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THE RING OF FORTUNE

By ANNA GOLDINA ABELSON

Sampson Knuble stood behind a bread and bologna-laden counter in his restaurant. From the kitchen came a dishwashing noise; the errand boy was washing and breaking the dishes. Sampson knew that his counter looked very untidy, but, instead of clearing away, he stood gazing at the newly bought diamond ring on his finger. Soon the dirty, white-aproned boy appeared in the doorway. "Hey, boss," he said, "them wursts should be hung up and the bread put away; it's near supper time, and, you know, customers don't like to see anything dirty." He looked as unconscious of the sanitary condition of his own person as any drunkard who stands upon his own reeling legs and tells the world the established glories of temperate living.

In a dreamy, mechanical way Sampson began fixing up the store, while the boy went into the kitchen to prepare supper for the "very particular" customers. Sampson sliced the bread and stopped to look at the ring. "Why," he crowed to himself, "it shines as if it came out of T—'s own window! If I'm not a smart one to find such a lucky jewel! I wonder why people have to buy real stuff at all when they can get diamonds—but the joke is too good to give away." He began filling paper cones with mustard. "Wait! I'll get my money's worth yet in fooling the boys," he said to his own delighted self. "They all can be fooled—all but I; but then, I'm a restaurateur, and what my walls haven't heard of tricks aren't worth knowing."

His brother Gerson sauntered in, and even before he smelled the frying steak from the kitchen he noticed the diamond ring on Sampson's finger. He stood amazed, while Sampson smiled at him, pleased and defiant. "So, that's why you wouldn't lend me a hundred dollars," said Gerson at length. "You had to buy yourself this grand diamond, eh?"

"And why not?" asked Sampson impudently.

"Why not? Couldn't you buy yourself a cheaper diamond, and lend me one hundred dollars so that I could buy one, too?"

"And how do you know how much I have paid for my ring?"

"How do I know? Can't I see it? You can't tell me you paid less than five hundred for this gem."

The restaurateur roared with laughter. "Do you think I'd let a brother of mine disgrace me by wearing a cheap one hundred dollar ring?" he answered instead.

"And since when have you become so grand?" asked Gerson bitterly.

"Why, since I bought myself this princely jewel." And Sampson giggled to the sandwiches he was making.

Gerson sat down at a table, thoroughly disgusted at his brother's mean behavior. Sampson was eying him mischievously from across the counter. Finally he said: "Now, now, brother, don't look so sad and disconsolate. I'm not as harsh as you think. I'll let you wear my ring any time you want to see your girl. How's that for a brother?"

"You will? And you won't fear to trust me with so precious a gem?"

His brother's eyes twinkled with merriment. "No, I'm not the least bit afraid." And he tossed the ring across to Gerson, who caught it up with delight, and said: "Now you're a sport of a brother, indeed." And he put the ring on his own finger.

Patrons and customers were coming in, and Sampson, busy and mirthful, was waiting on all.

"Who's the joke on today, Mr. Knuble?" asked one fat boarder as he sat down to a plate of pastrama.

Sampson chuckled. "Joke? Why, if you can guess the cause of my fun you get a free lunch today."

"That's unfair," said the man. "Hungry men can't guess. Give us a meal, and then see what we can do."

The proprietor served each customer, but kept on laughing. Finally the fat boarder put down his fork. "Hey, boss, your laughing interferes with my eating. Tell us the joke and I'll pay for my meal," he cried out.

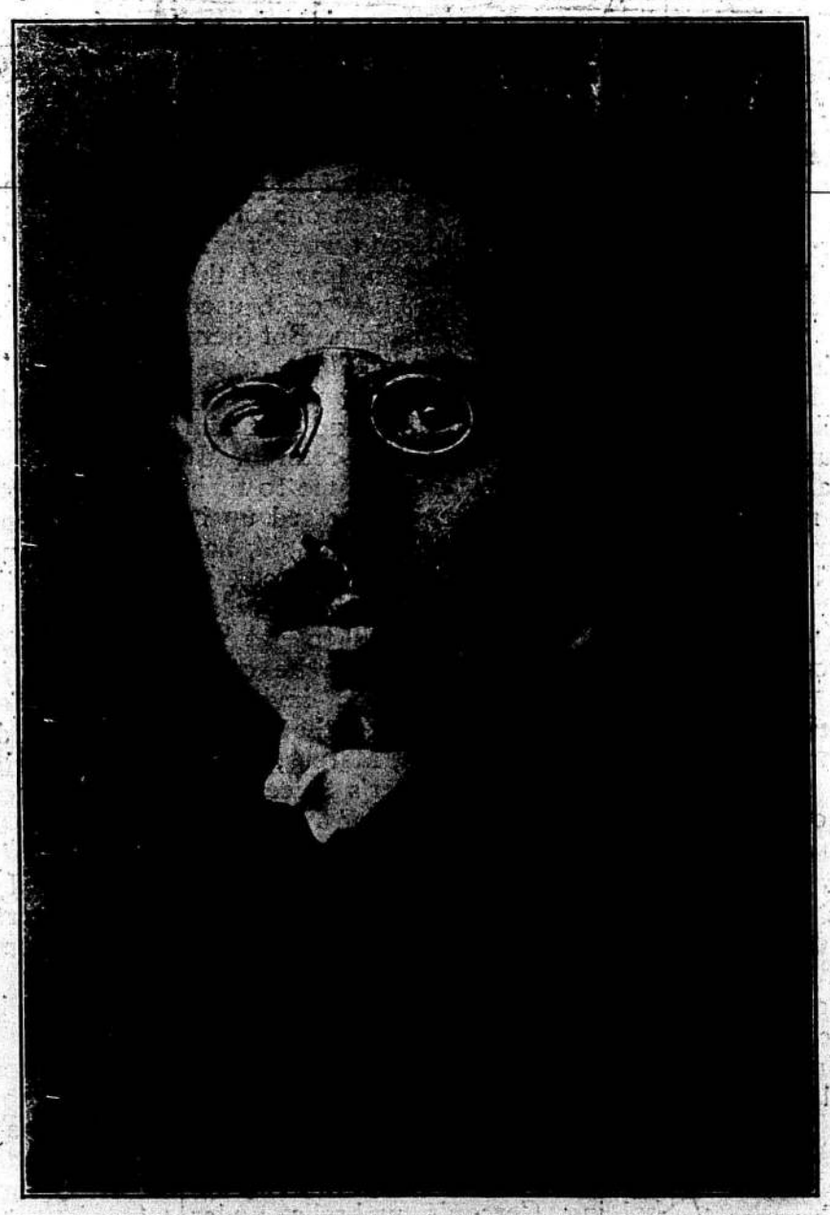
Sampson doubled up with merriment. He laughed until the tears came to his eyes. "I laugh," he said—and the laugh that came to his throat was so round and full that it almost choked him—"I laugh because I am thinking of what will happen in case her father knows a bit about jewelry." And, leaving the eaters to their supper and their wonderment, he let loose a fresh brood of elflike laughs.

Late that night Hertzog came into the cafe. Hertzog always ate out of time; in fact, he was the stumbling-block to the family's dignity. Not only was he poor, but he had no desire to be rich, for which last trait his brothers could not forgive him. Hertzog sat down, unfolded his newspaper and began to read. So he sat for about a half-hour while Sampson and the boy "cleaned up." Suddenly he took out his handkerchief, wiped his lips as with a napkin, and looked about for his hat. "Where are you going?" growled Sampson. "Can't you wait a few minutes more until I'll give you your supper?"

"Oh, haven't I eaten yet?" queried Hertzog. "Well, I thought that I was through with my meal long ago." He sat down, and Sampson watched him in silence. He finished, and his table was cleared. He still sat reading. Then, when he found no more interest in the paper, he folded it up and turned to Sampson: "Say, brother, when will that supper of mine be ready? Why, I'm almost famished, and you know that the brain can't work well when the body's not fed."

Sampson made no attempt to hide his disgust for his brother's absent-mindedness, and said very coolly: "You were at your supper a half-hour ago. The boy is now washing your dishes."

"Oh, was I? Well, for mercy's sake, I am a little forgetful, but don't be angry, brother; even if I don't remember what I ate, I know it was good, since you made it."



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Sampson relented, and showed him the ring.

"A ring for your finger! Ugh! what good can that do you? I like to carry my gems in my brain."

"You might have a better chance to sell your stories if your gems could be better seen," Sampson said, returning to his sarcasm.

"Now, there is some truth in that, Sampson. Still, I have a mind to seek my fortune only through my mental wealth. But it has just occurred to me that I might write a story about your ring, and so make it immortal."

Sampson's good humor returned, and he laughed. "Why, Hertzog, it would make a hit. Just think of it. Gerson is going to borrow it, so as to attract to himself a wife! Isn't that interesting enough? And—" here Sampson stopped to bethink himself; but, knowing his brother's forgetfulness and his aversion to loquacity, he said: "And the finest part of it is that my ring is only an—" He stopped, and Hertzog, with his quick mind, finished for him. "Imitation."

"How did you know that?" Sampson cried, amazed.

"I didn't know it, but I could imagine it," Hertzog answered, laughing, and began making notes in his book.

"But you won't tell any one, will you?"

"Tell? I never tell anything; I write."

Hertzog left, and Sampson stood gazing after him. "I cannot for the life of me imagine," he said, sadly shaking his head, "how any brother of mine can be a writer. But, then, I suppose that God has to scatter his follies together with his wisdom, and the Knuble family had to come in for a share of both."

Now the pride and the most respected member of the family was Simon, the drummer. Simon was a nervous, up-to-the-minute, tip-top sport. About a week after Sampson bought his diamond ring Simon came home from a drumming tour through the West. As he entered, in his swaggering gait, with his all-wise and all-knowing expression and his stout, prosperous-looking chest, a glow of pride came into Sampson's heart. "Hello, there! Sam," said Simon, almost condescendingly. "I heard that you bought yourself a diamond. Let's see the stuff."

Sampson's heart sank. He feared Simon; he was too shrewd and too knowing a fellow.

"Well, why don't you show it to me?" said Simon. "There, now, I have it," and he snatched it off Sampson's unresisting finger.

Sampson's heart stood still. Soon his reputation as the wealthiest brother would be over. But what was his amazement when, after Simon had looked the ring over, he said: "Whew! this is a rare gem. paid for it $700 or $800, eh? You must let me wear it on my next trip. My, but I'll get some swell customers wearing it! You know there are people who will deal only with prosperous-looking men. I've tried all sorts of stunning suits and smart hats. But there's too much competition in that line nowadays, when a thirty-five-cent pressing gives a gallant appearance to a twelve-fifty hand-me-down; but when it comes to diamonds——" Words were too feeble to express Si's earnestness, so he whistled instead.

Hertzog came into the cafe that evening. "Well, Sampson, how is your ring getting along?" he while glancing over his newspaper. Sampson marveled at his brother's unusual memory. It began to dawn on him that Hertzog could remember only such things that interested him, so he told him that Simon was going to take the ring with him on his next trip to attract business therewith. Hertzog put it down in his notebook, and laughed softly to himself. "You wouldn't think our brothers were such fools, would you?" asked Sampson.

"The whole world is one great big fool," murmured Hertzog.

"Still," said the restaurateur," "people can't fool me so easily. I've learnt to be a little skeptical, I have. After all, a restaurant is the only place where one can get wise in. What people do not confess at their steak and beer, they never tell. I'm onto all sorts of tricks, I am."

Hertzog glanced up at him from his paper, and smiled sadly.

Now Marcus, the Reverend Doctor, was both the butt and the glory of the family. Marcus preached "peace," and yet all were afraid of him. Yet, to do him justice, he had never hurt a fly in his life. He won all his battles by the strength of his tongue alone. He won many battles, yet was always losing his positions. This made his brothers sneer at him. Yet his own intuitive genius invariably guessed for him the cause of hais failures. He knew, for instance, though he never told a soul, that, had he proposed to the affable maiden lady sister of the president of his first congregation, he might have been high up in the world by this time. He could trace the seed of disfavor which made him lose his second charge to the almost forgotten incident of having found one of his most powerful parishioners in a typsy state; and once he lost for a graver cause: one of the pillars of his temple had stolen one of his best sermons and had turned it into a lodge oration; then, fear lest the reverend come to know of it, used all his power to oust him. But there was something romantic about Marcus which shed a cloud of glory about his personality and lent him awe in the eyes of his brethren. It is true that, when he came to their garret apartment all dressed up in a Prince Albert suit and a silk hat, he came to borrow some change with which to pay for his laundry. But how easy it was to get the money from them when he could take out an engraved invitation from the President of the United States, inviting him, Marcus, to the President's daughter's reception! Once when he asked for five dollars and was refused he showed his brothers, in his easy way, a telegrahm from his Honor, the Governor-elect, asking him, the Reverned Marcus Knubel, to lunch with His Excellency, and forthwith the bill was handed to him. With the money he hired a full dress suit for the dinner.

Now, when Marcus heard of Sampson's diamond ring, he came to visit him, with Sampson's suit on, holding Gerson's umbrella under his arm and wearing Simon's best hat on his head.

The three business brothers sat in the restaurant, looked up, and grew miserable as he entered. "Say, Sam, your store looks as if it had not been swept in a week," was his greeting. "Now, if I would care for business I would know how to run it much better than you do."

"Aw, go on! fix your tie," growled Sampson from behind his counter, "and for God's sake get a shine on your shoes."

"Yes, I know that I need a shine, and a shave, too; and that's why I came to borrow some change from you, Si. But what I came for most was to borrow your diamond ring, Sampson."

"What! You want the ring, too?" cried the three brothers in one breath.

"And why not?" asked Marcus.

"Well! well! Marcus. You're a bluffer, then?" said his youngest brother Si, shaking his head. "I'd never have believed it of you. I heard you talk so often against vanity and jewelry, and all that. I could have sworn away my life to your earnestness."

"Oh, you're a brilliant business man, you are!" broke in the minister's apologetic voice. "You know about waists and blouses, but you don't know a thing about psychology, and diplomacy, and intuition, and all that kind of wisdom. Now you all know how I hate this blazing savagery of covering oneself with trinkets. I always told you that if ever I find a maiden worthy of me my engagement present to her would be a dictionary or John Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and her wedding present nothing less than a white Bible. But I want this diamond now for business, that's what I need it for."

"Business? So the ministry's a business, too?" sneered Si. "I don't mind using all these stunts to sell blouses, but to use it for peddling holiness with—well, I have to give up!"

Marcus smiled. "My dear brother, that's what I mean by psychology. Here am I, your own brother, a man of big ability, and yet you laugh at me because I have no shine on my shoes. Now, before I can show my talent to this new congregation, I have to make a good personal impression on them, and for that diamonds can't be beaten. Haven't you heard of the wise King Solomon, who said that the wisdom of the poor is despised? Now, if I should be able to impress favorably the gentlemen, and no less the ladies, of this new community, I could put each one of you on your feet."

"Aw, go on, Doc! Aren't we lifting you up all the time instead?" asked the blunt Sampson, in his rough, jesting tone. "Religion is all fine and good to argue about, but when it comes to making profit, even diamonds have no show."

"Now, now! you ignoramus, enough hitting religion with your wit. Much cleverness is sheer deviltry and wit is the cheapest of the arts. Only if one can employ wit and leave the devil out—why, then it's just to God and to man. Now, about this ring. There's a fine, big, rich congregation open to the right man. I'm the right man, but the backbone of that temple won't see it unless I have your diamond. There's no reason why I should not get some profit out of it as well as you boys."

Hertzog had entered while his clerical brother was speaking. "How are you going to manage so much enterprise, my dear reverend brother," he said, "with one ring?"

Marcus turned on him. Aren't we living in an age of electricity, telegraph wires and parcel posts for our own human happiness?"

"Hurrah!" cried Simon. "For a good idea you can't beat religion after all."

Gerson went to see his sweetheart that evening. Tillie, though proud, had a weak heart. She was fond of diamonds, and a little of Gerson. The evening seemed to fly on honeyed wings, and man and woman avoided the clock. Tillie, with her charms, had numbed every

sense in Gerson's make-up except his love for her. Gerson was not so captivating; for all the love that Tillie bore him the thought of the sparkling jewel into her heart and the least tiniest bit to crowd out the heart of her lover. And the passionate fire in her eyes, that lent so much glory and beauty to her face, was not lit up entirely by his burning kisses: they were a-hungered for the precious diamond on his finger. And then Gerson, beating his heart against honor, and faith, and promise and private property, and forgetting kindness, and ownership, and brotherhood, and everything, promised to give her the diamond.

"And you will have it reset in a lady's ring for me, won't you?" gurgled the enraptured Tillie.

"Yes, even were the ring to be cut from my heart," whispered Gerson in a weak, thick voice.

"Oh!" A telephone ring frightened their rapture out of them. Gerson was wanted. To his honor and luck the girl did not hear the conversation over the phone.

"Hello! Gerson; is that you?"

"Yes, it is I. Is this Marcus?"

"Yes, this is Marcus, Gerson. I want you to come down at once with the ring."

"Come down with the r-r—receipt, you mean, of course. Are you crazy, Marcus?"

"No, I'm not crazy, and I don't mean the receipt, either. You know I mean the ring on your finger."

"All right, Marcus, I know what you mean. But, for God's sake, you know that I can't get away now. What do you need it for?"

"I was just called to a wedding, and if they see the ring my fee will be ten dollars richer, you can be sure."

"What is ten dollars? Believe me, the damage you do to me is worth more than that."

"Don't argue any more with me; I must have the ring. If you don't bring it I'll have to send for it."

"Oh, no; don't do that. I'm coming. But what can I say?"

"Say anything," shouted back Marcus. "You can say that I, your brother, am dying, and you have to run to see me."

Gerson hung up the receiver slowly and gloomily, and he felt very miserably as he walked into the living room to Tillie.

She lifted up her anxious, questioning eyes. Although Gerson was very angry at Marcus he had not the heart to say that he was dying, so he only said that Marcus, his brother, took sick suddenly, and that he must hurry to his side.

As he parted from her Tillie looked longingly at the ring. The soul of Gerson twitched within him

as he tried to pretend utter forgetfulness, and had he not hoped for so much fortune from the ring he would have cursed it on his anger.

The next one to borrow the ring was Simon, the drummer. He took it to Detroit. Gerson, not having the ring, sent flowers and candy to Tillie as ambasadors of his love. Marcus had not yet been called to contest for the pulpit of the congregation. Only Sampson missed his ring. In the first place, he was its owner; in the second, he was in constant dread lest any one find out its real value, and, in the third, the ring was really beginning to perplex and to distress him. It seemed as if the joke was now more on him than on his brothers. No matter of what value the ring might be, there was Gerson winning himself a bride with it; Marcus receiving tremendous wedding and funeral fees while wearing it, and now Si was writing glowing reports of his success in the shirt-waist line—and all through this ring. "While I," muttered Sampson to himself, "all I get out of it is a few laughs, and that one can get at the movies for a nickel."

The loud bell of his store announced a customer. It was his aunt Sarah in her fancy wig, her green silk skirt and her torn calico waist. Oh, yes; it was Saturday, and she also wore a white cambric apron with a ruffle of embroidery on the edge.

"Well! well! Auntie, I suppose you have come to invite me to your daughter's wedding? " said Sampson very kindly.

"Oh, no," said aunt Sarah. "We are not so poor that we cannot pay for a few printed invitations. I came to ask a favor of you."

Sampson seemed very much interested.

"I heard that you have just bought yourself a diamond ring for $800, and I came to ask you to lend it to Uncle Louie to wear it at our Rosie's wedding. You see, the family she is marrying into is very rich and stuck up, and you know we have not even been able to give our Rosie a decent trousseau, not to speak of a dowry. But, as I told your uncle, if he only wears that big diamond of yours it will be like veiling a homely bride; it will give us quite an appearance."

"But, my dear aunt," said the amused Sampson, "won't it rather put you in disfavor with the bridegroom, seeing that you own such a valuable piece of jewelry and yet, as he will surely think, have cheated him out of a dowry?"

Aunt Sarah shook her bewigged head. "That's just what your uncle Louie says; but I say to him, 'And suppose they think we are stingy, will they look down upon us as they would, should they think us poor? On the contrary, they will even think us ten times richer, and as to our shabby clothes, they'll just shake their heads and say that that's the way of the rich.' O, I know a little about this world, my dear Sampson, and I can just hear the bridegroom's folks whisper to each other that the dowry will come in handy after our death. He, he, if I don't know this world."

Sampson sat back in his chair and laughed. "No wonder you're my aunt," he said, putting a plate with pickled herring before her, "and I almost begin to think that the ring must be my uncle. To tell you the truth, auntie dear, I haven't the ring with me. Si has it out in Detroit. But you're too clever an aunt to be denied. I'll wire for it."

There were tears in the lady's eyes. "God will bless you, my son, for this," she said, "so that the bride you'll get will really have diamonds."

Sampson sent a dispatch to Simon asking for the ring. Si wired back these words: "Hold on to your patience for a while. This ring is a peach of an advertisement. My pals say its worth not less than eight hundred dollars."

When Sampson received that message he almost collapsed with a threefold emotion. He was angry, he was amazed, and he was very much amused.

Hertzog came in, and found him grinning. "Your ring has brought you much happiness, I see," said the writer, "why if I'm not short-sighted, it seems as if you've actually grown fat since you bought it. Well, well, if some folks only knew that it is not the cost of the gem that gives the pleasure, life might be more tolerable for others."

Sampson searched in his pockets and drew forth a letter. Hear what Si writes from the west, Hertzy, and if that won't make you laugh, you're a male fury. This is part of his letter—'I walk into a store, and the proprietor, he looks up at me from his paper, and shifts his eyes back to the paper, which if I were a mouse, he would be afraid to do. Of course I'm of less consequence to him. But I, with your diamond on my finger, I feel big anyhow. And then I work the ring. Though the proprietor seems not to know that I'm there, I just run my whole palm over my face, up my forehead, and smoothen back my hair. The diamond has a first class show; it is as conspicuous as a bride at a wedding; and though you could swear that the man is entirely unconscious of my presence there, you should see him look up with a start, and give me the most approving nod, as if I were not a mere drummer but a real customer. Then he says "Young man, that's some fine gem on your finger. How long have you been on the road? Only six months? You must be a clever chap to get yourself so fine a ring in so short a time. You only paid seven hundred dollars for it? Why it's worth eight. Well, you know how to get bargains, I see. Let's get a look at your waists. Bet you know how to sell them cheap as you know how to buy diamonds reasonably," and he gives me a grand order.

"I enter another store and find the proprietor too busy to talk to me. But I make him see me, and what's more, see the ring, and so I succeed in working up a most wonderful interest for myself. The man gives me an order, and I—a streak of vanity comes over me—I tell him the truth about the ring, that it's yours, and I'm just wearing it for business. It was a risky confession I admit. But the man, he just falls into a chair almost dead with laughing, and then he turns around to me and says—Young man, I'm going to double my order. You deserve it. You're a brainy fellow. Anyone that can invent such a lie is a genius. I'd pay you a salary to come and palm off such a joke on me every day."

Sampson turned to Hertzog, "Well, what do you say about this?"

"I say," said the writer, "that I'm beginning to think that you're trying to fool me too. Surely, if the ring were not——"

"Hush! said Sampson. "Not another word; even the walls must not be told, or there'll be an end to my fun. But I tell you the truth. If I didn't remember the place where I bought it; the miserable greaser that sold it to me, and if did not know how much money I had that day in my pockets, I might—but what's the difference? It works like the real thing, anyhow. But I tell you, Hertzog, I wish I was less of a wise one. It seems that folly pays much better. After all, they're making their fortunes, while I have only the ring and a laugh."

"And I," interposed Hertzog, "I'm getting a cracked brain trying to locate the plot in this ring tale, otherwise the editor won't have it. Why, here comes Marcus. See him smile! I wonder if it's your ring or his religion that makes him so sappy?"

Marcus fell into a chair and began to eat olives from a jar on the table. "Boys, I'm all fixed up," he said. "If I don't lose this position next year I'll be able to help every one of you."

"Elected?" queried the two lay brethren at once.

"Yes; unanimously elected. Those men and women were just hypnotized by your diamond, Sampson, though it's my sermon they're praising. Naturally, they can't see how a man who owns such a gem should not be eloquent and great. And now I'm through with this piece of paganism. Here's the ring. Now that I have a signed contract I'll make religion my fortress, and my stronghold will be morality, and when the next election comes I'll find another stunt to back up my calling with."

Sampson, with a slight tinge of envy in his voice, turned to his literary brother and said: "Well, what do you say to this?"

"It's all very funny, but I can't find the plot in it," the writer said, rather gloomily.

"Yes, you're all getting rich," said Sampson, rising from his seat, "while I'm growing rather lazy looking on, and my business is getting to be a little dull. Guess I'll have to hustle. It's near supper time now, and the boys will soon want something to eat." He began to busy himself making sandwiches.

"Don't be so downcast, brother," said the clergyman. "Your ring has put me on my feet, and I'll see in return that you don't fail. Come, Hertzog, I'll show you what a fine temple I'm going to preach in now."

Gerson sat rather pensive and moody at his supper that night, and seemed to swallow more thought than food. At last the store was cleared and he was left alone with the restaurateur.

"Well, Gerson," his brother said, after watching him for some time. "from you I learn that the worst trouble in Pandora's box must have been the love troubles, eh?"

Gerson shook his head. "Love is all right; it's the ring that's giving me trouble."

"The ring? Why, I thought it was a round of fortune to every one?"

"Yes; but Tillie has accepted me, and I in a moment of weakness promised to have your ring reset for her as an engagement gift, and now I don't know how to get out of it."

Sampson gave one loud laugh, and suddenly checked himself, for in that moment the whole ring business took on a very serious aspect. Hitherto it had been a delightful comedy. Now tragedy loomed from afar. Before it was fortune and laughter; now broken hearts and tears were in the balance. The joke that had been so dear to him now turned to sorrow and disgust.

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" he asked hoarsely, not knowing what else to say.

Gerson turned to him desperately. "You've got to help me, Sam. You must let me have the ring or else——"

"But I can't," cried Sampson helplessly, "really, brother, I cannot."

"Oh, you must! I'll pay you for it. I don't want it gratis. I'll give you as much as it's worth out of Tillie's dowry. On my word of honor I will. Tillie's father has promised me fifteen hundred, judg-

(Continued on page 12)

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN THE JEWISH WORLD

[illegible]

[illegible] ... He was a liberal donor to all Jewish causes.

[illegible] ... the relief of their suffering brethren in the warring countries. Considering that the Jewish population of [illegible] comprises less than two hundred families, and that not one of them is of large means, the contribution sets a record for the State, if not for the South.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

* * *

The Rev. Dr. [illegible], rector of the Rabbinical Seminary at Amsterdam, [illegible] ... When but seven years old he was admitted into the Jewish Orphan Asylum, and soon showed such great capabilities that he was permitted to attend the seminary as a pupil when he was barely eleven years of age. He thus came to become a teacher at the seminary, and succeeded the late Chief Rabbi of Amsterdam Dr. Dunner as rector.

* * *

The Jewish deputies elected to represent their coreligionists in the Ukraine Central Council which deals with the affairs of the new autonomous province [illegible] taking their seats [illegible] the Council. The Zionist deputy Mr. Rosenstein delivered his speech in Hebrew. A translation of the welcome to the new self-governing country followed. Another Jewish member, M. Goldman, was announced to speak in Yiddish, but as he was [illegible] to be fully understood he also spoke in Russian.

* * *

An inquiry of the Odessa Jewish Committee into the pogrom carried out by soldiers and drunkards at [illegible] proved that the rioters had broken a number of windows and looted many Jewish shops. The six Jewish soldiers who appealed to their colleagues to stop the pogrom were arrested by the rioters and accused of having commenced the upheaval. They were sent to prison for one month on account of that false charge.

* * *

The Board of Education of the Talmud Torah Society of Cincinnati, Ohio, has elected Dr. Abraham M. Simon principal of that institution. Dr. Simon was born in Russian Poland and came to this country in 1906, when 20 years of age. Here he has been graduated from the Harvard University with honors, receiving the degrees of B. A. and M. A. He later received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania.

* * *

At Odessa and in the vicinity of the city, especially among the dock laborers and in the market, a strong pogrom agitation is in progress. The ill-feeling against the Jews preached by the priests reached the Military Hospitals and Labor Unions, and even official departments. The Jewesses engaged after the Revolution at the local Post and Telegraph offices were compelled to resign as a protest against the Anti-Semitic attitude of their colleagues.

* * *

David B. Steinman, an assistant engineer in the construction of the Hell Gate connecting bridge and the New York City subways, has been appointed associate professor of civil and mechanical engineering in the day session of the College of the City of New York. Dr. Steinman was formerly professor in engineering in the University of Idaho. He graduated from the City College in 1906, and has given courses in the evening session of the college.

* * *

Another heartrending account of the conditions of the inhabitants of Wilna has reached Petrograd. In the suburbs of Wilna, it states, there is hardly a house without a person seriously ill. Typhus is raging. The mortality among the children is appalling. Respectable people beg for bread in the streets. Flour, potatoes, or barley are not to be obtained in the town. Sixty per cent. of the people subsist on charity, but unfortunately many soup kitchens are now suspending their activities on account of the lack of food. The German hunt at Wilna for men who are forced to do work for the State continues. They are generally abducted at night. At Siedlece, the order instructing all Jews to cut their beards, "on sanitary grounds," has been suspended.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

(Exclusive Correspondence to the HEBREW STANDARD)

Another Deputation to the War Office About the Jewish Regiment—[illegible]—[illegible] the Conjoint Committee—Vitality of Russian-Jewish Journalism.

The Secretary of the War Office [illegible] has now been [illegible] received a deputation at the War Office in connection with [illegible] the formation of a Jewish regiment. The deputation was introduced by [illegible] and was composed of the following:

Dr. Eder, Dr. [illegible], Captain [illegible] of the Royal Army Medical Corps, [illegible], Joseph Cowen, Jacob Epstein (the famous sculptor), [illegible] (the well-known journalist), [illegible] (formerly of the Zion Mule Corps), [illegible]. The deputation asked that the original scheme announced by the Government should be maintained and that the regiment should be Jewish in name—the Maccabees was suggested in addition to the numeral designation—with the badge of the Shield of David, and that as far as possible kosher food should be supplied during the training in England, with opportunities for the observance of the Jewish Sabbath. It was further contended that the most suitable field for the employment of the Jewish regiment was the Palestinian front.

Lord Derby informed the deputation that as far as the military exigencies permitted, especially during the period of training, they would be allowed Saturday as their day of rest instead of Sunday, and kosher food would be provided where possible. This concession would equally apply to their religious holidays. But on active service such concessions could not possibly be promised to them, and he did not think for one moment that they would expect that they should be. The deputation signified their assent to this.

With regard to the question where they would be employed, he could make no definite promise, because at any moment a military situation might arise which would necessitate the battalions being employed elsewhere than in Palestine, where it certainly was the present intention to send them, and he felt that they would not wish that they should be in this respect in any way different from the other battalions of His Majesty's Army, [illegible] to go wherever they were required.

As to the question of a distinctive name and badge, he was afraid that the answer would not be as favourable to them as they would wish. It was impossible for him to accede to their request. They must remember that there were many thousands of Jews serving in all branches of the British Army, in many [illegible], had earned for themselves the respect of their comrades for their fighting capabilities. Lord Derby asked the deputation to realize that the badges and distinctive names of these regiments had been won by glorious deeds in the past, and that it would not be right or just to give a badge and title, which would be associated with Jewry generally, to new battalions, not yet even formed and so confer on them the same privilege as had been won by other regiments in His Majesty's Army during the many wars of the British Empire. Let them earn for themselves the right to have such special distinction, and he would be quite prepared then to reconsider the question.

One of the speakers had mentioned the desire that there should be a Jewish atmosphere about these battalions and that they should be composed of Jews. That would be done, and the only point in which he could not meet them was that they should be given at the outset the distinctive title which, he held, could only be granted to them under the conditions which he had indicated. He was sorry if it in any way damped their enthusiasm, but he felt that, perhaps, his decision might be an incentive to them to do such service as would warrant the reconsideration of the case.

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Readers will notice, by the way, that Jacob Epstein, the sculptor, formed part of the delegation. He joined the British army last week, not having applied for any further exemption. He is a man very near the age limit, being 38 years old, and it will be curious to see what effect a possibly prolonged course of military life will have upon the development of his wonderful art—whether it will correct some of his Cubistic experiences or whether it will lead to an entirely fresh development.

* * *

The finish of the much discussed Conjoint Foreign Committee is announced. A meeting of the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association held last Sunday under the presidency of Claude G. Montefiore passed the following resolutions:—

1. That, in accordance with the request of the Board of Deputies, the arrangement made between the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Board of Deputies for the establishment of a Conjoint Foreign Committee be cancelled and brought to an end as from to-day. That this resolution be communicated to the Board of Deputies, and that the Board of Deputies be also informed that the Council of the Anglo-Jewish Association will be very glad to receive any proposals from the Board of Deputies for the formation of a fresh arrangement which may be agreeable to both bodies.

"That pending a new arrangement being made with the Board of Deputies, foreign affairs be entrusted to a special committee to consist of the executive committee of the Anglo-Jewish Association together with the following four gentlemen, namely: Sir Matthew Nathan, Lord Swaythling, Leonard L. Cohen and Oswald John Simon. That the special committee shall have the same powers and the same relations to the Council as the Old Conjoint Committee."

Joseph Cowen moved an amendment to the first resolution, for which, however, he found no seconder.

It is held in many authoritative quarters of the community that nothing in the above resolutions indicates any hope [illegible] of arrangements whereby the Conjoint Committee might be revived in some form or other. It is considered best for the Board of Deputies to set up its own foreign committee as a committee of the Board on which perhaps representatives of the Anglo-Jewish Association with other institutions interested might find representation. This is suggested as the best way out.

A very interesting statement has been published here with regard to the vitality that is being shown by Jewish journalism in Russia now that opportunities for freedom of expression are available. As evidence of this vitality the following statement might be inserted: The Hebrew weekly "Ha-am," edited in Moscow, has become a daily paper since July 1. The weekly "Hador," edited by the well-known Hebrew writer David Frischmann, will soon appear again in Moscow. "Hador," originally published in Odessa, ceased to exist some years ago. Its reappearance has been made possible by a donation of 100,000 roubles (£10,000), which have been contributed by a devoted friend of Hebrew literature, M. Stiebel. The famous Hebrew journal Hashiloach is now edited in Odessa by Dr. Klausner. A Hebrew pedagogical monthly, entitled Tarbuth, has been issued since July in Moscow. It was to have appeared under the old regime, but the very first copy was suppressed by the military authorities. A Hebrew weekly for children, entitled Shethilim, is to appear shortly in Moscow.

Since June a new Jewish daily, Dos Volk, has been published at Kieff. At the head of the editorial staff is the well-known writer and Zionist, M. N. Syrkin. A Jewish daily, Volksblatt, appears in Petrograd. The editorial staff comprises MM. S. Dubnow, S. Niger and J. Zinnberg. In Tiflis, since July 1, there appears in the Russian language a weekly journal for the young entitled Junny Israil. In Odessa, too, a Zionist weekly in the Russian language, Jewreiskaja Mysl, was started on July 11. The Zeire Zion of Witebsk are publishing a monthly journal in Russian under the title On Guard. The paper represents the views of the Zionist democratic youth. The Zionist students of Odessa are publishing a monthly organ entitled Young Juda.

Jewish Army Chaplains in France.

Rabbi A. Blum received a letter from his friend and colleague Rabbi Albert Levy, Grand Rabbi of the Central Consistory of France, in reply to a request made before the Jewish Holidays, that he should notify all the Rabbis of the cities where the American soldiers are stationed, to invite the Jewish men to celebrate New Year and the Day of Atonement with their correligionists.

The Rabbi of the large city of Dijon asked Grand Rabbi A. Levy to send a special request to General Pershing, saying that the Jewish community offers its hospitality to all American Jewish soldiers for the Jewish New Year and the Day of Atonement.

Grand Rabbi A. Levy sent Rabbi A. Blum a list of the Jewish Chaplains in the French Army as follows: 2nd Army Corps, Rabbi L. Berman; 3rd Army Corps, Rabbi N. Levy; 4th Army Corps, Rabbi A. Hertz; 5th Army Corps, Rabbi, M. Zeitlin; 6th Army Corps, Rabbi J. Sachs; 7th Army Corps, Rabbi H. Stourdze; 8th Army Corps, Rabbi H. Levy; 11th Army Corps, Rabbi N. Eisenbeth; 13th Army Corps, Rabbi M. Sachs; 14th Army Corps, Rabbi L. Sommer; 15th Army Corps, Rabbi R. Hirshler; 18th Army Corps, Rabbi J. Cohen; 20th Army Corps, Rabbi M. Tehernaia; 21st Army Corps, Rabbi M. Vitzen; 30th Army Corps, Rabbi M. Rapaport; 31st Army Corps, Rabbi J. Weill; 32nd Army Corps, Rabbi T. Taourel; 34th Army Corps, Rabbi J. Schuhle; 39th Army Corps, Rabbi M. Poliatcheck.

Detached Army of Lorraine—J. Schwartz.

Chaplain of the Sector Army—21st, Guinsburger; 26th, P. Hagenauer.

Chaplains attached to the groups of division stretchers—37th Division, M. Liber; 45th Division, S. Poliakoff.

1st Division of the African Division—A. Back and M. Farle.

Chaplains in the fortified cities—Belfort, M. Wolff; Toul, I. Bloch; Hospital of 12th Sector, J. Ruff.

Chaplains attached to the Army of the Orient—H. Adelman of the Sanitary Department; M. D. Berman, Post section.

Chaplain of the Marine—J. G. Bruner, on board Wính-Long Warship.

ENGAGEMENTS.

AARON—PHILLIPS.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Phillips, of 157 East Eighty-first street, announce the engagement of their daughter Gertrude to Mr. Montague Aaron.

ALTMAN—ROSENZWEIG.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Rosenzweig, of 1823 Topping avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Estelle to Mr. William H. Altman, of Saginaw, Mich.

COWEN—WITT.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac M. Witt, of No. 201 West 117th street, announce the betrothal of their daughter Beatrice to Mr. Laurence L. Cowen, of New York city.

EIDLINGER. — FINGER. — Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Finger, of 101 West 112th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Jessie to Mr. Harry Eidlinger.

GOODMAN—MAGNUS.—Mrs. Henrietta Magnus announces the engagement of her daughter Bella to Mr. Solomon Goodman.

GROSSMAN—BUTT.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Butt announce the betrothal of their daughter Helen Charlotte to Abraham Murry Grossman.

HAGGETT—KLATZKIN. — Mr. and Mrs. Philip Klatzkin announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian to Mr. Samuel Haggett.

HERSHENSTEIN.—REINHEIMER.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Reinheimer, of 49 West Seventieth street, announce the engagement of their daughter Edith to Mr. Samuel Hershenstein. At home Sunday, October 28, from 3 to 6.

KUTINSKY—GOLDBURG.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Kutinsky, of 602 West 157th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Bertha to Gus B. Goldburg.

KRUMBEIN — GOLDSTEIN. — Mrs. Rebecca Goldstein, of 916 So. Boulevard, Bronx, announces the engagement of her daughter Minna to Mr. Mordecai Krumbein.

LATZ.—STEINTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs Raphael Steinthal, of 697 West End avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Hattie to Irving Latz. Reception Sunday, October 21, 1917, 8 p. m., Hotel Astor, Broadway, Forty-fourth street.

MEYERS—DEUTSCH. — Mr. Charles Deutsch announces the engagement of his daughter Hilda Deutsch Zilver to Mr. Harry Meyers.

MICHAELIS—SEELIG.—Mr and Mrs. Samuel Seelig, of 408 West 150th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Blanche to Dr. Harry Michaelis.

PROPPER—HESSE.—Mr. and Mrs. David S. Hesse, of 281 Edgecombe avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Elsie to Mr. Alexander Propper. Reception Hotel Savoy, Wednesday, October 24, after 8.30 p. m.

ROSENZWEIG—LEWIS. — Charlotte Lewis to Ernest Rosenzweig.

STERN—COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris Cohen, of 900 Fox street, announce the engagement of their daughter Fan Irene to Mr. Walter Stern, of Newark, N. J.

STERN—WELLINS.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Wellins, of 2486 Grand Concourse announce the engagement of their daughter Fanny to Sam Stern.

MARRIAGES.

ANTELIS—KSENSKI. — Miss Tillie Ksenski, of No. 911 East 176th street, to Mr. Max Antelis, at Sinai Temple. Rev. Max Reichler, assisted by Rev. Schrager, officiated.

BALL — SCHOEFER. — On Monday, October 14, 1917, Miss Blanche Schoefer to Mr. John Ball, by Rev. Dr. E. Lissman, at the Hotel Brunswick.

BROWN—MUNTER.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Munter, of 301 St. Nicholas avenue, announce the marriage of their daughter Hortense Vivian to Nathan Brown, of Dayton, Ohio, on Sunday, October 14, 1917, at the Lenox Hall. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

DAVID—WOOLF.—Mr. Jacob Woolf announces the marriage of his daughter, Catherine Reine, to Mr. Herbert J. David, Thursday, October 11.

GOLDSTEIN—LEVINE—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Levine announce the marriage of their daughter Fay to Morris Goldstein on Sunday, October 14, 1917. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

HEYMAN—WEIL. — Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weil, of 3495 Broadway, announce the marriage of their daughter Dorothy Barbara, to Mr. Jerome Heyman.

KAPLAN—BRODY.—On Wednesday, October 10, 1917, Miss Harriet Minerva Brody, of 804 West 180th street to Samuel Kaplan at the home of the officiating minister, Rabbi Aaron Eiseman, 611 West 156th street.

KLEEBLATT — JACOBY.—Mr. Max Kleeblatt, 1155 Boston road, New York, announces the marriage of his daughter, Frida, to Mr. Ernest Jacoby, October 11, 1917.

NEWMAN — SACHS. — On Sunday, October 14, 1917, at Harlem Palace, Rose Weinberg Sachs, of 24 East 99th street to Abraham Newman, of Brooklyn. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

ORENSTEIN — KAPLAN. — Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kaplan, of 581 West 161st street, announce the mariage of their daughter Emma to Henry Marcus Orenstein, on Sunday, October 14, 1917, at the Academy. Rabbi Aaron Eiseman performed the ceremony.

BIRTHS.

BERKOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Berkowitz (nee Rebecca Scheinberg) announce the birth of a daughter, Felicia Marcella, on October 10, 1917.

FRIEDMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Friedman (nee Helen Musliner), a son.

JACOBS.—To Mr. and Mrs. Lew Jacobs (nee Sylvia Zimmern), of 674 West 161st street, a daughter.

LENT.—To Mr. and Mrs. Milton Lent (nee Sophie Friedman), 301 West street, a son.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Levy (nee Kathlyn Cox), 3569 Broadway, announce the birth of a son.

LIEBERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Leo S. Lieberman announce the birth of a daughter, Thursday, October 11.

MANHEIMER.—Mr. and Mrs. David Manheimer, 308 West 111th street, announce the birth of a son, Tuesday, October 9.

SACHS.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan S. Sachs (Lillian Citronbaum) announce the birth of a son, October 9, 43 West 128th.

SHERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. David Sherman (nee Nettie Norden), 98 Haven avenue, announce the birth of a son, October 12.

TISHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. David Tishman (nee Anna Valentine), 160 West 95th, announce the birth of a son October 12, 1917.

BAR MITZVAH.

AARONSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Isse B. Aaronson, 540 West 165th street, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, David Webster, Saturday, October 20, half-past nine A. M., at Washington Heights Congregation, 508-510 West 161st street. At home Sunday, October 21, from 3 to 6 p. m.

HAMMER.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Hammer wish to announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Richard Bernhard, on Saturday morning, October 20, at West End Synagogue, West 82d street.

LICHTENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lichtenstein, of 1990 7th ave., announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Henry, on Saturday, October 20, at the Temple Mount Zion, 39 West 119th street. At home Sunday, October 21, 3 to 6 p. m.

NEWBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Newberger, 1129 Teller ave., Bronx., announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Fred F., to be held Saturday, October 20, at Temple Rodeph Sholom, 63d street. Reception Sunday, October 21, after 7 p. m.

OPPENHEIMER.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Oppenheimer, 2044 Ryer avenue, announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Monroe, Saturday, October 20, at Tremont Temple, Grand Concourse, near Burnside avenue, at 10 a. m. At home Sunday, October 21, from 3 to 6 p. m.

IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

AGUDATH JESHORIM (117 East 86th street.).—Rabbi G. Lipkind will preach this (Friday) evening on "Little Sins." Sabbath morning on the portion of the week.

BETH ELOHIM (961 Southern Boulevard).—General Louis W. Stotesbury will deliver an address this evening on "Patriot in the Making." Sabbath morning, Rabbi Louis J. Goetz will preach on "The Intellect of Mankind."

BETH ISRAEL (262 West Ninety-ninth street.).—Services this evening at 8 and Sabbath morning at 10. Rabbi Gustav N. Hausmann will preach on both occasions.

B'NAI ISRAEL (535 West 148th street.).—Rev. Dr. Isidor Reichert will preach this (Friday) evening on "Why Should We Attend the Synagogue." Sabbath morning on "The Portion of the Law."

ETZ CHAIM (107 East 92d street).—Dr. David Davidson preaches tomorrow (Sabbath) on "Noah—Triumphant Minorities."

FREE SYNAGOGUE (Carnegie Hall). Dr. Edward Howard Griggs will speak Sunday morning on "Feminism and Democracy."

FREE SYNAGOGUE (Washington Heights Branch, Broadway and 157th street).—This (Friday) evening Dr. Wise will preach.

FREE SYNAGOGUE (Bronx Branch, 163d street and Southern Boulevard).—Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein will preach this (Friday) evening.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE (services at the Y. W. H. A., 31 West 110th street.)—Sabbath morning. Speaker, Mr. Reuben Wellerstein. Sunday morning lecture at Mount Morris Theatre, 116th st. and Fifth ave. Addresses by United States Senator William M. Calder and Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein.

ISAIAH TEMPLE (127 West Eighty-ninth street).—Rev. Joseph Silverman will preach this (Friday) evening. Sabbath morning Rabbi Richard M. Stern, of New Rochelle, will officiate.

MONTEFIORE (Hewitt and Macy places, Bronx).—Rabbi Alexander Basel preaches Sabbath morning on the weekly portion.

MOUNT SINAI ANSHE EMETH (600 West 181st. street).—This evening Rev. Dr. L. Zinsler will lecture on "Patriotism." Sabbath morning on "The Dove—A Symbol of Peace."

MT. ZION (45 West 119th street).—Rabbi B. A. Tintner preaches Sabbath morning.

ORACH CHAIM (Ninety-first street and Lexington avenue).—Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson preaches Sabbath morning.

OHAB ZEDEK (Downtown, 172 Norfolk street.)—Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman will preach in English, Sabbath morning on "The Man Who Dared." Sabbath afternoon, Dr. Drachman will preach in German.

PENI EL (525 West 147th street.)—Rabbi Aaron Eiseman will preach at 8 o'clock this evening on "Sciences and Religion"; "A World Destroyed and Regenerated."

PETACH TIKVAH (Rochester avenue and Lincoln place, Brooklyn).—This evening Rabbi I. H. Levinthal preaches on "Why Go to Synagogue." Sabbath morning on the portion of the week.

PINCUS ELIJAH (118 West Ninety-fifth).—Sabbath morning Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Minkin preaches on the weekly portion.

SINAI (Stebbins avenue and East 163d street.)—This Friday evening Rabbi Max Reichler will speak on "Looking Out"; Saturday morning, "The Lure of Fame."

SHAARI ZEDEK (Putnam avenue, Brooklyn).—Dr. Max Raisin will preach this (Friday) evening on "Martin Luther and the Jews." Sabbath morning on the portion of the week.

SHEARITH ISRAEL (Central Park West and Seventieth street.)—Rev. H. Pereira Mendes will preach on Sabbath morning.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION (Lexington avenue and Ninety-second street).—Rabbi A. G. Robinson will address the congregation this (Friday) evening.

BROOKLYN NOTES.

Temple Shaari Zedek's Fifteenth Anniversary.

Congregation Shaari Zedek, of Putnam avenue, near Reid avenue, will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of its founding with special services on Friday, October 26, and Saturday, October 27. On Friday evening the services will include, addresses by Dr. Max Raisin, rabbi of the congregation, and Mr. Max Reiss, president, as well as addresses by Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, of Temple Emanu-El, New York, and a number of Brooklyn rabbis. On Saturday morning the services will be under the auspices of the Sisterhood of the temple, and the children of the Sabbath school will take a prominent part, assisted by the choir from the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The celebration will come to a close on Sunday, when, after the annual meeting of the congregation, at which new officers will be chosen and installed, a banquet will be held at the Willoughby Mansion, for the members and friends of the congregation.

Dr. Max Raisin was the speaker of the evening at the patriotic rally in the interest of the Liberty loan held in Public School No. 26, Ralph avenue, near Quincy street, on October 16. He will also participate in the dedication ceremonies of the Universalist Church of Good Tidings, Stuyvesant avenue and Madison street, on Tuesday evening, October 30.

Temple Petach Tikvah.

The activities in Temple Petach Tikvah for the coming season have commenced with even greater vigor than the previous years. On Thursday evening last there was a joint meeting of the Senior Congregation, Sisterhood, Junior Congregation, and the Alumni Association of the Temple, which was attended by over three hundred people. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Levinthal, Mr. William B. Roth, Mrs. M. Feiler, Hon. Edward Lazansky and Hon. S. Strong. The plans of each organization's activities were announced, and from the enthusiasm displayed, it is expected that this year's work will far surpass the work of the past. A fine musical entertainment was rendered by the children's orchestra under the leadership of Professor Olshan, after which there was dancing.

The Sunday School this season has an enrollment of over 300 children, and the daily Hebrew classes now number over one hundred pupils.

The late Friday night services will commence this Friday, Oct. 19. Cantor A. Jassen and his full choir will officiate regularly, and the sermons will be preached by Dr. Levinthal, and effort is being made to keep up the record attendance that marked these services in the past.

Hebrew Educational Society.

The Hebrew Educational Society Hebrew School had its first graduation exercises on Saturday evening, October 13. The Hebrew school has been conducted for a number of years, but has not heretofore had formal exercises when pupils have completed their course of study.

The gymnasium of the Hebrew Educational Society is the only one of the section available for private class instruction. The men's class instructed by Saul Friedman meets on Monday and Wednesday evenings and Sunday mornings, the women's class, of which Miss Katherine Silverstone is directress, meets on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The boys and girls' classes are conducted in the afternoons.

Dr. Oswald Schlockow is beginning a section of Red Cross and Camp Comfort work as part of the activities of the Brownsville Service League, to be established by young men and young women of Brownsville. All who are desirous of joining it, may leave their names at the society's office.

The editorial staff of the Hebrew Educational Society Bulletin has arranged a dance to take place on Sunday evening, October 21.

English classes to foreigners will be conducted at the society's building, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evening, as an annex to Evening School No. 144.

Bath Beach Young Men's Hebrew Association.

This Sunday, October 21, 1917, at p. m., marks the opening event of the fall season of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Bath Beach, Cropsey avenue and Bay Twenty-fourth street.

The Hon. Edward Lazansky, the president of the Federation of Jewish Charities, will speak on "Duty of the Jewish Youth." A concert, consisting of Jewish folk songs and popular melodies, will be given by Morris Clark, the well-known exponent of Jewish music. An interesting evening is promised to all. Admission is free to all.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Much Ado About Nothing.

Editor HEBREW STANDARD:—

Two young men arrived in this city a few days ago, claiming to be Roumanian Jews, coming from Odessa. An over-enthusiastic young man proclaimed them at once as a commission sent by the Odessa Relief Committee. The American Union of Roumanian Jews was informed by its California branch of the arrival of the "Commissioners," and placed itself in communication with the Joint Distribution Committee. Skeptical as the officers of the American Union were, they found the Joint Distribution Committee in similar mood. When the two young men were asked for credentials, they told a story that lacked force. Credulous as some were at first inclined to be, there was still a question as to why the newly arrived could not establish their identity. To make things worse letters began to pour in at the office of the American Union of Roumanian Jews, the writers of which claimed to know the two guests as having lived there.

What seems to me so strange is: Why did the Roumanian Jewish refugees in Odessa chose to take such a course without consulting their fellow Jews of Russia? According to the statement of the two guests, there are about one thousand Jewish refugees from Roumania in Odessa. Judging from the interest which the Jews in Russia have shown in the welfare of the Jews in Roumania, could they not advise their brethren from Roumania as to what course to pursue? If this commission was sent with the consent of the Russian Jewish community, why were they not provided with proper credentials? If the Odessa Jewish Community decided to send a Commission to America, why have they selected two young men unknown to them and to us? We know that the Russian Jews are cooperating with the Joint Distribution Committee, why did they not advise the latter of the coming of a such a Commission? If their object in sending the Commission here was to advise American Jews how to furnish relief, could they not select some men of standing, of mature judgment and of business experience? I shall concede that both these gentlemen are very intelligent. Unfortunately one only worked in a trunk factory in Philadelphia and the other has equal limited business experience.

Representative Roumanian Jews here as well as abroad disclaim any knowledge of the "Commission" and still less of the two persons who make up the personnel of the Commission. Worthless as their mission may be, unsupported as their claim may be, there are still to be found some credulous people who are willing to make capital of the two unfortunates. Some hot heads are willing to go a little further; they intend to drag these two gentlemen before the Department of State. That such a course is absurd if not stupid, I need hardly mention. How about the harm they will do to the Jewish cause in Roumania? Are our American brethren who are doing so much for the Jewish cause in general and for the Roumanian Jews in particular, to be insulted by a handful of irresponsible persons, who have already in more than on one occasion made themselves ridiculous in the eyes of our community?

For decency's sake let some one convince the gentlemen in Forsyth street, that the Roumanian Jewish cause will not be solved by methods which can not receive the approval of Jewish leaders who have consecrated their lives for the Jewish cause. We want to hear from our leaders; let our men of standing, men who enjoy the respect and confidence of our community, let them speak. Let also the gentlemen who are so anxious to parade the Commission, come in closer contact with their brethren experienced in communal affairs. They may eventually learn to be less pregmatic and more useful. Let us have full confidence in the Joint Distribution Committee, and the men behind it. They enjoy and deserve the respect of the world. If a Commission will be necessary to be sent somewhere, neither the Odessa Community, nor the members of the Joint Distribution Committee will seek the advise of the members of the Forsyth street philantrops.

A little more judgment, a little more caution, less haste, and a great deal of respect for those who deserve respect, will lend more credit to those philantrops, also to the Jews of Roumania.

ENO HUSLESCO.

What Mendel Forgot.

Editor Hebrew Standard:—

Dr. Mendel Silber is quoted in your journal as having found fault with Moses, who would not descend on the holy ground of New Orleans, in order to be told of a newly discovered means of celebrating the Sabbath and keeping the seventh day of the week, as well as the previous night, holy and sacred, namely, by the means and medium of playing cards, poker, et cetera.

Whether Moses knew that or not may be left for the archaelogian and historian to pore and ponder. The writer, however, craves your editorial indulgence for the permission of taking Dr. Silber to task for his forgetfulness in this particular case. Why, some nine years ago the St. Louis ladies of Dr. Silber's parish were criticized in both press and pulpit for playing cards on the Sabbath. The Mayor interfered, Dr. Silber turned martyr, and the matter settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Why not follow suit in the instance of the New Orleans viragoes, adopt the course taken for the benefit of their pioneering sisters of St. Louis and solve the problem, without ushering Moses on the scenic surface?

NACHMAN HELLER.

A Correction.

Editor HEBREW STANDARD:

In your issue of October 5, page 15, a contributor says: "It befell that a certain rabbi . . ., one Leon of Modena, . . . saw fit to attack Luzzatto and his cabalistic hobby in a diatribe called 'Ari Noham'" (ought to be Nohem). The fact of the matter is that Modena died in 1648 and Luzzatto was born in 1707, and that L. simply wrote an apology of Caballa against Modena's attarcks in "Ar Nohem," then only extant in manuscript.

G. DEUTSCH.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 12, 1917.

Jews on Way to Salonica.

To get more exact and detailed information regarding the ravages of the war and the destruction by fire in Salonica and the Levantine regions within the war zone, Mr. Edward Valensi, honorary president of the Federation of Oriental Jews of America, sailed last week from an American port, charged with the mission of making full investigation of the conditions prevailing in those places.

The Federation realizes that the problem of the Jews in the Levant is more complex than any prevailing relief problem. First, because the situation in other countries is known and understood and reports are continually coming to us of the true conditions; whereas the Levant is somewhat inaccessible and difficult to understand.

Mr. Valensi will start out making an economic survey so that the immediate physical needs of the war-stricken Jewish population may be ameliorated. But his important work is not limited to this; he and his associates will make a complete survey of the housings and sanitary conditions of the Jews in that section; of the possibility of industrial rehabilitation wherever the damage has not been too great. Their aim will be to learn of the salient facts concerning the economic, industrial, social and moral condition of our brethren in the Levant so that the relief missions undertaken by American Jewry at the urgent solicitation of the Federation of Oriental Jews shall be intelligent, prompt and effective.

From time to time the Edward Valensi Mission will send reports to the Federation which shall be published in the press. Mr. Valensi is not only qualified for this important work by reason of being a native of the Levant, thoroughly familiar with the Levantine conditions, but he is a man of social concepts and has for a long time been engaged in constructive communal work. In addition, he is the head of an important business enterprise and his executive ability will be of material assistance in the kind of work he is now to do.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

Dr. Liebknecht—whose portrait graces our front page this week—the most conspicuous Socialist in the world, now in prison for defying the German autocracy, comes into prominence through the publication this week of his famous book, "Militarism," which was suppressed in Germany, and which is obtainable only in the English translation. Our readers will be interested in this quotation from an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, written by F. Sefton Delmar, an Australian, formerly a professor at Berlin University: "I learned that he was a direct descendant of Luther, and that his decidedly Jewish appearance was due to his having had a Jewish mother." Liebknecht's wife is a Russian Jewess.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

Cabbage Pudding.

Shred the head of cabbage closely and cook in salted water until tender. Drain and place in buttered dish in layers with sprinkling of grated cheese between. To two level tablespoonfuls of melted butter add two tablespoons flour, add a cup of milk, yolk of two eggs, one teaspoon salt and one-half teaspoonful ct mustard. Stir over fire until it boils, then add beaten whites of eggs. Pour over cabbage, mix well and bake one hour.

Smothered Cabbage.

Cut fine one-half head of cabbage. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a pan and stir in two level tablespoonfuls of flour. Add the cabbage, one cup of sweet milk, one teaspoonful salt and one-eighth teaspoonful pepper. Cover closely and simmer slowly thirty minutes.

Stuffed Cabbage.

Remove coarse outer leaves and core. Parboil for three minutes. Fill core and inside of each leaf with finely chopped left-over meat (raw meat is best), or sausage. Tie securely in cheese cloth. Place in kettle with two or three carrots and onions. Cover with stock, and let simmer slowly two hours or until tender.

Cold Slaw.

Slice a small cabbage very finely. Soak in cold water until crisp. Drain and dry between towels and mix with cream salad dressing.

Tomato Fritters.

Scald and peel some tomatoes, cut them in thin slices, season with pepper and salt; make a forcemeat of smoked tongue, spread on one slice, cover with another, dip the slices in a batter, place them in a frying basket and fry in hot fat, drain, and garnish with water cress.

The "French Frolics" will be at the Star Theatre next week. The company is headed by those well known favorites, Harry Hello Jake Fields and winsome Lena Daley. The "French Frolics" proudly boasts of the handsomest chorus in burlesque, and when the production comes here it will be found to contain brand new faces and a concoction of youthful femininity. Prominent in the cast, which has been selected with unusual care to make it the speediest bunch in burlesque are Walter "Finnegan" Parker, Frankie Burns, John O. Grant, Myrtle Cherry, Charles Glick, and Harry Morrissey. The usual Sunday concert will be given.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Congressman and Mrs. Isaac Siegel tendered a dinner to the inmates of the Harlem Home of the Daughters of Israel, No. 32 West 119th street, on October 15, in honor of their tenth wedding anniversary.

* * *

Sinai Temple of the Bronx will hold a theatre party at the Bronx Opera House, on December 10, when the attraction will be "The Thirteenth Chair."

* * *

Mrs. J. Oshinsky has returned to the city and will make her home during the coming winter at No. 43 West Seventieth street.

Bureau for Housing Jewish Girls and Women Established.

A new bureau, the object of which is to find suitable homes for Jewish girls and women, has been established, with headquarters at the Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31 West 110th street.

The necessity for finding suitable homes in Jewish families for young Jewish girls and women has become more and more apparent each year. Despite the fact that there are such splendidly organized homes as the Young Women's Hebrew Association, the Hannah Levenburg Home and the Clara De Hirsch Home, these places are almost always full to their capacity. Therefore many girls wander around from place to place, trying to find proper accommodations. After a hard day's work it is most discouraging to have to look for a home for one's self.

In order to meet this great need a committee, consisting of representatives of the three above mentioned institutions, as well as of the Council of Jewish Women and Fellowship House, have organized under the title of Co-operative Committee for the Proper Housing of Jewish Girls and Women. The object of this committee, of which Mrs. A. Bijur is chairman, is to establish a bureau; first to locate and investigate, free of charge, homes in Jewish families for Jewish girls and women, where they will be in suitable surroundings at prices they can afford; and secondly, to receive and answer appeals that may come from girls themselves and from any special agency.

The bureau will co-operate with all organizations in the city and is very anxious to obtain the names and addresses of those families who can accommodate an extra girl or two in their homes and also of all the girls who wish to find a home.

The bureau is in charge of Miss Leah Wolfe. The office hours are Monday and Wednesday evenings from 7 to 9; and Tuesday and Thursday mornings from 9 to 11.

Temple Peni-El Activities.

The Red Cross workers of he Temple meet regularly every Monday and Wednesday afternoon to sew for soldiers and sailors, hundreds of army and navy comfort bags, and other material have already been shipped.

A Bridge Whist and Lotto for the benefit of the Red Cross worker's fund will be held on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, November 1, at Healy's, 145th street and Broadway.

The Sisterhood of the Temple has already begun its season's activities, Rabbi Eiseman is conducting a campaign for one hundred new members and up to date, the progress is very gratifying.

The Boy Scouts meet regularly every Tuesday evening in the Temple under the leadership of Mr. Milton Wolf, the troop has already organized its fife and drum corps.

The Religious and Hebrew School continues to add many children to its rolls and this season will witness a record-breaking attendance, Miss Clara Haas has been appointed as principal; Miss Edward Epstein, Miss Bertha Klayf, Mrs. Fannie Friedman, Mr. L. Linder, Mr. Moses Baraway and Miss Rose Bloch as additional teachers.

The Kol Nidre collection this year was the largest in the history of the congregation, $7,600 was collected of which $5,000 was donated to the Jewish War Relief and the remainder for congregational activities.

Hadassah's School of Zionism.

The School of Zionism, conducted by the New York Chapter of Hadassah, is now entering upon the fourth year of its activity. In pursuance of its usual policy, it is offering courses in Jewish history, approached from the nationalist point of view, and in the Philosophy and History of Zionism. In response to a general demand, the School expects this year to organize a class in Conversational Hebrew. Classes will be held at the Young Women's Hebrew Association, 31 West 110th Street, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week. Individuals or organizations unable to attend these classes and desiring to affiliate with the School of Zionism, are requested to communicate with the School of Zionism, Hadassah, 44 East 23rd Street.

Mrs. Levinger Wins Another Prize.

The Committee of Judges for the Play Contest of the Bureau of Education, Miss Henrietta Szold, chairman; Dr. Horace M. Kallen and Mr. Louis Lipsky announce that the prize of $100 for the best Jewish juvenile play was won by Mrs. Lee Levinger, of Paducah Ky. Her prize-winning play is, "The Lost Path."

Over two hundred manuscripts were submitted in the contest.

Mrs. Levinger, as E. C. Ehrlich (her maiden name) has been a frequent contributor to these columns.

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It remained for a Philadelphian to discover that modern Judaism is obtuse, and that our rabbis can preach only a one-sided view of our religion because they are so mixed up on their titles! Assuming this to be the case, is the "doctor" among the rabbis best fitted to teach and preach at all?

Judge McIntyre, of the Court of General Sessions, is entitled to a word of appreciation for having affirmed the conviction of Russell Dunn the notorious anti-Semitic "soap-box" orator. True, the jurist did only his duty. But that does not detract a whit from his sterling service to the cause of upholding the fair name and fame of our people from mendacious and scurrilous attack.

Lord Chief Justice Reading of England, formerly Rufus Isaacs, on this, his second visit to these shores within the last few years, has not cavorted himself before the public. This retiring inclination of his is explicable under the circumstances of his special mission to this country. But why some of our Jewish organizations have not sought out this highly-placed Jew and accorded him and his position in affairs fitting honor is what we cannot understand.

In one of its recent issues *The American Israelite* published the following, rather cryptic editorial utterance:

> That we want no Jewish national organizations of any kind, except for religious or charitable purposes is a good doctrine. There may have been a time in the past when other Jewish national organizations were needed, but that day is long past.

We confess that this hope, which seems as an end to aim at great popular causes like the Jewish congress movement, is not shared by us, nor that we would have the hardihood to put the matter of concerted Jewish action along any lines thus crassly and blatantly.

Congress has adjourned until the first Monday of next December, and the bill to permit the President to appoint an additional number of chaplains for the military and naval establishments remains before the committees of the two houses to which it was in the first instance referred. This means that Jewish chaplains, if any, will not be appointed before the next civil year, and then only in the event that the measure in question is safely piloted through the enacting stage. While the bill does not specifically provide for the appointment of Jewish chaplains, it is understood that such will be named, if it becomes a law. We regret that the bill was not reported out of committee and promptly passed during the concluding days of the special war session of Congress.

Rabbi David Alexander, of Toledo, has been made an associate member of the council of the Congregational Church of that city. If this election evidences the spirit of fellowship and broad humanity which is supposed to unite all religionists in these "millenial" days, then we hail Rabbi Alexander's honor as a notable demonstration of the truth that all men are brethren under the Fatherhood of the One God, the Holy One, blessed be He. Should Rabbi Alexander's entrance upon the council in question indicate, however, that he is surrendering one jot or tittle of our undying faith and its hallowed precepts and practices, then is he guilty of nothing short of treason to our race and religion. We believe it behooves Rabbi Alexander to explain to the community the true significance of his becoming the "neighbor not within stone's throw, but within arms' reach" of the Toledo Congregationalists.

Prof. Gotthard Deutsch, the learned Jewish historian of Cincinnati, is about to issue two volumes of his collected essays under the rather mystifying title of "Scrolls." In due course, after the arrival of the books on our desk, where we hope to have them greet us ere long, we shall devote somewhat of our time to a careful perusal of their learned and interesting pages and of our space to a fitting appreciation of their merits. Prof. Deutsch is to be congratulated on his issuance of this collection; for many years we have uniformly enjoyed his *melange* of wit and wisdom, of broad commentary on contemporaneus Jewish events and minute corrections of stray dates and little known incidents in different sundry publications here and abroad. To be able to turn to a convenient collection of tid-bits like these is at once a pleasure and an inspiration. We look forward with expectancy to the great "treat" in store for us.

RABBI MAGNES, THE PACIFIST

We have not hitherto seen fit to comment upon the actions of Rabbi J. Leon Magnes as one of the active spirits and prominent members of the People's Council of Peace and Democracy, so-called. We should not do so now, were it not that Rabbi Magnes stands forth as a representative Jew among the Gentiles, and that because of his persistent, dangerous pacifist activities recently the good name of American Jewry as composed of loyal, law-abiding and useful citizens is likely to trail in the dust.

If Rabbi Magnes were an average, ordinary Jew no word would have to be lost about him in this place. He could deliver "key-note" speeches at pacifist demonstrations to his heart's content, and no one would probably pay any attention to him or them. But Rabbi Magnes, despite the fact that in the Jewish held he has a great future behind him, is no average, ordinary Jew. His very office as a rabbi demonstrates his right to stand forth as a leader of his co-religionists, and his winning personal characteristics endear him to all with whom he has ever come in contact. This is true in spite of the unfortunate circumstance that his active rabbinical career was paved with one failure after another, and his continuance at the head of the "great and glorious" Kehillah has been marked by unceasing friction, criticism and unseemly wrangling. Of Rabbi Magnes' course within the Zionist fold it is not necessary or desirable for us to speak at length. He took up work in Zionism in the same spirit of sincerity and earnest devotion that has characterized his every engagement and later on found himself, or was found, to be unequal to the intensely practical and real (as opposed to ideal) tasks devolving upon him. Rabbi Magnes' intensity is plain and consuming; his ideals noble; his capacity for carrying out his ambitions altogether negligible. As the German "winged phrase," fairly opposite where one speaks of a pacifist "hero" fairly puts it: *Er ist gross im Wollen, and klein in Koennen!*

Yet, in spite of Dr. Stephen S. Wise and, as we have been at pains to show, Rabbi Magnes is a representative Jew. Therefore, we, and all good Jewish-Americans, are pained beyond expression to find him now allied with a suspect organization. Not that he will accomplish much for the new day-dream he thus pursues, or assist his newly-found co-workers in realizing their desires, however, sincere he undoubtedly is. But by his actions latterly he has hurt those whom he inevitably represents, without aiding those whom he wishes to encourage by his co-operation.

We confess to a feeling of disappointment on rising from the perusal of Israel Zangwill's discussion of the fate of Palestine in the current *Menorah Journal*. The brilliant poet and novelist declares that a scant number of Jews, constituting a minority, in Palestine must as now either be dominated by the surrounding majority or dominate the latter, and that either alternative is undesirable. Yet, his proffered solution of Palestine as a British state would not bring about the desired change, for the prayers and hopes of pious Zionists behold an independent Jewry re-established in the *Eretz Yisroel* of their dreams. We, for our part, believe that Zangwill, like so many unpractical men, in endeavoring to shine as a practical statesman, has become altogether too much the Jewish politician and treated the Jews and their Palestinian aspiration as a toy of British imperialistic politics.

The district board of the City of New York, the appellate authority under the selective draft law, recently decided that a *Cohan* could not secure exemption from military service upon the ground that he falls within the scope of having a conscientious objection to war. The *Cohanim*, in short, although descendants of Aaron, the high priest, are not *pro hac vice* disabled from participating as combatants in struggles for liberty or to make the world safe for democracy. A Jewish member of the district board, at the time such an appeal was before this body, pointed out that the Maccabees, surely no mean military heroes, were *Cohanim*, and that therefore their modern representatives should be equally eager to seize the present occasion as an opportunity to "do their bit." We regard the result attained by the district board in denying this appeal as an eminently proper one under the circumstances. Incidentally, the question of who may be properly looked upon as a conscientious objector to war, and who may not, is thereby clarified and its satisfactory determination and solution greatly facilitated.

It is confidently reported that a number of the governments of civilized states, including our own, look with strong sympathy upon the practical aspirations of the Zionists with respect t the Holy Land. So it would seem as if the realization of Zionist hopes were measurably nearer than they were before the great war began. Various governments are stated to be thus favorable to the claims and the wishes of the Zionists, among them the most powerful among the *entente* allies and Germany among the Central European confederates. Yet from time to time news of an anti-Semitic character seeps out through the iron hoops and rings of steel binding the German Empire on all sides, and this makes us feel that the protestations of philo-Semitism on the part of Berlin, even in the case of so remote an object as Palestine, are neither real nor sincere. Against these disquieting and contradictory rumors we have the substantial promises and intimations of Great Britain and the United States, and now even Russia among the *entente* powers, and out of these it is more than likely that something definite and satisfactory for Zionism will eventually proceed. Hence, here, too, the fate of the Jews and their future well-being is intimately bound up with that of the forces of light in the world-conflict now waging.

THE END OF ALL FLESH

קץ כל בשר בא לפני כי מלאה הארץ חמס מפניהם והנני משחיתם את הארץ:

"And God said unto Noah. The end of all flesh is come before me; for the earth is filled with violence through them; and, behold, I will destroy them with the earth." Gen. vi, 13.)

If a modern novelist had proposed (as indeed one of them comes near doing) the desperate experiment contained in the text as a cure for human wrongdoing, critics would have pronounced him fantastic and extravagant. What does the text amount to in our modern parlance? Exactly to this: Civilization is rotten to the core, life has missed its purpose, man revels in his own powers wrongly and selfishly applied; the weak are crushed beneath the iron heel of the strong; poverty crouches in the terrible shadow cast by dazzling plutocracy; blood flows visibly and invisibly, turning this lovely green world into a reeking red house of carnage, where little children and wan women are sacrificed to the Moloch of mammon:—hence, there is no other remedy than to sweep the whole Augean stable clean by the cunning Herculean device of letting water stream in abundantly! Let all life cease, let the end of all flesh come!

The novelist I have in mind does something similar, only instead of water he has recourse to fire; making his hero invent a curious bomb which keeps on exploding for years and which, cast into the centres of modern civilization—Berlin, Paris, London, etc.—turns them into veritable hell-holes where living is impossible. His theory is that since present-day civilization is irredeemable, and since this civilization with all its horrors is bred in these crowded centres of refinement and squalor, of culture and degradation, the only thing left to do is to destroy these world-cities and let mankind begin anew!

In other words, the deluvian device all over again, only a deluge of fire in place of the deluge of water. A very convenient device, like all labor-saving devices.

At the first blush the thing sounds plausible enough: what more simple? If evil exists, do away with the evil-doers, and if all men are evil, do away with all men—in death there is no remembrance of the devil! And more than this: At times one loses his patience at the sight of all the maladjustments of life and he would like to see some blast from heaven or some torrent from the abyss shatter all the rookeries of the cities, where festering disease and loathsome vice hold sway in the midst of unspeakable conditions created by heartless greed; one would like to behold the towering factory chimneys topple over, which in these modern Babels belch forth the black smoke of darkened lives; how fine it would be to banish at a stroke all that offends the sight and the soul alike! But such moments of impatience must yield to a soberer mood: no such device could ever do away with evil or evil-doers. The cataclysm would have to be repeated every century or belike much sooner.

Just what is wrong with this device? That it is mechanical. That it is a sort of theatrical "business" pre-arranged for vivid effect, useful in its way, but impossible off the stage. It can dramatise a thought, give it sensible substance, condense events that should extend over ages into the quick action of an hour or a moment, in order to make us realize some thundering command of the mute eternities;—but that is all. No mechanical device can have an effect on living souls.

Here is the crucial point: living souls must develop very largely from within, not from without. By their own power, by the divinity which—though obscured and overlaid with flesh—lies within, must men in the course of the generations rise Godward, not otherwise. And though the process of this inner development be slow, it is sure, it is the only way. Sudden crises may come now and again, as indeed they must come, and out of the upheaval of the moment there may result an acceleration of the process, but on the whole the unfoldment of the highest powers of the race requires a long run of centuries. But never do these crises, inevitable as they are, bring about such a total destruction as suggested in the flood-story. The mills of the gods grind slowly but surely, is the old saying, to which must be added: the mills of the gods grind hard but never destroy. Their grist is souls crude, unrefined, husk-wrapped, which go in at the one end and come forth at the other whitened and purified, not doomed.

And our confidence in the possibility of purifying souls into God-likeness, by the divinity within, is based on our confidence in human nature—human nature that is never totally depraved, human nature that has all the seeds of betterment in itself, human nature that is ready to meet any emergency and issue victorious.

Finally, there is this too: the end of all flesh can never come. This stir of life has blossomed into man, this stir of life so marvellously arisen out of the slime, this most mysterious surge of breath and thought and dream that leaps through the world cannot, once it has conquered dumb matter, return into silence and death. And could it cease on this planet, it would find for itself a home in some other region of the universe; it would leap from star to star and from world to world until somewhere it might begin anew to animate the clod with the pain and passion of living; until somewhere it would rekindle the flash of thought in the trembling fibres; until somewhere it would weave a new web of dreams to ensnare and defeat the forces of darkness. For the leap of life is infinite, like God Himself, from Whom it proceeds, and into Whom alone it returns in endless upward striving cycles.

JOEL BLAU.

Jews and the Food Administration.

By Dr. Robert Katz.

(Special Correspondence from Washington.)

Washington.—One of the most important undertakings of the United States in its conduct of the war against Germany is the Food Administration, at the head of which is Herbert C. Hoover. It may be rightly said, according to the view of experts and others who are well informed on the subject, that the war cannot be won without the work of the Food Administration. President Wilson recognized this fact immediately after we entered the war, and he urged upon Congress that it pass the "Food" bill as quickly as possible. This bill had been prepared by the government's experts. There were many opponents to the bill, who for one reason or another took a stand against it, but although they delayed its passage they could not block it entirely.

Even before the bill was passed Mr. Hoover organized his bureau unofficially, receiving, however, the full support of all government officials.

One of the plans of the Food Administration called for a special division for Jewish organizations, which was to receive the special support and assistance of the Jewish citizens of America through their various organizations. As a result of this plan there came the establishment, as a definite part of Mr. Hoover's scheme, "The Jewish Co-operating Organizations," with offices at 1027 Vermont avenue, this city, one of the most important offices of the Food Administration.

At the head of this Jewish division was appointed Rabbi Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, of Philadelphia, the head of the well-known Jewish farm school at Doylestown, a short distance from Philadelphia. Because of Rabbi Krauskopf's splendid work in spreading among Jewish farmers a knowledge of efficient farming and agriculture, he was selected as best fitted to carry out the purposes of the Food Administration. Dr. D. de Sola Pool, the well-known Zionist, and Dr. Sidney Goldstein of the Free Synagogue, were named to assist Dr. Krauskopf in his work among the Jews of the country.

On July 17th there was held a very important meeting in connection with the special work of Dr. Krauskopf. At this meeting there were present representatives from many Jewish organizations and societies from all parts of the United States. There were present also, representatives from synagogues, fraternal and benefit orders and from various other organizations. The meeting, which lasted a few days, took up the various administrative problems involved in the work of the Food Administration, and plans were formulated as to how the Jews of America were to assist the government in conserving as much food as possible in the present crisis. The system that was evolved is especially suited for the Jewish immigrant and workingman.

This great meeting was a success in the fullest sense of the word. Among the speakers were: Mr. Hoover, Mr. Kallen and Mr. Williams, the three leaders in the food movement. These men discussed with the Jewish representatives all the phases of the work of the Food Administration, which in any way involves the Jews of America. The result of this series of consultations is to be seen in the fact that now the Jewish section of the Food Administration is regarded as the most active, and as one of the best in the whole chain of sections that are doing the work of the Food Administration. It is not out of place to state the fact that the heads of the Food Administration have often expressed astonishment and thanks for the work that is being done by this Jewish section.

As soon as Dr. Krauskopf had arranged all the details of the work to be done by his bureau, his duties as rabbi called him back to Philadelphia. Answering this call, Dr. Krauskopf left the work of this bureau temporarily, in the hands of the reform rabbi, Dr. Abraham Simon, of the Eighth Street Temple. But since Dr. Simon is unable to devote the whole day to this work the duties of the bureau have devolved upon Norman Weinstein, a young Jew, whose capabilities led him to conduct the work in a manner leaving nothing to be desired. Mr. Weinstein is a Yale graduate, and is at present a student at the Dropsie College, Philadelphia, where he is to receive his Ph.D. as soon as he completes his thesis. To the credit of Dropsie College, be it said that this institution gives evidence of its patriotism in that it will continue to pay Mr. Weinstein as long as he remains at his duties in Washington. All of those at work in the Jewish bureau, as all of those who volunteered their services to the government, are working without pay, and are giving their time and energies to the government. Mr. Weinstein is one of these, but his economic situation has led the Dropsie College to do what it is doing.

The Food Administration, through Mr. Hoover, has shown great friendliness to the Jewish bureau. There have been printed hundreds of thousands of special cards in Yiddish, not only because it was desirable to have Yiddish posters, but also because some of the Jewish dishes are not readily described in English. For example, the original poster bore recipes for many non-kosher dishes, in the making of which non-Jews were urged to exercise care, and such precautions as would help the Food Administration in its work of conservation. These instructions and recipes would not only have been wasted on Jews, but as many felt, would have led Jews to feel queerly. To avoid all this the Food Administration had other cards printed with different questions and recipes, better to serve the Jewish people of the country.

It is a fact that the Jews of America are playing a definite part in the work of the Food Administration, in addition to the work of the Jewish bureau. In the actual work of the Food Administration there are to be found Jews who hold various positions of more or less importance. Herbert Straus, a member of the well-known family of New York, is a volunteer in the merchandise section, where his experience gained at Macy's is called into play. Arthur Samuels, one of the best publicists in America, is the head of the publicity bureau of the Food Administration. Miss Regina Mermelstein, who took part in the Hughes election campaign, is at the head of the Vernacular Press Bureau. Miss Mermelstein was at one time connected with the Henry Street Settlement in New York. Mr. Bochur is the chief of the bread and milk division. Miss Stern, of Boston, is in the home economy division, and Mr. Hoover's private secretary is a Jew, L. L. Strauss.

American Jewish Congress Postponed.

The American Jewish Congress was postponed from November 18 until the time when peace negotiations will be in sight, by action of the Executive Committee of 140, at a meeting last Sunday afternoon, October 14, at Temple Emanu-El.

About fifty members of the committee were present. Those not present, however, were granted the opportunity of voting by mail, and the vote on the question was 73 in favor of postponement and 31 against.

Mr. Nathan Straus, the chairman of the Executive Committee, had presented the resolution for postponement at the meeting of the Administrative Committee, which was held Thursday, October 4. The motion, however, lacked the necessary two-thirds vote and was defeated. But it was then decided to refer the question to the full Executive Committee for final decision.

The proposition made by Nathan Straus at the last meeting of the Administration Committee was then taken up. Mr. Straus and Louis Marshall urged on those present that they vote in favor of the postponement, pointing to the war conditions in this country as the valid reason for holding off any movement by the Jews which might be taken to indicate a separate interest by the Jewish people. This evoked from Dr. Magnes, whose address was warmly applauded, the challenge that those favoring the postponement should give definite reasons for such a measure.

Colonel Harry Cutler and ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau took it upon themselves to show the danger that might come if the Jewish congress were held at the present time. Mr. Morgenthau touched especially on the Palestinian question, showing that at present there are conditions that make it a particularly delicate undertaking to deal with the Jewish aims in Jerusalem. Other speakers, including Rabbi Samuel Shulman, took the same attitude, advancing different reasons for their stand.

In answer, Dr. Magnes pointed out that even before the Jewish Congress had come anywhere near being a reality, the other speakers had opposed the projected congress on similar grounds. He showed that at that time also it had been urged that the congress was not needed, because the interests of the Jews were in the hands of friendly powers. He showed that despite this the congress had developed into a democratic and popular enterprise, in which the Jews of European countries, no less than those in the United States, had come to take a profound interest.

Louis Marshall, seconded by Louis Lipsky then indulged in a little discussion aimed evidently at painting Dr. Magnes as a person who was of danger to Jewish interests in this country because of his activities as a pacifist. Other speakers were Dr. N. Surkin and Mr. Joel Endleen.

The postponement of the Congress from November 18, does not mean any abatement in the work for the Congress. It lies in the power of the Administrative Committee to fix the date for the holding of the Congress, and the chairman, Colonel Harry Cutler, will call a meeting of the committee at any time any of the members so request. A statement on the action of this meeting will be sent to all delegates.

Meanwhile all contests and unfinished matters in connection with the elected delegates will be finished up, so that the delegates might be ready to come together at any time they are summoned. The reports and memorandums of the various commissions will be completed and circulated. The memorandums on Galicia, Roumania, and the Balkan States and Salonica, have already been completed. The report on the Jewish condition in Poland is being prepared by Mr. Nahum Sokolow, the noted scholar and journalist who is now in London. His report will soon be in the hands of the committee. The memorandum on Russia is being prepared by the chairman of the Commission on Russia, Mr. Herman Bernstein, who has recently returned from a visit to that country and has collected important data which he will use in his report. The Commission on Economic Reconstruction, of which Mr. Louis Marshall is chairman, will prepare the memorandum suggesting plans for reconstructing the Jewish communities in the war zones.

The Institutional Synagogue.

The first Jewish revival lecture held under the auspices of the Institutional Synagogue, of which Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein is the minister, was held Sunday morning at the Mount Morris Theatre, 110th street and Fifth avenue, with more than 750 people present.

The lectures, which will be held every Sunday morning at the above theatre until next June, will be delivered by Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein and a number of prominent men from all parts of the country. United States Senator William M. Calder will speak Sunday morning, October 21.

The program included the singing by the audience of several patriotic songs as well as several selections on the piano.

Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein delivered a masterful address on "What Shall We Do With Our Cleaned Slate?" This was followed by an appeal to the audience to aid the synagogue, and a large number responded by becoming members. Congressman Isaac Siegel delivered an interesting address on "The Last Day of the Sixty-fifth Congress," relating in detail the exciting incidents which prevailed on that day and the various bills passed and signed by President Wilson.

The synagogue proposes to teach the adults and young Jewry, encourage social and athletic activities in its Synagoue House, 112 West 116th street; take care of the families of the poor admitted into Harlem hospitals; aid released prisoners, read to the blind, place destitute children in homes, Big Brother and Big Sister organizations, and have a Boy and Girl Scouts battalion.

Richmond Hill Congregation to Install New Rabbi.

On Sunday evening, October 21, at 8 p. m., the Congregation Beth Israel, Freedom and Cherry streets, Richmond Hill, L. I., will install their newly elected rabbi Rev. Alfred H. Kahn. At the same time the following officers will be installed for the ensuing term: Bernard Alexander, president; Joseph Goldman, vice-president; Adolph Schiff, recording secretary; Leon Schussel, financial secretary; Alfred A. Peck, treasurer; Horace Goldstein, Henry Weiss, Emil Gutman, trustees.

Rabbi Kahn will make an address as will Hon. Edward Lazansky and Rabbi Samuel Cohen.

Rabbi Kahn who is thirty years old, graduated with honors in classics from Yale University in 1908. He was two and a half years director of religious work of the Newark Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and acting superintendent for a considerable time. In 1911 he entered as a student of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, graduating as Rabbi in 1915. During the summer of 1915 he was called to the congregation of Temple of Aaron, St. Paul, Minn., and during his incumbency in that pulpit he succeeded in having a beautiful synagogue erected and organized an excellent Hebrew School and Sunday School the latter being the largest religious school in the twin cities. Rabbi Kahn is an ardent Zionist and communial worker. He hopes to build up this new congregation of Beth Israel and make it a vital factor in the life of the Jewish community of Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Distinguished Jews of America

JEWS WHO MADE THEIR MARK IN COMMERCE, PROFESSION, PHILANTROPHY, SCIENCE, POLITICS, ETC.

The high cost of living in hotels early attracted the attention of a young man who at the present moment is the proud part owner of the Marlborough Hotel. This young man, named Jacob Amron, observed another thing. He came to the conclusion that the high cost of living in hotels was due to a leakage in the various departments of the hotel or restaurant, creating overhead charges which must needs be met by the patron. In this way, it is not the high cost of material but lack of a proper administration that caused the high cost of living. Mr. Amron decided to organize a hotel which would accommodate the man of moderate means and the Marlborough is a typical instance of this endeavor.

JACOB AMRON

Jacob Amron was born in Russia, in 1875, and was brought to America at the age of eleven. After his graduation from elementary school, he obtained a position as waiter in a well-known restaurant, after a year's time becoming assistant purchasing agent. He then took a position with the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where he received his training under the celebrated maitre d'hotel Oscar Tschirky, and a few years later, when still a very young man and not quite twenty, he accumulated a little capital, which enabled him to go into business for himself. His first business venture was an establishment known as The Little Waldorf, and it was an immediate success. This was followed by the taking over of an internationally famous house which had been run as a gambling house for many years and was frequented by America's most noted men. It was located at No. 33 West Thirty-third street and known as the Bronze Door.

Mr. Amron's reputation was by this time so well established that he was sought by the Manger Brothers, who induced him to associate himself with them in the building up of their several hotels. With what success this work was accomplished can best be told by the many New Yorkers who had since become its patrons. In a magic-like manner, he transformed the dying old Endicott Hotel restaurant into one of the city's most attractive places. Other hotels followed suit and the corporation with which Mr. Amron was associated took over the Grand Hotel with equal success, and later the Netherland all conducted in the manner which Mr. Amron has made his principle for ever since: catering to the masses instead of classes.

Mr. Amron soon began to look for other fields and selected a hotel which once had been known from coast to coast and was the headquarters of the best traveling element of the country: The Marlborough Hotel, at Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway. This hotel had been thoroughly remodeled and reconstructed from cellar to roof, and Mr. Amron saw the possibility of making this hotel again as popular as in the days gone by, so that he severed his connections with all other interests and associated himself as a full partner with Mr. Charles I. Ruhl. His judgment and wonderful knowledge of the restaurant business, won for him again a phenomenal success, so that today the entire country is singing the praises of the Marlborough Hotel and its unequalled restaurant, with its high class of attractions and vaudeville features. Above all, the distinguishing feature of the Marlborough Hotel is its marvelous cheapness, so that we find all high-class features of the great restaurants equalled if not excelled by the Marlborough,—and at just one-quarter of the price. It is this popularity of management and a truly wonderful business genius of the man that made such conditions possible. As stated at the outset it had been Mr. Amron's contention from the start that if the overhead waste could be eliminated from enterprises of this kind, the public would find itself in the position of enjoying all the benefits of a high-class hotel and restaurant service at prices meant for the man of moderate means. The results have more than proved the soundness of this view.

Some twenty years ago, Mr. Amron was married to Miss May Propper, of New York City, and they have two sons and two daughters. Mr. Amron is a member of a number of charitable organizations in the city and contributes to every worthy cause. His tremendous and unrivalled success stand as a monument to human perseverance, energy and ability, winning the laurel through unceasing adherence to a noble principle.

Mr. Amron has recently purchased the Vogue Restaurant, at Forty-eighth Street and Broadway. He reorganized the place in accordance with his well-trained ideas, changing its name from Vogue to Amron's, and we can easily expect that it will turn out the success he had been fortunate to establish in connection with his other great undertakings.

American Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare League I. O. B. B.

Within the last few days, Mr. Bernard Freefield, formerly of the Texas Y. M. C. A. has gone to Houston, Texas, to take charge of the headquarters for Jewish soldiers there. Mr. Freefield is an experienced social worker and reports that he has already commenced his work among the Jewish boys. Mr. S. J. Westheimer is president of the Houston branch of the league.

Mr. Samuel A. Blumenthal, of Savannah, Ga., has gone to Alexandria to take charge of the headquarters there. Mr. Blumenthal is a social worker of some experience and will work in Alexandria under the direction of Messrs. Wm. Peterson and Wilfred Gehr, the present secretary of the Alexandria branch of the league and also under Dr. Rothstein and Rabbi Aronson.

Mr. Edgar J. Drachman, the league representative at Camp Custer, near Battle Creek, reports that services are being held and that he is gradually becoming acquainted with the Jewish boys, as well as bringing them together with the Jewish townsfolk. Mr. Drachman is a son of Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, of New York.

Mr. David H. Gross is now in charge of Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill. Beautiful headquarters are being fitted up there and the Jewish citizens of the city are very enthusiastic in their co-operation with the representatives of the league. Mr. Gross was formerly a student of the Hebrew Union College and will be enabled to hold services in connection with his social work.

The work at Des Moines, Iowa, has progressed most satisfactorily under the guidance of Mr. Joseph A. Woolf, who is the league's representative in that city. Mr. Woolf has enlisted the interest of a large number of the Jewish citizens of Des Moines, and they are enthusiastic in contributing their bit toward soldier service.

At Ft. Worth, Texas, Mr. Sol Wolfson has been engaged as assistant to Rabbi C. Blumenfield, who is the chairman of the local branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare League, and the work is progressing there satisfactorily. The Hebrew Institution, a large commodious four story building has been turned over to the soldiers and at the last affair given, there were more than one hundred men in uniform present. The officers of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare League are now busily engaged in collecting statistics of Jewish soldiers in camps under their direction and it is expected, that within the next thirty days, complete statistics of the men in uniform who are Jews, will be in.

Mr. Sol London who has charge of the headquarters at Hattiesburg, Miss., reports that there will be an opening of the league headquarters known as the Jewish Community Hall for Soldiers' Welfare on the 14th of October and that Rabbis Brill, of Meridian, Miss., and Moses, of Mobile, are to be there for the occasion. The work at Hattiesburg has brought in contact with the Jewish soldiers practically all of the Jewish citizens of that city and a great deal of credit for the success of this branch is due to Mr. Herman Katz, efficient secretary of the league.

The American Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare League is now in thorough co-operation with the Jewish Welfare Board for the army and navy of New York, but retains exclusive direction over the following cantonments: Camp Dodge, Des Moines; Camp Grant, Rockford; Camp Custer, Battle Creek; Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth; Camp Logan, Houston; Camp Beauregard, Alexandria; Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg; Camp Lewis, Tacoma and Camp Meade, Baltimore. The league's representatives on the administrative council of which Col. Cutler is chairman are: Messrs. Adolf Kraus, Joseph Rosenzweig and Charles Hartman.

New Liberty Loan for World Liberty.

"The new Liberty Loan," says Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, "is really for world liberty, world freedom forever from the crime, cost and curse of war.

War on war is the slogan. It means:—

"First. An organized education of public opinion in all countries to institute a world's court of arbitration, but such court to be composed of representatives of religion, law and science, as the Bible suggests.

"Second. Universal conscription of all males of twenty years to fifty, to ensure an effective fighting force to enforce the will of the peoples of the world. Such universal conscription the Bible suggests.

"Third. A solemn league and covenant of right-thinking men and women in every country to insist that the cabinet shall submit any casus belli to that tribunal.

"Fourth. A vigilance committee in every capital to arrest, try and punish any recalcitrant cabinet. Capital punishment the Bible suggests.

"Fifth. A generous subscription to Liberty Bonds to enable the government to be thoroughly prepared for war, and if war must be declared in order to compel respect for the world's court, to carry on the war with effective vigor and thoroughness.

"Sixth. Since war affects neutral nations also, an extension of the Lincolnian doctrine to "Government of the peoples of the world, for the peoples of the world, by the peoples of the world.

"Seventh. A generous subscription to Liberty Bonds to make possible, in due time, a war against the aftermath of war, that is, against the hatred and revenge which the present war has engendered, does engender, will engender and must engender.

Enters Army After Seven Rejections.

After having been rejected seven times by every branch of American military service, Abe B. Kapplin, a Duluth newspaperman, was finally accepted in the army this week, only on special dispensation from Washington.

Early last spring, Mr. Kapplin was one of the first to volunteer his services. On account of his eyes he was rejected by the army, navy, marine corps, ambulance corps, National Guard and both officers' training camps at Fort Snelling. Refusing to give up, he told his story to Captain Ned M. Green, Duluth recruiting officer, who became interested and took the matter up with Adjutant General McCain at Washington. The latter waived rules in his behalf and he was accepted.

Mr. Kapplin was born in Minneapolis, and after attending the University of Minnesota for two years, left to do newspaper work in Duluth. He has been with the Duluth *Herald* for six years, and since America's entry in the war has been editor of a newly created war department.

During his residence in Duluth, Mr. Kapplin has been very active in Jewish circles, having served as president of the B'nai B'rith lodge in that city last year.

Pleading Colonists' Cause.

Ittamar Ben Avi told of the growth and success of Jewish colonization in Palestine since 1870, when it began with the founding of a farm school at Nickwah-Israel, between Jaffa and Jerusalem.

The matter of securing title to land was settled with the Turkish government so that in 1912 there were 44 Jewish colonies with 11,000 population, owning 120,000 acres under cultivation and doing a thriving business with the outside world in dairy products, oranges, wine, hides and cereals. Schools were established and a university based on the best modern university models.

The war upset all this and the Jews of the world have been compelled to aid these colonists financially and in other ways.

It is to plead the cause of these colonists and of Zionism and to make clear the entire Asiatic situation in relation to the war that Ittamar Ben Avi is in this country.

And, by the way, Ittamar Ben Avi wears neither a turban nor a burnoose, nor does he ride around on a camel. He looks for all the world as if he might have been born and brought up in Boston and talks English with a Bostonese sense of the fitness of diplomatic expression.

He is smooth-faced, clean-cut, energetic, with a head of thick brown hair, worn student fashion. He expects to resume the publication of his paper in Jerusalem after the war.

Dr. Drachman Accepts Chair of Rabbinical College.

The Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman has accepted the offer of the trustees of the Rabbinical College of America to take the chair on Jewish Pedagogics, and will address the senior classes on Monday, October 29, on "The Task of the Modern Jewish Educator." Dr. Drachman will begin regular instruction two weeks later.

Want Column

Literary Evening at Y. M. H. A.

On Sunday evening, Oct. 21st, the Menken-Schechter Society will give its first entertainment of the season. The society will render a program devoted to the life and work of George Eliot. A seven reel film, showing the story of Silas Marner, will be shown, there will be readings from Daniel Deronda, an address on the life of the authoress and appropriate music by Mr. Julius Terlitsky, a member of the Y. M. H. A. Orchestra

On Saturday evening, over 100 members of the Association will go out to canvas the neighborhood for Liberty Loan subscriptions, that night having been set aside as Liberty Loan Night for the Y. M. H. A.

New Hebrew School in Fordham Section.

A new Hebrew school has been organized in the Fordham section of the city to be known as the Bedford and Fordham Hebrew School Association. The association which now numbers 80 members is seeking additional recruits in order to carry on their good work. This is the first Hebrew School in the section and is proving a necessity. Mr. Louis Rosenbaum is the president and Mr. M. Hoffman the vice president.

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, 30 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES.
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Dstrict Grand Lodge No. 2.
SOL. KAHN, Grand Master; Eli Brandt, Secretary.

The Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Doctor Cyrus Adler and Mr. Louis Marshal made loyalty to the country and devotion to traditional Judaism, the keynote of the formal opening of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, which took place on Sunday evening, October 14, when exercises were held in the Seminary Building.

In an address, in which he urged the undivided loyalty of every citizen of this country, Doctor Adler, acting president of the Seminary, said, "While men who were theological students on May 18, 1917, are exempt from an actual share in the battle, no one is exempt from duties which fall upon us as citizens of the country. You should from time to time aid the board that has been established to bring religious services and occasional addresses and other comforts of religion to the men in training. You have a further duty, which I think is even more important in a way. Each one of you can give a clear understanding to the people of your community of America's position in regard to this war. There was a time when America was neutral, but that is past. We are now at war with certain countries and whoever in America is not for America is against America. That ought to be made clear."

Doctor Adler urged upon the students that it is a profound duty and privilege to maintain the practice of traditional Judaism; he also recommended to them to take as many courses as possible in the School for Jewish communal studies the better to fit themselves to cope with Jewish communal problems.

Mr. Louis Marshall, in his address, declared it as his firm belief that when the war is over and the terms of peace have been declared, it will not be necessary for the Jews to concern themselves with the problems of their emancipation. The great question that will arise is, "How to preserve Judaism," and there is only one answer to that, build up again. Teach our young people the Bible and the Jewish literature so that through understanding, they will be loyal to their faith and traditions.

Professor Louis Ginzberg addressed the students on the talmudical studies, and Mr. Nahum B. Kruger spoke on behalf of the Students' Welfare Committee.

It was announced that two additional instructors have been appointed for the coming year, Rabbi P. Kotkov and Rabbi Morris Levine. The scholarship for the student who obtained the highest mark in the entrance examination was awarded to Theodore Shabahelowitz.

New Assembly for Barnert Temple.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 15.—The new assembly hall of the Nathan Barnert Memorial Temple was dedicated Thursday, Oct. 18, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the breaking of ground for the building of the temple. The new assembly hall has been one of the pet projects of the rabbi, Marius Ransom, who, ever since his connection with the congregation has worked for this end. It is a big improvement for the temple, inasmuch as it will provide the opportunity for entertainments that before were impossible. It has a seating capacity of over three hundred.

The Nathan Barnert Memorial Temple has a membership of 110, in addition to seatholders. Its sisterhood numbers nearly eighty members. During the past year the congregation increased its membership by 15, and the Sisterhood increased its membership by 30. In appreciation of his services, and of the success of the congress under his ministry the board of trustees at its last meeting voted Rabbi Ransom a substantial increase in salary.

Young Folks' League of Temple Mount Zion.

The progress made by the Young Folks' League of Temple Mount Zion has been so great that it will be necessary for them to meet in more adequate quarters. A social meeting will take place at the Leslie Rooms, West 83d street and Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, October 21. The many friends who have been their guests at the recent autumn opening dance are invited to attend this meeting. Others who feel that they may be interested in the League's work will also be welcome.

THE RING OF FORTUNE

(Continued from page 2)

ing me by the ring. He thinks I'm a real swell, and would be ashamed to give me less. Oh, I don't want a boy nothing."

In spite of his deception, Sampson was forced to smile. His trade commercial ring now played such a great role in life. It had welded two hearts in one, and in its power lay the means to shatter those hearts to a thousand bits. How he now wished he had possessed a real diamond. His heart told him to tell Gerson the truth, but fear crept into his tongue; he might have told it to Marcus and stood that grand brother's sarcastic remarks, he might have endured Simon's sneers, but he couldn't look at Gerson's tragic face, and tear down the pillars of his delightful heaven. He was not much coward for that.

"Now, be a man, Sampson," urged the lover. "I tell you, I'm ruined if I don't get the ring."

A thought came to Sampson, and he clutched at it. "If you have money, then why don't you buy another diamond just like it."

"Because I gave my word of honor to Tillie that I'll give her no other but this ring, and besides the money does not come until after the wedding. I can't buy an engagement ring, then."

"Still you wooed her under false pretensions wearing my ring."

Gerson flushed. "Yes but her love has made a man out of me. I can't pretend to her now."

"Then why not tell her the truth?"

"I can't. She wouldn't understand it."

There was one other course left to Sampson. Gerson must find out the value of the ring for himself. He simply hadn't the heart to tell him. "Well then, since you must have it, then have it," Sampson said, rather brusquely, "but on this condition, before you have it reset, have it appraised, and ring me up, and tell me how much its worth." He thought it was easier to have Gerson undeceived out of his sight.

Gerson was in raptures. "I knew you would rather be a man and do it," he cried, and of course it will be a little thing to have this gem appraised, and then I'll ring you up. Now I'm off to the jeweler."

"Why you can't get a jeweler tonight any more."

"Can't I? I have made arrangements with one this morning. So long, I'm off."

There was much work to be done in the store but Sampson sat listless oblivious to everything except the thought of his ring entanglement. He asked Gerson to phone to him but how he dreaded to hear the phone ring. "It is their fault," he muttered once to himself, as if to apologize to his own soul, "why should a ring make and break a union?" "But then," and again he became his own prosecutor, "am I to question the ways of life? Enough that I, through a mere whim, may be the shatterer of two souls." The phone rang, and his heart began to beat as if he were to hear his own doom and as if the course of his own true love were now to come to an end. "Hello," he said, weakly.

"Hello, is this you, Sam? This is Gerson."

"Yes?" Gerson never knew what suspense there was in that "yes."

"Well, I just rang you up because you asked me to. Of course you knew your ring cost eight hundred dollars?"

"What?"

"O, you knew it before, you bluffer. You can now see that my Tillie has good taste."

"See here, Gerson, I think that you're off your mind."

"You, Sampson, seem to be a little cracked yourself."

"Gerson, tell me, what did the jeweler say my ring was worth?"

"Why, eight hundred dollars!" Gerson shouted back.

Sampson almost dropped the receiver. A wild joy caught at his heart. His diamond was real! The impossible had come true. For a mere trifle he had bought himself a fortune. Gerson at the other end became impatient and shouted, "Hello, hello," many times. But Sampson could not speak; joy now possessed him, and he could either laugh or cry. Suddenly, and so suddenly that the very speed of lightning seemed a laggard to it, a terrible fear thrust out that joy and sat itself in his heart, king and master of his being.

"Gerson," he cried hoarsely, "bring back the ring at once, do you hear?"

"Bring back the ring!" cried Gerson. "O Samp——"

"Bring it back at once, you fool," Sampson almost screamed, "I say at once, this very moment," and his voice shook with terror.

In a few minutes, two pale faced frightened brothers faced each other. Gerson threw the ring at Sampson. "You're a villain to play such a cat and mouse game with me," he muttered, curling up his lips in scorn.

"Take your ring, and my life with it."

Sampson was too busy with his own thoughts to heed the wild words of his brother. What to do-

Continued on page 15

MUSIC NOTES.

The ever popular tenor, Mr. Evan Williams, will give a recital in Aeolian Hall, Sunday afternoon, October 21, his program will be chosen from oratorio numbers taken from Bach's Christmas Oratorio and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," and strongly contrasting songs, sung in English, as is always Mr. Williams' custom.

* * *

The first American appearance of Jascha Heifetz, the new Russian violinist, will be made in a recital at Carnegie Hall, Saturday afternoon, October 27. Mr. Andre Benoist will accompany the violinist.

* * *

Mr. Reinald Werrenrath announces his first song recital of the season at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon, October 24. The gifted baritone's program includes a cycle of songs by Brainbridge Crist, under the title: "Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes"; this will be the first New York hearing of these songs, which are built around Chinese themes. The translations are taken from Chinese Mother Goose rhymes by Prof. Isaac T. Headland, of Peking University. Other numbers on Mr. Werrenrath's program include old arias of the 17th century, a group of representative French songs, four works by Gustav Ferrari, composer of "Chu Chin Chow," and an English group by Harry Spier, Edward Hersman, Hamilton Harty and Brycesan Treharne.

* * *

Miss Vera Poppe, known on both sides of the water as a 'cellist of high attainments, makes her New York recital debut at Aeolian Hall on Saturday evening, October 27, in a program of wide range. Miss Poppe was born in Cape Town, South Africa, and first came into musical notice by capturing a scholarship at the university in that city. Afterwards, in London, she graduated with honors from the Royal Academy of Music. On the occasion of her debut in London, Conrad von Bos was her accompanist, and her success earned her several appearances with the London Symphony, Queen's Hall orchestra, and the Philharmonic orchestra of Liverpool. Other notable engagements in England included appearances at the Crystal Palace concerts, and the Leeds Musical Evenings. The Brahms E minor concerto will be Miss Poppe's chief offering.

The first concert of the Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch, conductor, on Thursday afternoon, October 25, at Carnegie Hall, marks the opening of the Symphony season in New York. For this concert, the first in the regular Thursday afternoon series, Harold Bauer, the pianist, is the soloist. Mr. Bauer will be heard with the orchestra in Bach's D Minor Concerto, and in the "Burlesque for Piano and Orchestra," by Richard Strauss. The numbers for the orchestra alone are Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's colorful "Scheherezade." This program will be repeated on Saturday evening, October 27, in Carnegie Hall, in the first concert of the Saturday evening series.

The concert of Sunday afternoon, October 28, in Aeolian Hall, ushering in the Sunday afternoon series, has several interesting features. Percy Grainger, the eminent composer-pianist, will appear in the khaki uniform of the country of his adoption and will play the Rubinstein D Minor Concerto with the orchestra. Another novel element in the first Sunday concert is the initial performance at these concerts of Mozart's Symphony in D No. 38 (Breitkopf and Hartel). The remainder of the program will be devoted to Handel's Concerto in F for two wind instrument choirs and string orchestra, and to Granville Bantock's comedy overture, "The Pierrot of the Minute."

* * *

William Faversham's production of Bernard Shaw's hilarious comedy, "Misalliance," at the Broadhurst Theatre is generally conceded to be the funniest play by Bernard Shaw, to be presented in this country. The comedy is acted by a notable cast. Maclyn Arbuckle has scored the greatest success of his career as John Tarleton and Miss Katharine Kaelred has never been seen to better advantage than as the beautiful Lina. Others in the cast include Miss Elisabeth Risdon, Mrs. Edmund Gurney, Warburton Gamble, George Fitzgerald, Frederick Lloyd, Malcolm Morley and Philip Leigh.

"Misalliance," though not divided into acts, is played with two intermissions. The fun of "Misalliance" rises out of the brilliant, scintillating lines and the humorous situations. It is a hilarious comedy with rollicking fun. Seldom indeed has such stimulating entertainment been seen on the American stage. It is a play which appeals to the masses as well as the classes. "Misalliance" will keep New York laughing all winter.

* * *

Mischa Levitzki, the young pianist, who although he made his first appearance last season quite unheralded, has been instantly accepted not only by the large public, but by the smallest circle of masters as well, will give his first important recital in New York this year on Monday evening, November 5, at 8.15 at Aeolian Hall, under the management of Daniel Mayer, who first presented this remarkable Russian to the American public.

Levitzki's program is made up entirely of Beethoven, Schubert and Liszt selections.

* * *

Leon Rothier, the great French Basso of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will be heard in a very entertaining program at Aeolian Hall, on the evening of November 3, under the direction of Daniel Mayer. His program is being so arranged as to give considerable variety in style, and to include several new songs which he will render in public for the first time.

Senor Guiseppe Bamboschek, assistant conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will be the pianist for Mr. Rothier.

* * *

The Philharmonic Society of New York enters upon its seventy-sixth season of musical activity with the concert at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, October 25. The program for this concert and that of the following afternoon, Friday, October 26, contains several novelties. The introductory number is the work of Henry Hadley, the American composer. It is his new Symphony No. 4 in D minor, "North, South, East and West," and will be heard on this occasion for the first time in New York. Another novelty for New York on the Philharmonic's first program is a composition ("Intermede Symphonique de Notre Dame de la Mer") by Theodore Dubois, the French composer, whose eightieth birthday was recently celebrated by all musical France. Another feature of the opening concerts will be the introduction to New York audiences of the Philharmonic's new harpist, Mr. Alfred Kastner. Mr. Kastner will play, with the orchestra, Debussy's two dances for harp and orchestra, "Danse Sacree," and "Danse Profane." These compositions will be played for the first time in New York in the original form as scored by the composer. Richard Strauss' tone poem, "Don Juan," and Wagner's Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," complete the Philharmonic's opening program.

EISLER, BENJAMIN.—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 Benjamin Eisler, 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, Benjamin Eisler, No. 35 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of October, 1917.

ALFRED FRANKENTHALER, Executor.

BENJAMIN EISLER, Attorney for Executor, 35 Nassau street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To Merge Five Jewish Hospitals.

The merger of the Lebanon, Bronx, Bronx Maternity Sydenham, and perhaps the Philanthropin Hospitals was considered at a conference held at the Harmonie Club last Thursday night. The conference was called by Felix M. Warburg, Ben Altheimer, and Leo Arnstein, and was attended by about thirty men who are either connected with some of the city hospitals or are pledged to give their financial support to any plan for improving the hospital facilities in the Bronx.

The plan considered calls for the erection of a great central, modern, hospital building in place of the separate institutions, to cost at least $500,000, which will accommodate 300 patients. It is proposed that such an institution will be under a board of directors made up of the directorate of the three merged hospitals. The plan also contemplates establishment of dispensaries in differnet parts of the Bronx.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of the representatives of the various hospitals and those interested in the movement, to make a survey and work out a plan for merger. Mr. Altheimer was appointed chairman of the committee. It is estimated that the yearly budget for the proposed hospital and its branches will be at least $300,000.

Montefiore Congregation. Notes.

The Montefiore Hebrew School reopened for instruction on Sunday morning, and despite the fact that the tuition fee has been raised, a record rate of registration has thus far been reported. Classes are gradually being formed and it is expected that all registrants will be placed according to their advancement by the end of the week.

The Montefiore Sisterhood has once more commenced its activities and will hold a meeting on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, 1917, in the vestry rooms of the Temple, Howett and Macy Places, Bronx, N. Y. New members are urged to affiliate themselves with this organization, whose worthy aim is to aid in the maintenance of the Hebrew School.

An entirely new movement has been introduced into the activities of the congregation by Rabbi Basel, which it is hoped, will win the cooperation of the youth of the neighborhood. There is being formed a Juvenile Montefiore Congregation, which all boys and girls, especially those who have been confirmed, are urged to join. The aim of this organization is to perpetuate Orthodox Judaism among the youth. The congregation is is hold services every Saturday morning in the vestry rooms of the Temple.

To Honor Samuel I. Hyman.

Services in memory of the late Sam. I. Hyman, president of the Central Jewish Institute, will be held in the auditorium of the Institute, No. 125 East 85th street, on Sunday afternoon, November 4, at 3:30 p. m. A number of eminent speakers will pay tribute to the memory of this beloved communal worker whose untimely death was recently announced.

The Harlem Forum.

The next meeting of the Harlem Forum will take place on Sunday, October 21, 1917, at 10:45 A. M., in the auditorium of the Wadleigh High School, 115th St., near Seventh Avenue. Dr. Henry Keller will speak on "The Jew in Medicine," followed by general discussion. A musical program has been provided for, and admission is free.

Italian Government Takes Zionist Initiative.

The Italian Government is taking the initiative in the Councils of the Allies to secure Palestine for the Jewish people. The Executive Committee of the Italian Jewish Communities has sent this information to the Provisional Zionist Commttee, quoting a recent interview, granted by Signor Boselli, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Nahum Sokolow, the head of the International Zionist Political Committee, at which several members of the committee were present.

Signor Boselli received Mr. Sokolow with unusual courtesy and displayed unusual familiarity and sympathy with the aspirations of the Jewish people as laid before him by the deputation. He expressed his confidence that the war would bring about full civic and religious liberty for the Jews in the lands where these rights have been denied them, and then added that the Italian government would intervene directly in the matter of securing Palestine for the Jewish people, and that what it had already done had greatly strengthened the steps already taken in that direction by the Allies.

The Executive Committee of the Italian Jewish Communities is taking steps to convene a conference of Jewish organizations throughout the world to be held in Paris at the earliest possible moment, for the purpose of taking the practical steps that will be necessary to establish the Jewish State when the way for it has been cleared by the Allies. Jewish organizations in America will be invited to this conference.

It is practically assured that Brookline, Mass., will soon have a modern orthodox synagogue, the first in its history. A few years ago the Congregation Kehilath Israel was organized and worshipped in a hired hall in the section. On Yom Kippur an appeal was made on behalf of a building fund and the responses were so liberal that the synagogue seems an assured fact.

Post Lodge Is Now Open.

Post Lodge, at Larchmont, which was formally opened last week, bids fair to win the palm as the premier suburban restaurant. With elaborate yet refined and delicate fixtures and furnishing, and with ample facilities for the accommodation of an unusually large assemblage, Post Lodge offers also a selection of choicest dishes, unsurpassed by any similar institution in America.

The whole secret is in the guiding hand of Monsignor M. Meyer, the proprietor and manager of the new restaurant, to whom the art of catering in all its finer aspects has been acquired and cultivated through years of practical and technical training.

Monsignor Meyer was born in Epernay, France, and while but a lad emigrated to this country. During the past forty-five years he has been identified with only four places, they being the most prominent hotels and clubs in the big metropolis. His first venture was in the capacity of manager of the famous Hotel Brunswick.

About fourteen years ago Mr. Meyer was called into the Waldorf-Astoria organization, and until recently he was occupied with the arrangement of the department in that hotel which has a national reputation. He then decided to retire from active service in order to follow his long-cherished desire to lead the quiet life. This inactivity did not, however, fall graciously upon his shoulders, and his craving for the old faces, his old friends, brought new ambition. Seeing the opportunity and recognizing the need of a restaurant of the higher grade on the historic Boston Post Road in the direct line of the popular automobile route, he undertook the construction of a $100,000 edifice to be devoted to this purpose at Larchmont, and the construction of this new landmark has just been completed and thrown open to the public. The dining-room is longer than any in the metropolitan district, with high ceiling, indirect lighting, and the most exquisite apportionments. The dance floor is 100 by 40.

Autoists will appreciate the special facilities and accommodations which have been prepared for them in the shape of an enormous covered parking space for 500 cars. The driveway is of such width that there is sufficient space for two cars to pass while traveling in opposite directions.

"The Inner Man," Abraham Schomer's new play, in which the Messrs. Shubert are starring Wilton Lackaye, is coming to the Bronx Opera House, Monday, October 22, direct from the Lyric and Cort theatres, where the critics with unanimity acclaimed the masterful performance of Mr. Lackaye and the interest of his play. The character, "Devil Dick," a typical East Side thug, is made the administrator of a considerable sum of money for the benefit of ne'er-do-wells of his own class to enable them to forsake their evil ways and try to become respectable members of society.

Wilton Lackaye, who will enact the role, says, he has never had a more ridiculous scene to play. The supporting company includes Charles A. Stevenson, Maude Hanaford, Julie Herne, Harry Davenport, Grace Henderson, Fredk Esmelton, Ray L. Royce, Richard Tabor, Edna McCauley and many others.

The attraction for week, October 29, is the Morosco famous fun hit, "Upstairs and Down." Election week Charles Dillingham will send the world's musical sensation, "Chin Chin," with Doyle and Dixon and one hundred people. November 12, Irene Fenwick and "Mary's Ankle is the offering. "Love o' Mike" week of November 19. Thanksgiving week, "The Man Who Came Back," for two weeks, and December 10, "The 13th Chair."

A borrowed dress suit becomes the key to the road of success for Grant Mitchell, who, as John Paul Bart in "A Tailor-Made Man," at the Cohan and Harris Theatre, rises from an obscure place in a small tailoring establishment and lands in a millionaire atmosphere.

In transit the hero encounters many unusual situations, and is forced to match wits with leaders of society and high finance, but in the end acquits himself so brilliantly as to be accepted by both factions as a genius.

The story of "A Tailor-Made Man" emphasizes a trait in human character that is essentially American—believe in yourself and you will win.

It is related in brilliant style by Grant Mitchell and a most efficient supporting cast, and can be recommended as an offering in the theatre that promotes laughter in an atmosphere of refinement.

The very large company includes besides Grant Mitchell, Minna Gale Haynes, Lotta Linthicum, Helen MacKellar, Mona Kingsley, Nancy Power, Glayds Gilbert, Adrienne Bonnell, Frank Burbeck, Harry Harwood, Barlowe Borland, Theodore Friebus, Gus Weinberg, A. P. Kaye, L. E. Conness, Rowland Buckstone, and others.

JEWISH CALENDAR.

5678.—1917-1918.

1917.	
*Rosh Chodesh Kislev	Friday, Nov. 16
First day Chanukah	Monday, Dec. 10
*Rosh Chodesh Tebeth	Sunday, Dec. 16
Fast of Tebeth	Tuesday, Dec. 25
1918.	
Rosh Chodesh Shebat	Monday, Jan. 14
*Rosh Chodesh Adar	Wednesday, Feb. 13
Purim	Tuesday, Feb. 26
Rosh Chodesh Nissan	Thursday, March 14
First day Pessach	Thursday, March 28
Seventh day Pessach	Wednesday, April 3
*Rosh Chodesh Iyar	Saturday, April 13
Lag b'Omer	Tuesday, April 30
Rosh Chodesh Sivan	Sunday, May 12
First day Shabuoth	Friday, May 17
*Rosh Chodesh Tammuz	Tuesday, June 11
Fast of Tammuz	Thursday, June 27
*Rosh Chodesh Ab	Wednesday, July 10
Fast of Ab	Thursday, July 18
*Rosh Chodesh Ellul	Friday, August 9

*Also observed the day previous as Rosh Chodesh.

Argentina Recognizes Jewish Religion.

Buenos Aires.—The Minister of Education granted the request made by Jewish students of the secondary schools that they be permitted to stay away during the Jewish holidays. This is the first time that such a request has been made by the Jewish students of this country.

There is now on foot a movement to obtain the same privilege for Jewish students of the lower schools, and there is hope that this recognition of the Jewish religion and of Jewish holidays will be obtained.

This recognition of the Jewish religion, while nothing new in other countries, will be of special significance to Jews in Argentina, for it will indicate the assertion of a more vital Judaism among them.

THE RING OF FORTUNE

(*Continued from page 12*)

times would seem capital humor was now lost on his understanding. He snatched the ring and looked it over. "Watch the store," he cried, and was gone.

Gerson sank depressed into a chair, and no one but Sampson's errand boy ever knew of the dejection that spoke from his face. His spirits were even too low to feel the rush or the lagging of time. Sampson's entry again waked him from his vacuous and chaotic dream. One look at the face of the restaurateur and the heart of the lover knew that the ring would be his once more.

"Gerson,"—there were tears of joy in Sampson's voice—"here's the ring, and good luck to you and her."

Gerson began: "But why——"

"Don't say another word. The ring is charmed. It has a mystery of fortune. It brought luck to Si and Marc, to me, and now it's going to be your fortune."

"But what the thunder made you——"

"Gerson, it's all right. I wish I didn't have to sell you the ring. It's worth ten times eight hundred——"

Gerson slipped the ring on his finger. His brother's last words made him fear that it might be taken from him again. This reminded him of the resetting, and so he rushed off once more to the jeweler.

The boy was getting ready to go. His daily round of drudgery was done. However, he lingered a little, now cutting off for himself a slice of wurst, now chewing up a pickle and now gulping down a glass of vichy. But it was not his appetite that made him loiter. His curiosity was aroused by the scraps of talk he had heard from the Knuble brothers about the ring. He looked at Sampson, who sat smiling to the ceiling. Sampson noticed his shadow, bestowed on him a grin, and told him that he may take a few pretzels and go home. This unexpected generosity convinced the boy that his boss had, as he expressed it, "handed himself a gold brick." And he would have been happy to forego the pretzels to be able to remain and gather the full consequence of this ring romance; but, fearing lest when his boss comes to his wits he may send him off, and also deprive him of the pretzels, he left.

If Hertzog had not come in and set the bell a-ringing Sampson might have fallen asleep with his prosperous looking smile and forgotten to lock up the store. As it was, he rubbed his blinking eyes, grinned at his brother, and then began to yawn.

"I wonder, Sampson," said the writer, "whether you remember if I ate any supper tonight? Somehow it seems to me that I miss something, and I can't quite recall the thing I'm looking for."

Sampson burst out laughing. Perhaps you're looking for my diamond ring, brother. Who knows what fortune it may have in store for you! But sit down and have a bite, anyhow. I want you to share with me my good fortune."

Hertzog sat down, and his brother began waiting on him.

"What good fortune are you talking about?" Hertzog asked while munching his sandwich.

"My ring has brought me a fortune."

"So you have found a fool who, thinking you propserous, has allowed you to sell him your store?"

"Better still; I sold him the ring."

"The ring! What did the fool give you for it?"

"He was no fool. He only gave me eight hundred dollars."

The writer pushed his plate away. "Swindling business—is that your new trade? Didn't you tell me that you only paid ten dollars for it?"

"I did, Hertzog, but my customer had it appraised, and found out that it was worth not less than eight hundred."

Hertzog caught his brother by the sleeve. "Sampson, I don't want to become famous through a scandal in my family. I want to work to make me known. For God's sake, where did you buy that ring?"

Sampson felt too happy to be angry at his brother's insinuating remarks. "I bought it at a push-cart on Canal Street," he answered, chuckling. I bought that fine silver toilette set too, and this grand perculator: all from the push-cart."

"Push-cart? It's all right to buy old silver from a push-cart but an eight-hundred dollar diamond for ten—did the man say the diamond was secondhand?"

"No; he bought it and sold it as an imitation."

"Well if this is not more strange than any fiction I can invent! Did you look up the man and tell him this?"

"The man do you think I could ever recognize a push-car peddlar on Canal Street. I was a little afraid at first and went to see Brodsky the lawyer."

"Well?"

"Nothing. He said it was like buying oysters and finding pearls therein."

Hertzog sat and gaped.

"Why don't you put all this in your story?" Sampson asked.

"Why? Because no one would ever believe me. It seems that if you want to be doubted just tell the truth."

Sampson laughed. "If my ring can give you no better fortune than a meal, take that. Go ahead, eat your supper, it's getting late."

"I can't, really, I can't. I've lost my appetite. To think that I have so much clever stuff to put into the story, and yet the outcome the denonement of it all is so vague; I just want to think how I'm going to end it."

The restaurateur gave a wink with his left eye, "It strikes me, he said, 'though I'm not a thinker or writer, that just telling the truth would be about as interesting as anything.'"

"Pshaw, interesting. But where's the romance in it? Romance is what the editors want."

"Romance, Hertzog, do you know who bought my ring?"

"Who?"

"Who? Gerson did. Bought it as an engagement present for Tillie." Isn't that enough of a romance for you?

Hertzog gave a vicious push to his plate and rose to his feet. The dreamer had awakened. His dark eyes glowed with fervor, and his restless fingers itched for the pen.

"Do eat something," Sampson pleaded, but his brother did not hear.

Near the door he stopped and faced Sampson. "Brother, your ring will now be my fortune," he cried, his tone, unconsciously dramatic. "You will see, it will make me famous. It will be a great wonderful thrilling romance, my story, with Shakespearean humor and plot. O, I could kiss your diamond, I love it so; it shall be the jewel of my career."

When he was gone, Sampson tilted back in his chair and laughed. Prosperity and humor such rare companions were now his own. "My round ring of fortune is bringing fortune all the way round," he muttered.

Tillie Kaplan, the fiancee of Gerson sat with him in the back parlor of her home. In the front room sat her parents with a few uncles and aunts. "He's a real good looking fellow," said Tillie's Aunt Leah with a nod in Gerson's direction while smacking her lips over the cake and wine, "looks as if he comes from a good family."

"Family, and what a family," Tillie's mother answered proudly. "May all my good friends be thrown into such families. Why he has an aunt who they say is a millionairess. They say she's a little stingy, but what of that? When there is honey in the land even the flies get a lick."

Here Gerson blushed almost purple and looked from Tillie to her folks; for from her mother's words he understood that it was his Aunt Sarah, with her fabled fortune, who was now eulogized. Tillie's mother continued: "And he has a brother a drummer. They say he makes a hundred a week. And, do you know, she's lucv, for this brother sells waists and blouses, and she'll have her fill of them for nothing. One of his brothers has a restaurant. Well, now and then she can save a dinner. That's something, too. And it won't cost them a penny to get married. One of his brothers is a minister and one brother is a writer. They cannot get more than glory from him. But, then, that's something, too; don't you think so?"

Gerson could not hear any more of his mother-in-law's encomium, for he felt Tillie slip something on his finger. It was her neat little diamond ring gift to him. His great joy became almost tinged with remorse, for he remembered that he was getting so much and what he gave would be paid for with that which he would get. How happy he felt! And yet it was mixed with sorrow, for he knew that all he could give her of his own was his great love.

Then Tillie said, looking down at the beautiful ring he had given her: "Really, I feel ashamed, for my gift is so insignificant beside this beauty." She looked up at him. "Do you know, I can't recall, with whom I fell in love first—with you or the ring. It sounds silly, doesn't it? But it's such an elegant gem. Tell me, where did you buy it?"

"Tiffany" was on Gerson's tongue, for he had heard that fine jewelry could be gotten there. But just then the family filed out into the hall, and Gerson, honor and love in his heart, took Tillie into his arms and answered her with a kiss. "What's the difference, love? It's my ring of fortune, for, you see, it brought me you."

CHILDREN'S PAGE

FAITHFUL SERVICES.

Dear Children:

Fourteen years Jacob worked faithfully for Laban, and now he was anxious to take his wives and children and return to his parents, but Laban realized that all his prosperity came to him for the sake of the pious and faithful Jacob, and he begged him to stay yet, offering to pay him whatever he desired for his services. Jacob answered him, "Thou knowest how I have served thee, and what thy cattle hath become with me. For it was little which thou hadst before I came, and it is now increased into a multitude, and the Lord hath blessed thee since my coming, and now when shall I provide also for my own house?" "Gam Anochi." "I also."

Rashi explained that Jacob said to Laban: "Now, only my sons are working for me, but I also ought to work with them." Jacob knew whom he had to deal with, therefore, when Laban asked him, "What shall I give thee?" he said, "Thou shalt not give me the least; if thou wilt do this thing for me, I will again feed and keep thy flock. I will pass through all thy flock today, removing from there every speckled and spotted lamb, and every brown lamb among the sheep, and whatever is spotted and speckled among the goats; and such shall be after this my reward. From now on whatever spotted and speckled and brown lamb among the sheep and whatever is spotted and speckled amongst the goats shall be born in the flock shall belong to me, and all of these that are now in the flock take away from me and let your sons take care of them, in order that you shall not say of these that will be born from now on, that they have been in the flock before; also that you may not claim that through that kind of male and female lambs and goats the same offspring were begotten. And my righteousness shall testify for me in time to come—if you will suspect me that I take any of those that belong to you, my righteousness shall testify concerning my reward, before thee, for you will not find in my flock any but spotted and speckled, and if you do find some that are not spotted and speckled among the goats and brown among the sheep, that shall be counted stolen with me." And Laban said, "Well, let it be according to thy word. I am only too glad if you are satisfied with such an arrangement." Laban removed the goats and sheep above described and gave them to his sons, and he put a space of three days journey between himself and Jacob; and Jacob fed the flocks of Laban that were left—the sick and unproductive ones. Despite Laban's mean action, Jacob, by means of rods of green poplar, and of the hazel and chestnut tree which he peeled, laying bare the white which was on the rods, and which he placed in the watering troughs where the flocks came to drink, the flocks conceived before the rods and brought forth ring-streaked, speckled and spotted, and the man increased exceedingly, and he had many flocks, and maid-servants, and man servants, and camels, and asses. By disposing of his flocks at good profits, he was able to purchase all these. And he heard the words of Laban's sons saying, "Jacob hath taken away all that was our father's, and of that which was our father's hath he gotten all this wealth, and Jacob beheld the countenance of Laban, and behold it was not toward him as before. And the Lord said unto Jacob, "Return unto the land of thy father's, and to thy birthplace, and I will be with thee, but whilst thou art in the company of an unclean one, it is impossible for my Divine presence (my Schechina) to rest with thee." And Jacob sent and called Rachel and Leah to the field unto his flock, first to Rachel and then to Leah, as Rachel was the principal personage of the household for whose sake Jacob made an alliance with Laban, and even the sons of Leah admit that fact for Boaz, and his tribunal, who are descended from the tribe of Judah, say of Ruth that she may be like Rachel and like Leah, who did both build up the house of Israel (Ruth 4), giving the priority to Rachel. And he told them how he noticed that their father's countenance is not toward him as before, and how he has changed his wages "aseres monins" ten times ten, or one hundred times, and how the Lord protected him and enriched him, and told him now to return to the land of his birth and fulfill the vow that he had made to sacrifice upon the altar which he had erected in Bethel. And Rachel and Leah answered and said unto him, "Is there yet any portion or inheritance in our father's house? Why should we prevent you from returning? Have we any expectation of inheriting aught from our father's wealth, together with the sons? Were we not counted of him as strangers? Even when it is the custom of people to give their daughters a dowry at their wedding, he treated us as strangers, for he hath sold us to thee for the fourteen years of labor which you have done for him, and he did not give us in marriage to thee, except as a reward for your services and he hath quite consumed also our money for the six years which you have worked for his flocks. He delayed the payment for your services." They then told him to do as the Lord had said to him. And Jacob rose up and set his sons and wives upon camels, and he led away all his cattle, also that which he had acquired for the price of his cattle, his men-servants, and maid-servants, and camels, and asses. And Laban was gone to shear his sheep which he had given into the hand of his sons at a space of three days' journey between himself and Jacob; and Rachel stole the images that were her father's. It was her object to wean her father from idol-worship (Medrash). And it was told to Laban on the third day that Jacob was fled, as there was a distance of three days' journey between them. And Laban took his relatives with him and pursued after Jacob, a seven days' journey. The three days that it took the former to reach Laban, Jacob went upon his way. We thus find that Jacob was a distance of six days' journey from Laban, and on the seventh day Laban overtook him. All the journey that it took Jacob seven days to travel, Laban made in one day, for it is said, "And he pursued after Jacob a seven days' journey," and not "he pursued after him seven days." The Lord warned Laban in a dream not to dare to talk to Jacob either good or bad," for all the good of the wicked is bad for the righteous" (Talmud). Laban reproached Jacob for going away secretly, and not telling him that he might have sent him away with mirth and with songs, with tabret and with harp.

בן אתרן

"Dad," said the little maid of twelve summers, "every morning when I am going to school the boys catch hold of me and kiss me."

"Well, Ethel," replied dad, looking over his newspaper, "why don't you run away from them?"

Ethel fidgeted and cast her eyes down on the carpet.

"I did one morning,' she said hesitatingly, "and they—they didn't chase me!"—*Chicago Herald.*

Oldboy—What's become of the old-fashioned girl who used to say, "Ask father?"

Newguy—She now has a daughter who says, "Give it more gas, George; the old man is gaining on us."

CONUNDRUMS.

When is a horse a victim of the inquisition? When he is fastened to the rack.

What disease do reapers often get on hot days? Drop-sickle affections.

When may two people be said to be half witted? When they have an understanding between them.

Why is an empty discourse like a solid one? Because it is all sound.

How did the whale that swallowed Jonah obey the divine law? Jonah was a stranger, and he took him in.

Why is a vain young lady like a confirmed drunkard? Because neither of them is satisfied with a moderate use of the glass.

Liberty Loan the True Test of Loyalty.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman, of Temple Beth-El, regards the purchase of the Second Liberty Loan bonds as the true test of loyalty. Universal contribution is no less a duty than universal service, in his opinion. Rabbi Schulman said:

"The present world-war is not only the greatest war in history, but it is unique because of its being a war of nations. All peoples are mobilizing their resources. Every man and woman in the nation is called upon to do some service. We are all personal participants. This is the natural result of democracy. Universal military service is the logical and ethical demand of democracy, and universal contribution to the cause is the demand of patriotism. We help the government by taking its bonds as effectively as does the soldier by his work in the field. The Liberty Bond is the test of loyalty, which every person, no matter how limited his means may be, can meet. And loyalty is today the fundamental virtue of the American people. We must stand by our government, by our nation.

"We are doing our bit in various ways. And the least that we can do is to help the government financially, thus being patriotic, and at the same time making no sacrifice at all. Our America has been so hospitable to people of all races, it has been the land of such great opportunity, that both gratitude and loyalty demand wholesouled support from every citizen of the country and every dweller in the land."

ROTH, MAX.—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 Max Roth, 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 Leon Laski, Esq., No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.

Dated, New York, the 2d day of October, 1917.

ANNIE ROTH, LEON LASKI, Executors.

SILVERMAN, LOUIS.—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 Louis Silverman, late of the County of New York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribed, at place of transacting business, No. 719 East Ninth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December, next.

Dated, New York, the 13th day of June, 1917.

ANNIE SILVERMAN, Administratrix.

WOLF, SOLOMON 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 Solomon B. Wolf, 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, William Klingenstein, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of November next.

Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1917.

ROSE WOLF, Executrix.

WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOSEPHY, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Rothschild, Henrietta Rothschild, Emma Rothschild, Minna Bernstein, Auguste Waldheim, Siegmund Josephy, Theodore Josephy, Emma Lilie, Gertrude Josephy, Ottilie Kaysel, Emma Jaffe, Bertha Jacobson, Anna Waldheim, Ida Lowenstein, Anna Kastan, Herman Josephy, Kathie Feldman, Margarethe Lilie, Edward Josephy, Hortense Brodek, Olga Weil, Alvin Josephy, Ottilie Ziel, Antoinette Schaus, James Bryson, Herman Wessels, Nellie McGrath, Jack Ariessohn, Lewis Carros, Mary Carroll, Fritz Brand, Jewish Congregation of Ludwigslust, United Hebrew Charities, Montefiore Home, German Hospital and Dispnsary of the City of New York, Mount Sinai Hospital, Ida Kittay and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York, and to all persons interested as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, in the estate of William Josephy, deceased, who at the time of his death resided at the Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and Seventy-first street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, send Greeting:

Upon the petition of Hugo Josephy, residing at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 67th street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City; William Henry, residing at 20 West 96th street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City; Myer Hecht, residing at 49 West 87th street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and Charles A. Brodek, residing at Broadway, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, 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 30th day of October, 1917, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the account of Hugo Josephy, William Henry, Myer Hecht and Charles A. Brodek, as Executors of the Last Will and Testament 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 [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GOLDENBERG, MARY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, Free and Independent.

To Ansel Weinberg, Rose Goldenberg, Jesse W. Weinberg, Elsa S. Milius, Rena G. Herrmann, Hannah Fisher, Helen Chaim, Lee Simonson, Lillie W. Kitson, Samuel L. Goldenberg, Edward F. Weinberg, Sara Weinberg, Isaac Weinberg, brother of Mary Goldenberg, if living, place of residence being unknown, and if he be dead, to his next of kin, whose names (other than Edward F. Weinberg, Sara Weinberg and Lillie W. Kitson), residences and postoffice addresses are unknown and after due diligence cannot be ascertained by petitioner; to all other persons interested in the estate of Mary Goldenberg as next of kin, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown; and to all other unknown persons, if any, interested in the estate of said decedent, including the surviving widows or husbands, if any, of any persons interested in said estate who may have died subsequently to the date of the decedent's death, the next of kin of Mary Goldenberg, deceased, SEND GREETING:

Whereas, Frederick F. Neuman, who resides at 52 East 81st Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary Goldenberg, who was at the time of her death a resident of the County of New York, deceased.

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said will and testament should not be admitted to probate as a will of personal property.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GOODKIND, 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 Goodkind, 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, Kurzman, Frankenheimer & Gutman, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January, 1917, next.

Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1917.

MARTIN H. GOODKIND and LESTER H. GOODKIND, Executors.

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

FINKELSTONE, JACOB.—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 Jacob Finkelstone, 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 M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, No. 52 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.

Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1917.

SARAH FINKELSTONE, Executrix.

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

BAUMANN, LOTTIE.—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 Lottie Baumann, also known as Lotti Baumann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribed at place of transacting business, No. 15 William Street, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 3d day of May, 1917.

SAMUEL BAUMANN and GEORGE HAHN, Executors.

C. BERTRAM PLANTE, Attorney for Executors, 15 William Street, New York city.

COHN, MAX D.—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 D. Cohn, late of the County of Hampden, State of Massachusetts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of James Garfield Moses, his attorney, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.

Dated, New York the 10th day of July, 1917.

MORRIS VOSS, Executor.

JAMES GARFIELD MOSES, Attorney for Executor, 52 William Street, Manhattan, New York city.

EICHLES, 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 Eichles, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribed, at place of transacting business at the office of Benjamin Swartz, executor's attorney, No. 192 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1917.

DAVID KNOPP, Executor.

BENJAMIN SWARTZ, Executor's Attorney, 192 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MINTZER, MARCUS M.—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 Marcus M. Mintzer, 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, House, Grossman & Vorhaus, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of June, 1917.

SADIE V. MINTZER and LAURENCE G. MINTZER, Executors.

HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, New York City.

GUNTZBURGER, ISIDOR.—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 Isidor Guntzburger, 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. 9 John street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of January, 1918.

Dated New York, the 20th day of July, 1917.

ROSE GUNTZBURGER, JOSEPH GUNTZBURGER, Executors.

ALBERT T. SCHARPS, Attorney for Executors, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FRIEDMAN, BERNARD.—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 Bernard Friedman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribed, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Samuel L. Chess, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of January next.

Dated, New York, the 29th day of June, 1917.

JOSEPHINE FRIEDMAN, Administratrix.

SAMUEL L. CHESS, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ROTHSCHILD, JOSEPHINE.—In pursuance of an order of The Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Josephine 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 attorneys, Crawford & Tuska, No. 20 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.

Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1917.

SOLOMON R. GUGGENHEIM, V. SYDNEY ROTHSCHILD, CLARENCE G. ROTHSCHILD, Executors.

CRAWFORD & TUSKA, Attorneys for Executors, No. 20 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GOODMAN, 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 Goodman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next.

Dated, New York, the 11th day of June, 1917.

CARRIE GOODMAN, RITA G. BLOOMINGDALE, ALICE GOODMAN, ALBERT GOODMAN, THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executors.

GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Executors, 22 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

ELETZ, SAMUEL.—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 Samuel Eletz, late of the County og 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, Abraham H. Sarasohn, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of August, 1917.

SOPHIE ELETZ, Administratrix.

ABRAHAM H. SARASOHN, Attorney for Administratrix, 309 Broadway, New York City.

SOLOMON, MAX.—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 Max Solomon, 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 Henry L. Franklin, Attorney, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December, next.

Dated, New York, the 20th day of June, 1917.

LEAH SOLOMON, Executrix, and HENRY L. FRANKLIN, Executor.

HENRY L. FRANKLIN, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SOLOMON, 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 Solomon, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Siegel, Corn & Siegel, No. 395 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of November next.

Dated, New York, the 27th day of April, 1917.

BENJAMIN M. SOLOMON, Executor.

SIEGEL, CORN & SIEGEL, Attorneys for Executor, 395 Broadway, New York City.

ECKSTEIN, GUSTAVE.—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 Gustave Eckstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Hays, Kaufmann & Lindheim, No. 60 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1917.

ROSALIE ECKSTEIN, Executrix.

HAYS, KAUFMAN & LINDHEIM, Esqs., Attorneys for Executrix, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

LEHMAN, JOSEPH.—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 Joseph Lehman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Hyams & Hyams, No. 32 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1917.

REINE LEHMAN and GEORGE KLEINER, Executors.

HYAMS & HYAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Broadway, New York city.

HYMAN, SAMUEL I.—In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Samuel I. Hyman, 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 Cardozo & Nathan, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 22nd day of March next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1917.

TILLIE E. HYMAN, Executrix.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

WEIL, JONAS.—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 Jonas 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 Weil & Mayer, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1917.

SAMUEL WEIL, BENJAMIN J. WEIL and LOUIS V. WEIL, Executors.

ARNSTEIN & LEVY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 128 Broadway, New York city.

ARNHEIM, FANNIE.—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 Fannie Arnheim, 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, Hays, Kaufmann & Lindheim, No. 60 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1917.

SAMUEL W. ARNHEIM and HENRY OLLESHEIMER, Executors.

HAYS, KAUFMANN & LINDHEIM, Attorneys for Executors, 60 Wall Street, New York city.

SKLAREK, ALBERT.—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 Albert Sklarek, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Jacob Brenner, their attorney, No. 26 Court street, Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1917.

HEDWIG HEILBRON, HERMAN BLUMENAU, Executors.

JACOB BRENNER, Attorney for Executors, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEHR, PAULINE.—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 Pauline Behr, 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, Eisman, Levy, Corn & Lewine, No. 135 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 27th day of August, 1917.

ISAAC S. LONG, Executor.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE, Attorneys for Executor, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MARKWELL, NATHAN M.—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 Nathan M. Markwell, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribed at place of transacting business, at the office of Feiner & Maass, her attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.

Dated New York the 7th day of September, 1917.

FANNIE P. MARKWELL, Executrix.

ADELSON, PHILIP.—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 Philip Adelson, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribed at place of transacting business at the office of Feiner & Maass, their attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.

Dated New York the 7th day of September, 1917.

BENJAMIN F. FEINER and RICHARD SENTER, Executors.

GOTTLIEB, EDWARD O.—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 Edward O. Gottlieb, 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 Marcus Schnitzer, attorney, No. 280 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1917.

SOPHIE GOTTLIEB, HERMAN GOTTLIEB and CHARLES J. GOLDSMID, Executors.

MARCUS SCHNITZER, Attorney for Executors. Office and P. O. address, 280 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

BERLINER, SOLOMON.—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 Solomon Berliner, 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, San & Eisner, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of January next.

Dated New York the 5th day of July, 1917.

JACOB S. BERLINER, HATTIE BERLINER, MAIER BERLINER, FEIST BERLINER and ERNEST J. WILE, Executors.

SAN & EISNER, Attorneys for Executors, 149 Broadway, New York city.

HESSLEIN, ROSALIE.—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 Rosalie Hesslein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kurzman, Frankenheimer & Gutman, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.

Dated New York the 1st day of August, 1917.

CHARLES S. HIRSCH, BERNARD L. TIM, EDGAR J. HESSLEIN and GERTRUDE BLOCH, Executors.

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

WOLF, WILLIAM.—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 William Wolf, 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 Benjamin F. Spellman, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of March next.

Dated New York, the 13th day of September, 1917.

SAMUEL WOLF, Executor.

BENJAMIN F. SPELLMAN, Attorney for Executor, 115 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

SCHLESINGER, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.—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 Florence Nightingale Schlesinger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Liebmann & Tanzer, his attorneys, No. 233 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of June, 1917.

JACOB WERTHEIM, Executor.

LIEBMANN & TANZER, Attorneys for Executor, 233 Broadway, New York City.

SINMANN, HANNAH.—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 Hannah Sinmann, also known as "Hanna Sinmann," 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 Julius J. Michael, Esq., attorney, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1917.

SOLOMON H. FURGATCH, Administrator.

JULIUS J. MICHAEL,
111 Broadway, New York City.

HAROLD H. STRAUS,
5 Beekman Street, New York City,
Attorneys for Administrator.

MARROW, MORITZ.—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 Moritz Marrow, 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, Nicholas Aleinikoff, No. 93 Nassau Sreet, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January, next.

Dated, New York, the 3d day of July, 1917.

JOSEPH MARROW, ALEXANDER S. ALEINIKOFF, HARRY FRIEDMAN, Executors.

NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF, Attorney for Executors, 93 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DAVIS, JULIUS.—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 Julius Davis, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribed, at place of transacting business, at the office of Alexander, Cohn & Sondheim, No. 51 Chambers street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of November, next.

Dated, New York, the 30th day of April, 1917.

MOSES DAVIS, Administrator.

ALEXANDER, COHN & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

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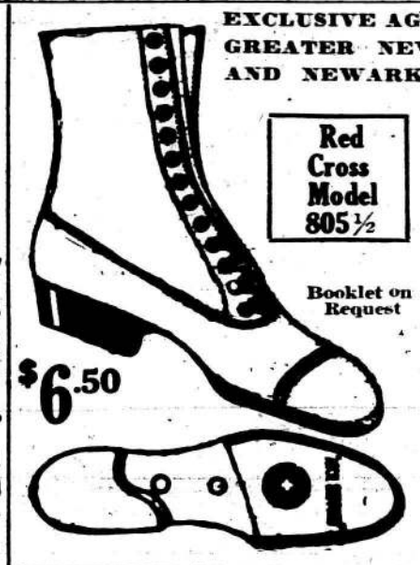

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