscious part of them, but acted and reacted normally upon their lives. "Just so," he said in effect, "any vital organ in the human body works without any apparent consciousness of the human being until that organ becomes diseased, when it brings to the person's consciousness its individual existence." He further urged the graduates to continue to accept their Judaism and their Americanism as part of their normal and natural existence.

In an address in Yiddish to the parents, Rabbi Jacob B. Grossman outlined the course of study in the post graduate classes. He pointed out to the parents assembled the desirability of encouraging their sons and their daughters to continue their religious education. The post graduate classes offer splendid opportunity to those graduates of the school who wish to fill the ranks of the much needed teacher. The course extends over a period of thre years and prepares students directly for the Teachers' Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

Dr. Henry Fleischman made the award of prizes. Money prizes and two gold medals were awarded to those in the graduating class who distinguished themselves in Hebrew and to those who maintained the highest records in class standing. Besides these prizes, silver medals were awarded in the various grades of the school for general excellence.

The exercises were concluded with a closing prayer by the graduates of the school.

Pincus Elijah Congregational School.

There were interesting exercises held by the Hebrew and Religious School of Congregation Pincus Elijah, 118 West Ninety-fifth street, last Sunday afternoon, and despite the inclement weather, an appreciative audience witnessed them. Examinations of the different classes in Hebrew reading and translation, and in Biblical history, showed considerable progress. Dr. Morais, the superintendent; Mortimer J. Cohen and Miss Leah Rosow, teachers, conducted the questions.

These were preceded and followed by hymns in Hebrew and English, and the distribution of rewards as follows: Gold and silver medals, donated by the Sisterhood of the congregation and the Junior League, were awarded to Florence Heller, Mildred Seiler, David Jacobson and Isidore Mandel. A special silver medal, donated by Mrs. Natkins, and a silk Taleth, to Anna Ardam and Samuel Weisberg, respectively, the latter being the first reader of the school's Sabbath afternoon services. Prayer-books for regular Sabbath attendance were given by Dr. Morris to Louis Estrin and Rose Nierenberg. Other books, donated by Messrs. Max J. Finkelstein and Abner B. Rosenfield, were given to Ella Gorochoff, Fannie Dulberg, Morris Weiss, Hugo Weisberger, Mildred Sirotkin, Samuel Naiman, Louis Dulberg, Anna Vogel, Margaret Friedman, Frederick Field, Ritza Dine, Harold Seiler, Helen Vogel, Esther Vogel, Charles Naiman and Edward Linnetz, and a fountain pen to Morris Leitman. Miss Rosow was given two handsome volumes of the Holy Bible, and Miss Sarah Feldman a copy of Shakespeare's works. Remarks were made by Dr. Morais, Mrs. Lena K. Gelb and Mr. Finkelstein, and after prayer and hymns, the children were treated to candies, donated by the Junior League. The present term of the school concludes this week; the sessions to be resumed in September next.

The Zionist Convention.

Several new features have been arranged in connection with the conventions of American Zionist organizations, to be held in Philadelphia from July 2 to 5. On Sunday morning, July 2, there will be held a monster children's parade, in honor of the visiting delegates. The children will come from the clubs of the various junior organizations of the city, the Hebrew schools and the Boy Scout organizations. Over 5,000 Jewish children will parade, each carrying an American and a Zionist flag. Some unique groups are being arranged, and it is expected that the parade will be very striking.

The South Broad Street Theatre has been selected as the place for the opening session of the conventions, to be held on Sunday afternoon, July 2, at 2 o'clock. At this session there will be given reports from all the sub-federations and from the various State organizations.

Another neaw feature that has now been definitely been arranged is the Hebrew Conference, to be held at the Hotel Walton on Tuesday evening, July 4. The entire proceedings will be conducted in Hebrew. The arrangements have been under the direction of Dr. Schmarya Levin, of the Inner Zionist Actions Committee. The chairman of this conference will be Dr. Henry Malter, of Dropsie College. An address on the revival of the Hebrew language will be delivered by Dr. Benzion Mossinsohn, of Jaffa, Palestine. Other addresses on Hebrew and its revival as a living language will be delivered by K. Whiteman, of Palestine, Dr. S. Levin, and others.

On Monday afternoon, June 3, the Achoosa or the Zion Commonwealth, will meet. This is an organization for the work of the colonization of Palestine.

The feature of the Zion Commonwealth which has attracted the most attention, and which has made a particular appeal to many Jewish leaders, is the social program embraced in its land policy. At least 10 per cent. of all the land which it purchases for its members will be kept as communal property, which may be leased to individuals for use and occupation, but never sold, and on this land the town and the industries of the community will be developed. The profits derived from the "landlord" interests of the community might be utilized for reducing taxation to a minimum for educational purposes and for public improvements.

The main public function will be the mass meeting to be held on Sunday evening, July 2, at the Metropolitan Opera House. The speakers will be the Hon. Louis D. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, New York; Judge Julian W. Mack, of Chicago; Dr. Schmarya Levin, of the Inner Zionist Actions Committee, and Dr. Benzion Mossinsohn, of Jaffa, Palestine. Louis Edward Levy will preside.

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

Office of the Grand Lodge of the United States and District Grand Lodge No 1, 21 W. 124th St.
Office of the District Grand Lodge No. 2, 108 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS:

EMIL TAUSSIG, Grand Master; SOLON J. LIEBESKIND, Dep. Gr. Master; HARRY JACOBS, Second Dep. Gr. Master; ADOLPH PIKE, Third Dep. Gr. Master; ABRAHAM HAFER, Grand Secretary; BENJAMIN BLUMENTHAL, Grand Treasurer; SAMUEL STURTZ, Chairman Death Claims Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. A. Hirschman, Edward Schulhof, Louis Hess, Herman Stiefel, M. D. Rosenbach, Henry Lipsky, Henry V. Rothschild, Henry E. Stern, Ben. H. Wasserman, Ben. Nagelschmidt, M. Angelo Elias, M. A. Weinberg and J. I. Hartenstein.

REPRESENTATIVE TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FROM DISTRICT GRAND LODGES:

ISAAC ANDERSON LOEB.

District Grand Lodge No. 1.

ISIDOR KREILSHEIMER, Grand Master; ABRAHAM HAFER, Grand Secretary; A. E. KARELSEN, Grand Treasurer.

BROOKLYN NOTES.

The Hebrew Educational Society arranged a series of rallies of its clubs. The first took place on Saturday evening, June 24. Reports were received from seventeen senior clubs, showing their progress during the year. Addresses were made by two of the directors, Messrs. Adolph Feldblum and Bernhard Bloch; two leaders of clubs, Miss Dora Albert and Miss Jennie Liebman, and the superintendent, Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer. The president of the senior club congress, Mr. Harry M. Goldman, presided. A piano duet was rendered by Miss Florence Shapiro and Miss Dorothy Sheftel.

The rally of the intermediate clubs took place on Sunday evening, June 25. Six clubs reported. The superintendent addressed the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. David Cohen. Izabelle Katz gave a pantomime dance and Benjamin Levitzky played a violin solo.

The rally of the junior clubs takes place on Wednesday evening, June 28.

The Comrades Literary Society will present a "mid-summer night's dance" on the roof garden on Saturday evening, July 1.

The Hebrew Educational Society is planning a Fourth of July celebration for the morning of that date.

The picnic of the Sabbath school pupils will take place at Prospect Park on Thursday, July 6.

Orphan Society Formally Organized.

The Hebrew Orphan Society of Brownsville, was organized last Thursday evening at the meeting held at New Columbia Hall, Blake and Stone avenues. The object of the organization will be to assist the newly organized Hebrew orphan asylum of Brownsville in securing sufficient funds to erect an orphan asylum building. It is expected to raise several thousand dollars during the summer. By September the society expects to have sufficient funds to purchase a site.

Banquet to Mr. Joseph Barondess.

In honor of his fiftieth birthday a testimonial banquet was tendered Hon. Joseph Bardondess last night at the Borough Park Club House, Thirteenth avenue and Fiftieth street. The dinner was given by the board of directors of the Zion Hospital, and was largely attended by Mr. Barondess' friends and neighbors.

JEWISH CALENDAR.

*Rosh Chodesh Tammuz,	Sunday,	July 2.
Fast of Tammuz,	Tuesday,	July 18
Rosh Chodesh Ab,	Monday,	July 31.
Fast of Ab,	Tuesday,	August 8.
*Rosh Chodesh Ellul,	Wednesday,	August 30.

* Also observed the day previous as Rosh Chodesh.

FRANKENTHAL, JACOB.—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 Jacob Frankenthal, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of their attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, at their place of transacting business, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.

Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1916.

LINDA FRANKENTHAL, HENRY B. SMITH, JACOB W. GUTMAN, Executors.

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

SOMMER, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Daniel Sommer, 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. 298 Second street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1916.

SOPHIE SOMMER, Administratrix.

SAMUEL I. FRANKENSTEIN, Attorney for Administratrix, 115 Broadway, New York City, N. Y

MACK, LEO C.—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 Leo C. Mack, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 52 William street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of October next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1916.

HARRY MACK, Administrator.

M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Attorneys for Administrator, 52 William street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEWBORG, DAVID L.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against David L. Newborg, 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, No. 2 Rector street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August next.

Dated, New York, February 3, 1916.

JOSEPH L. NEWBORG, LEO D. NEWBORG, SIDNEY NEWBORG, Executors.

LESTER L. CALLAN, Attorney for Executors, 2 Rector street, Manhattan, New York City.

LIMBURG, RICHARD.—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 Richard Limburg, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Hirsch, Scheuerman & Limburg, attorneys, at their place of transacting business, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1916, next.

Dated, New York, the 11th day of March, 1916.

CLARA L. LIMBURG, MAX J. H. ROSSBACH, Executors.

DAVIS, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert L. Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda Davis, 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. 233 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of October, 1916.

Dated, New York, the 20th day of March, 1916.

MAURICE MARKS, Executor.

HUGO WINTNER, Attorney for Executor, 233 Broadway, Manhattan, New York city.

ROSENTHAL, MAURICE.—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 Maurice Rosenthal, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.

Dated, New York, the 5th day of May, 1916.

NATHAN FRIEDMAN, HENRY M. TOCH, Executors.

MICHAELS, ISAAC.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isaac Michaels, late of the City 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, Otto A. Samuels, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifth day of August next.

Dated, New York, the 26th day of January, 1916.

HARRY MICHAELS, HENRY C. FOX, OTTO A. SAMUELS, Administrators.

OTTO A. SAMUELS, Attorney for Administrators, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

WEIL, HENRIETTE.—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 Henriette Weil, 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. Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, next.

Dated, New York, February 16, 1916.

JOSEPH WEIL, JOSEPH S. AUERBACH, Executors.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, New York City.

CHILDREN'S PAGE

CHARITY

[illegible]

"Doing any gardening this year?"

"A little in that line," responded Mr. Subbubs. "I'm training a neighbor's bean vine to grow over on my side of the fence."—*Exchange.*

FOLZ, SIMON.—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 Simon Folz, late of the county of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of his attorneys, Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, at their place of transacting business, No. 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.

Dated, New York, the 12th day of April, 1916.

JOSEPH DANNENBERG, Administrator c. t. a.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, H. Cleveland Harris of counsel, Attorneys for Administrator c. t. a., 74 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

GUTMAN, SANDERS.—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 Sanders 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, Frankenheimer & Gutman, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of September next.

Dated, New York, the 25th day of February 1916.

PAULINE S. GUTMAN, LEO B. GUTMAN, ARTHUR S. GUTMAN, MONROE C. GUTMAN, Executors.

KURZMAN, FRANKENHEIMER & GUTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HORWITZ, MEYER.—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 Meyer Horwitz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of her attorney, Charles O. Maas, 87 Nassau street, in the city of New York, on or before the first day of December next.

Dated New York the 23d day of May, 1916.

ESSIE HORWITZ, Administratrix.

CHARLES O. MAAS, Attorney for Administratrix, 87 Nassau street, New York city.

STERN, LOUIS.—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 Louis Stern, 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. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of August next.

Dated, New York, the 1st day of February, 1916.

ROSE SIMMONS, HARRY E. SCHWARZ and BENJAMIN H. STERN, Executors.

STERN & REUBENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FLEISCHER, SIGMUND L.—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 Sigmund L. Fleischer, 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 Benno Loewy, their attorney, Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December, next.

Dated, New York, the 24th day of May, 1916.

LENA FLEISCHER, Executrix; JOHN NADAY, DAVID BRATTER, Executors.

BENNO LOEWY, Attorney for Executrix and Executors, 206 and 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

PFEIFFER, RACHEL HEYMAN.—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 Rachel Heyman Pfeiffer, 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 Oscar Lowenstein, No. 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1917.

Dated, New York, the 23d day of June, 1916.

SAMUEL HEYMAN, MAX STERN, SIGMUND LANGSDORF, Executors.

OSCAR LOWENSTEIN, Attorney for Executors, 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WEIL, MAX.—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 Max Weil, 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 Brooks & Brooks, No. 34 Broad street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 24th day of December, 1916.

M. RANFORD WEIL, Administrator, c. t. a.

BROOKS & BROOKS, Attorneys for Administrator, c. t. a., 34 Broad street, New York City.

GREEN, SAMUEL.—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 Samuel Green, 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, Jellenik & Stern, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1916.

VIVIAN GREEN, Executor.

JELLENIK & STERN, Attorneys for Executor, office and post office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

WETZLER, SUSKIND.—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 Suskind Wetzler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Lewis M. White, Esq., No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 31st day of December, 1916.

MORRIS WETZLER, also known as MOSES WETZLER, and SIMON WETZLER, Executors.

LEWIS M. WHITE, Attorney for Executors, 7 Beekman street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BLUMENBERG, LOUIS.—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 Louis Blumenberg, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jacob Nichthauser, their attorney, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.

Dated, New York, the 8th day of March, 1916.

EMMA BLUMENBERG, IDA BLUMENBERG, Executrices.

JACOB NICHTHAUSER, Attorney for Executrices, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JONAS, WILLIAM.—In purusance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Jonas, 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. 206 and 208 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 12th day of January, 1916.

BENNO LOEWY, Executor.

GUTWILLIG, ALFRED.—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 Alfred Gutwillig, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Max Stern, No. 64 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.

Dated, New York, the 17th day of Feburary, 1916.

ALOIS GUTWILLIG, SAMUEL HIRSH, MORRIS STERNBACH, Executors.

MAX STERN, Attorney for Executors, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

FREEDMAN, MORITZ.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Moritz Freedman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Joseph Kohler, No. 100 William street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 12th day of January, 1916.

HANNAH FREEDMAN, Executrix.

JOSEPH KOHLER, Attorney for Executrix, 100 William street, New York City.

AUERBACH, 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 Auerbach, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Kantrowitz & Esberg, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated, New York, the 8th day of March 1916.

JOSEPH S. AUERBACH, Executor.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Executor, No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

MARCUS, BETSEY.—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 Betsey Marcus, 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. 299 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of September next.

Dated, New York, the 28th day of February, 1916.

MEYER SCHNEIDER, Executor.

SHAPIRO & BERNARDIK, Attorneys for Executor, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BLOOM, WOLF.—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 Wolf Bloom, 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. Kantrowitz and Esberg, No. 320 Broadway, in the city of New York, on or before the first day of December next.

Dated, New York, the eighteenth day of May, 1916.

BERNARD BLOOM, HENRY BLOOM, Administrators.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 320 Broadway, New York city.

SANDBERG, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Sandberg, late of Saranac, New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof at the office of Morrison & Schiff, at their place of transacting business, at No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1916, next.

Dated, New York, May 20, 1916.

SOLOMON M. LANDSMANN, CHARLES SANDBERG, Executors.

MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway.

ROSENHEIM, MORRIS.—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 Morris Rosenheim, 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, Messrs. Feiner & Maass, 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, next.

Dated, New York, the 23d day of May, 1916.

MAX D. BRILL, Administrator.

FEINER & MAASS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

APPELBAUM, BERNARD.—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 Bernard Appelbaum, 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 Marks & Marks, 61 Park Row Borough of Manhattan, city of New York, on or before the 21st day of October next.

Dated New York the 11th day of April, 1916.

PHILIP MORRISON and RALPH COHEN, Executors.

MARKS & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 61 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

KAHN, LEOPOLD.—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 Leopold Kahn, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of her attorneys, Myers & Goldsmith, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.

Dated, New York, the 15th day of April, 1916.

RACHEL KAHN, Executrix.

MYERS & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, New York City.

GOLDSMITH, RACHEL.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rachel Goldsmith, 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 John Manheimer, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the city of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.

Dated New York the 17th day of April, 1916.

BYRON B. GOLDSMITH, SAMUEL M. GOLDSMITH, FREDERICK SPIEGELBERG, Executors.

JOHN MANHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 261 Broadway, New York City.

NEUBERGER, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Neuberger, 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 Hays, Hershfield & Wolf, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.

Dated New York the 17th day of April, 1916.

LESLIE L. NEUBERGER and DAVID PRESENT, Executors.

HAYS, HERSHFIELD & WOLF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEUBURGER, MARY.—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 Mary Neuburger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Wm. Klein, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.

Dated, New York, the 10th day of April, 1916.

MAYER NEUBURGER, Executor.

WM. KLEIN, Attorney for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, New York City.

ASCHNER, FREDERICK B.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick B. Aschner, 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 Washington street, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of July, next.

Dated, New York, the 6th day of January, 1916.

NATHAN ASCHNER, Executor.

EDELSON, WILLIAM.—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 William Edelson, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at place of transacting business at the office of her attorney, Max Sheinart, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.

Dated, New York, the 15th day of December, 1915.

HERROLD, HENRY.—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 Herrold, 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. 162 East Sixty-fourth street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 16th day of October next.

Dated, New York, the 5th day of April, 1916.

JOHN HOCH, Executor.

THEODORE BAUMEISTER, Attorney for Executor, 35 Nassau street, New York City.

MYERS, EMILY H.—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 Emily H. Myers, 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 Engelhard & Pollak, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of November, 1914.

EDWARD H. MYERS, LAWRENCE MYERS, Executors.

ENGELHARD & POLLAK, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

WALDMAN, ABE, also known as Abraham Waldman.—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 Abe Waldman, also known as Abraham Waldman, 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 Selig J. Isaacson, No. 489 Fifth avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.

Dated, New York, the 23d day of October, 1914.

CELIA WALDMAN, Administratrix.

SELIG J. ISAACSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 489 Fifth avenue, Manhattan, N. Y.

BLUMENTHAL, 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 Blumenthal, 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 Aaron H. Schwarz, No. 130 Fulton street, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 26th day of January, 1916.

ROSIE BLUMENTHAL, Administratrix.

AARON H. SCHWARZ, Attorney for Administratrix, 130 Fulton street, New York City.

MOSES, JOSEPH.—In puruance of an order Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Moses, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Isidore Hershfield, Esq., No. 99 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.

Dated, New York, the 26th day of April, 1916.

FLORA MOSES, Executrix.

ISIDORE HERSHFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

AARON, 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 Aaron, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated, New York, the 14th day of March, 1916.

LILLIE AARON, Administratrix.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

SHLANOWSKY, IDA.—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 Ida Shlanowsky, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel D. Lasky, No 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.

Dated, New York, the 13th day of March, 1916.

NATHANIEL I. SLOANE, Administrator.

SAMUEL D. LASKY, Attorney for Administrator, 170 Broadway, New York City.

GOLDBERG, ISAAC.—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 Isaac Goldberg, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, 171 East Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.

Dated, New York, the 10th day of February, 1916.

SHEPARD J. GOLDBERG and GUSSIE G. MUTNICK, Executors.

J. SOLON EINSOHN, Attorney for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MARGULES, SAMUEL.—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 Samuel Margules, also known as Sam Margules, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Jacob M. Leibner, her place of transacting business, at No. 63 Park Row, Manhattan, Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.

Dated, New York, the 10th day of March, 1916.

MARIE ROSENFELD, Administratrix.

JACOB M. LEIBNER, Attorney for Administratrix, 63 Park Row, New York City.

DITTMAN, HENRY I.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry I. Dittman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room No. 609, No. 31 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of October next.

Dated, New York, the 23d day of March, 1916.

ALBERT ARNSTEIN, CHARLES DITTMAN Executors.

A. STERN, Attorney for Executors, No. 31 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

OPPENHEIMER, ALFRED.—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 Alfred Oppenheimer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of their attorney, Maxwell Davidson, at their place of transacting business, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.

Dated, New York, the 8th day of May, 1916.

NATHAN OPPENHEIMER, EDWARD D. OPPENHEIMER, Executors.

MAXWELL DAVIDSON, Attorney for Executors, 165 Broadway, New York City.

LEVISON, ISAAC.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent. To Herman Levison, No. 5 Zimmer Strasse, Berlin, Germany; Lischen Hockner, Berlin, Germany; Elsa Lederer, Avmoale, Cincinnati, Ohio; Celesta Ran, Avmoale, Cincinnati, Ohio, and to all persons interested as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, in the Estate of Isaac Levison, deceased, who at the time of his death resided at New York City, N. Y., Send Greeting:

Upon the petition of Benno Levison and Leo Kohn, respectively residing at 88 Central Park West and No. 2609 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

You and each of you are hereby cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of New York County, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1916, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the account of Benno Levison and Leo Kohn as Administrators of the Goods, Chattels and Credits of said deceased, should not be judicially settled.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

MONTESER, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick Monteser, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of her attorneys, Koenig, Goldsmith & Sittenfield, No. 27 Cedar street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August next.

Dated, New York, the 1st day of February, 1916.

KATE MONTESER, Executrix.

KOENIG, GOLDSMITH & SITTENFIELD, Attorneys for Executrix, 27 Cedar street, New York City.

GINSBERG, SIMON.—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 Simon Ginsberg, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of their attorney, Samuel Fine, at his place of transacting business, No. 233 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of August next.

SAMUEL GINSBERG, IDA ESTHER GINSBERG, Executors.

SAMUEL FINE, Attorney for Executors, 233 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

LENA EDELSON, Administratrix.

WEIL, GERTRUDE.—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 Gertrude Weil, 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 Stroock & Stroock, No. 30 Broad street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 24th day of December, 1915.

M. SANFORD WEIL, Executor.

STROOCK & STROOCK, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broad street, New York City.

LEVY, MOSES.—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 Moses Levy, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of their attorney, Louis J. Frey, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Liberty street, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August next.

Dated, New York, the 9th Day of February, 1916.

NATHAN SHIMAN, SAMUEL BACH, Executors.

LOUIS J. FREY, Attorney for Executors, 31 Liberty Street, Manhattan, New York City.

GROSSMAN, DAVID E.—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 David E. Grossman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Yankauer & Davidson, 261 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July, 1916.

Dated, New York, the 17th day of January, 1916.

CORA GROSSMAN, EMIL ALTMAN, Executors.

YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Executors, 261 Broadway, New York City.

ETTENSON, MARCUS.—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 Marcus Ettenson, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribr, at the office of Cherurg & Falk, Attorneys for Executor, at their place of transacting business, No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of August, next.

Dated, New York, the 16th day of February, 1916.

EMANUEL FRIENDLICH, Executor.

CHERURG & FALK, Attorneys for Executor, 299 Broadway, New York City.

NATHAN, ROSA.—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 Rosa Nathan, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of their attorney, Samuel Bitterman, at his place of transacting business, No. 309 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August next.

Dated, New York, the 9th day of February, 1916.

P. WILLIAM NATHAN, ALBERT MAMLOCK, Executors.

SAMUEL BITTERMAN, Attorney for Executors, 309 Broadway, New York City.

ABRAHAM, 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 Abraham, 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 Eugene G. Kremer, their attorney, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.

Dated, New York, May 8th, 1916.

ALICE GERTRUDE ABRAHAM, JULIUS S. OPPENHEIMER, GEORGE A. OPPENHEIMER, Executors.

EUGENE G. KREMER, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SIEGMAN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry Siegman, 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, Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 20th day of January, 1916.

GUSTAV MANDELBAUM, WILLIAM R. ROSE, ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, Executors.

ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executors, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SCHINSKY, ELIAS PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated February 8, 1916, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elias Paul Schinsky, 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 1st day of September next.

Dated, New York, the 8th day of February, 1916.

MAX MARKEL, LOUIS WEINSTEIN, Executors.

I. GAINSBURG, Attrnoey for Executors, 271 Broadway, New York City.

ROTHSCHILD, MAURICE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maurice Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of their attorney, 42 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of December next.

Dated, New York, the 23d day of May, 1916.

LOUIS F. ROTHSCHILD, BELLA R. ROTHSCHILD, Executors.

HARRY R. KOHN, Attorney for Executors, 42 Broadway, New York City.

GLASS, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 12, 1916, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry Glass, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 32 Liberty street, in the city of New York, on or before the 31st day of October next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1916.

MAX WILNER, LEOPOLD LOUIS, FANNIE L. GLASS, LEON TUCHMAN, Executors.

TOWNSEND & GUITERMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Liberty street, New York City.

LOEWENSTINE, JACOB H.—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 Jacob H. Loewenstine, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of their attorneys, Wise & Seligsberg, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 William street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on on before the 7th day of December next.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of May, 1916.

SUSIE FADEN, SANFORD D. SCHWARZENBERG, Executors.

WISE & SELIGSBERG, Attorneys for Executors, 15 William street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRIESSMAN, MAXIMILIAN.—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 Griessman, also known as Maximilian Griessman, 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 Mervyn Wolff, No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of September, next.

Dated, New York, the 9th day of March, 1916.

JOSEPH WIENER, BENJAMIN S. GRIESSMAN, JOSEPHINE GRIESSMAN, Executors.

MERVYN WOLFF, Attorney for Executors, 399 Broadway, New York City.

ROGALINER, JULIUS.—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 Julius Rogaliner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, Jacob J. Aronson, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1916.

FANNIE FIBEL, Executrix.

JACOB J. ARONSON, Attorney for Executrix, 55 Liberty street, New York.

POSENER, PHILIPP.—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 Philipp Posener, 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 Nathan Friedman, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the city of New York, on or before the 25th day of October next.

Dated New York the 7th day of April, 1916.

RICKA POSENER and SAMUEL BITTERMAN, Executors.

NATHAN FRIEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

ERSTEIN, MARX.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Marx Erstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Rose & Paskus, at their place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of October next.

Dated, New York, the 1st day of April, 1916.

WALTER N. KAHN, MARY ERSTEIN, NELSON GREENHUT, Executors.

ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executors, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STERN, FANNY.—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 Fanny Stern, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of their attorney, Louis Werner, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.

Dated, New York, the 2d day of March, 1916.

EMIL S. LEVI, JULIUS SONDHEIMER, Executors.

LOUIS WERNER, Attorney for Executors, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Open Saturday, July 1st.

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

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WOMEN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

New Assortments at Lowest-in-the-City Prices

Drawers—nainsook—wide embroidery or lace inserts—flesh-tinted batiste—reg. .59 ..... .46

Drawers—nainsook—fancy laces of fine embroidery—reg. .79 ..... .64

Drawers—Cambric—H. S. hem and tucks—reg. .29 ..... .19

Princess Slips—Lace trimmed yoke and skirt—reg. $1.29 ..... .94

Envelope Chemises—nainsook—with lace or emb'y—reg. .49 ..... .36

Chemises—envelope and regular—with lace or emb'y—special ..... .56

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Silk, Satin or Crepe Camisoles—fancy lace yoke and sleeves—ribbon edge—reg. .98 ..... .76

Japanese and China Silk Envelope Chemises—lace trimmed or shirred yoke with ribbon rosettes—reg. $1.89 ..... 1.64

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Cambric and Nainsook Petticoats—lace or wide embroidery flounces—some flesh-tinted batiste ..... .94

Crepe de Chine Petticoats—deep lace flounce—underlay of net and ribbon—value $3.98 ..... 2.94

Night Dresses—Embroidery neck—reg. .49 and .59 ..... .38

Night Dresses—Cambric, nainsook, muslin—colored effects—lace, embroidery and ribbon—reg. .98 and $1.29 ..... .87

Combinations—Yokes of lace and embroidery—reg. .79 ..... .64

Combinations—Nainsook—waist or princess—yoke or front of lace and embroidery ..... .94

Combinations—Waist of lace and embroidered organdie inserts—trimmed skirt or drawers—special 1.90

Corset Covers—Nainsook—with embroidery and lace—reg. .29 ..... .19

Corset Covers—Nainsook—with lace and embroidery, medallions, etc.—trimmed backs—special ..... .46

Camisoles—Nainsook—allover yokes of lace and embroidery inserts—elsewhere .98 ..... .84

Extra Size Corset Covers—Good muslin—high neck, tight fitting—reg. .29 ..... .19

Extra Size Drawers—Full cut—h. s. hem—reg. .39 ..... .28

Extra Size Night Dresses—cambric—embroidery trimmed—reg. .59 and .69 ..... .47

Extra Size Petticoats—cambric—embroidery or lace—reg. 1.29 ..... .74

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Afternoon Dresses are being made in sports satin, soft silks and taffetas. Foulard—quite the coolest fabric for Summer—is here in many varieties—At such prices—the newest, too!

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